Seventh Series, Vol. XLII No. 8

Friday, December 2, 1983/
Agrahayana 11, 1905 (Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

**(Thirteenth Session)**

सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XLII, contains Nos. 1-10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 4.00

# CONTENTS


COLUMNS

*No. 8, Friday, December 2, 1983/Agrahayana, 11, 1905 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 142 to 146 ... ... ... 1—27

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 147 to 161 ... ... ... 28—43

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1617 to 1736, 1738 to 1747, 1749 to 1798 and 1800 to 1850 ... ... 43—260

Statements correcting replies to unstarred questions Nos. 1089, 1152, 2323, 4301, 5207and 5259 dated 29.7.83, 29.7.83 5.8.83, 19.8.83, 26.8.83 and 26.8.83 respectively. ... ... ... 260—268

*Re* : Reported Statement of Shri Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale ... ... 269—290

Papers laid on the Table ... ... ... 290—294

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1983-84

*Statement presented* ... ... ... 294

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Situation arising out of reported training camps for training of extremists of Punjab in the neighbouring areas of the State. ... ... 294—300

Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri ... ... ... 294

Shri P. C. Sethi ... ... ... 294-295

Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill—*Introduced* ... ... ... 301

Statement *re* : Transformer and Switchgear Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983 ... ... ... 302—303

Business of the House ... ... ... 303—311

Discussion on Statement *re* situation arising out of Reported Training Camps for training of extremists of Punjab in the neighbouring areas of the State ... ... ... 311—321

Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri ... ... ... 311—317

Shri Harish Rawat ... ... ... 317—321

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Sixty-fifth Report ... ... ... 322

Resolution *re* Industrial Sickness— ... ... ... 322—375

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas ... ... ... 322—331

Shri Jagpal Singh ... ... ... 332—340

Shri Narayan Choubey ... ... ... 340—344


*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Ram Pyare Panika ... ... ... 344—350

Shri Harikesh Bahadur ... ... ... 350—355

Shri Xavier Arakal ... ... ... 355—362

Shri Chitta Basu ... ... ... 363—366

Shri Mool Chand Daga ... ... ... 366—375

**Half-an Hour Discussion—**

Grant of loans to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons in various States ... ... ... 375—394

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ... ... ... 376—382

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao .. ... ... 383—389
395—396

Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya ... ... ... 389—391

Shri Ramavatar Shastri ... ... ... 391—392

Shri Harikesh Bahadur ... ... ... 392—394

Shri Mool Chand Daga ... ... ... 394—396

**Business Advisory Committee—**

Fifty-third Report 396

LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 2, 1983/Agrahayana 11 1905 (SAKA)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप ठीक हैं ?

**श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी** : गड़बड़ करेंगे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : गड़बड़ करेंगे ?

*PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE* : I have to conserve my energy.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : आप सब को ठीक रखिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इसीलिए तो सामने बिठा कर नजर के नीचे रखता हूं ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Export Order for Tea From Iran.**

*142 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) the total quantum of export order for tea from Iran :

(b) whether the price of Rs. 3250 inclusive of cost and freight fixed for Iran is much lower than the auction prices :

(c) whether the Tea Trading Corporation will execute its export quota of 2000 tonnes without incurring a massive loss; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to get a better price from Iran so that the industry and trade fulfil their export quota of tea

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The total quantum of export order for tea from Iran is for 18, 500 tonnes approximately.

(b) The Contracted Price was considered remunerative in view of the auction prices prevailing when the contract was finalised, However, since then the auction prices have risen above the level of the contracted prices.

(c) TTCI is likely to incur losses on its exports to Iran under this contract.

(d) Attempts continue to be made to persuade the Iranians to agree to modification in the contract terms to mitigate losses.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : From the answer it is very clear that due to the export contract which we had already signed with the Iranian people, we are going incur heavy losses on the exported price which we had been already agreed to. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why the people who entered into this contract were not seized of the matter as to what was going to be the market price in the future and how they were going to achieve the target of exporting 18, 500 tonnes of tea to Iran. When there were chances of incurring losses by entering into this contract, what made them to sign the contract at that time?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : At the time when the contract was signed in June, 1983, the auction prices prevalent at that time were quite remunerative and it was felt by all concerned that reasonable price has been negotiated. Unfortunately, the auction prices have started going up from July, 1983 onwards and by this time, the auction prices have reached such heights that the contract has become unremunerative.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Why do you say 'unfortunately'?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : In the month of June, 1983 when the export contract was signed, the auction price was in the range of Rs. 24-26 per tonne. Again, the contract price was Rs.32 per kg on an average. Since then, the auction price has

risen steadily and by November, 1983 they have reached an all-time record of Rs. 34-37 per kg.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : If the Minister of Commerce says that the auction price is going up, it is dangerous. It is good for the industry.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : The Tea Trading Corporation of India has signed an agreement with the Iranians for exporting this quantum of tea in June, 1983.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The auction price is now going up and hence. The tea industry is somewhat flourishing. We cannot blame the market price which is going up. But we should have contracted this export order in a very much planned manner and, whatever might have happened in the past, we should have made the best use of the market survey that we have made in the tea industry. This they have failed to do.

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister why the auction prices have suddenly gone up.

I would like to know whether any study has been made to find out why there has been this price rise in tea industry. ever since they entered into this contract with Iran.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The reason for the rising prices is obvious. Besides increasing domestic demand; the most important factor contributing to the phenomenal rise in prices of tea is the disturbances in Sri Lanka which has for years been a major tea exporting country. This, coupled with the low stock position in the importing countries put pressure on Indian tea industry thereby causing phenomenal increase in price.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : The Hon. Minister has said that we are going to lose, by this contract of tea export to Iran. If we are going to incur losses by this contract, why should this contract not be revoked? I would like to know whether the Government is thinking on these lines.

**श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा** : यह तो बराबर उल्टा ही सवाल पूछते हैं ।

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव** : आप सीधा जवाब दीजिए ।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी** : यह बिहार का ठाकुर और यादव का झगड़ा यहां नहीं होना चाहिए ।

**श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा** : बिना अध्यक्ष की इजाजत के आप बीच में कैसे आ गए ?

The Indian export ordes is not from Government to Government. Rather it is with various parties including the STC and there are contractual obligations on the part of the supplier. Hence, it cannot be unilaterally revoked without serious repercussions. Moreover, any such move by India may not be looked upon favourably by Iran.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : We also thought that the Iranians may not favour any further trade with India as a result of such a move. The present contracts have been entered into after a great deal of persuasion by us.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Agreement is agreement. Contract is contract.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : The hon. Minister has said that there was a contract between the Iranians and us for the sale of tea to them. Obviously as a good seller we must honour. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the rise in price to the extent of about 33 per cent, from Rs 24 to Rs.32 or Rs. 33 per kg. Why it could not been envisaged as a commercial deal, that the prices are not speculative prices but are trading prices. Does the trade in tea fluctuate to the extent of 33 per cent, from Rs.24 to Rs. 33? or, was it a speculation and if not, what is the system? Do the Tea Board or the people who are dealing with it deal with our prospective customers, Iranians or anybody else, on a commercial basis?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: It is a kind of cycle.. I have already stated that, due to disturbances in Sri Lanka and low stock at the hands of importing countries, this has happened.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Why could it not be anticipated?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: We do Periodical review of supply and demand in the interest of growers and do take stock of the position of supply and demand in domestic as well as foreign market.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is true that the Government has to see that the contract which has been entered into is honoured and implemented. The hon. Minister has further stated that there is a tremendous boom in prices. Therfore, the questions have arisen. The tea industry is making phenomenal profits this year. Huge amounts are coming to the tea industry. Previously all demands for modernisation, etc., been rejected by the tea industry on the plea of losses. This time would the Government take steps to see that these extra profits which are going to the tea industry or tea companies are utilised for modernisation of the tea industry itself and for other welfare steps for the workers who are clamouring for their legitimate dues ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: The hon. Member can give me a fresh notice. (*Interruptions*) As regards grow more production, modernisation of Tea industries and welfare of the workers, we have taken many steps; many schemes are under operation and some are going to be operated in near future.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the Government's policy? Does the Government want that the entire profit should go to them?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I have already said about that. (*Interruptions*) The Government policy is quite clear in This regard.

**Tourism Policy and Growth of Tourism in India**

*143. SHRI B. D. SINGH†:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the programme being followed by Government to project the image of India as a tourist destination and to what extent the present tourism policy has been able to attract tourism in the country as against the anticipated target during 1982-83 and 1983-84 till date;

(b) how does the growth of tourism in India compare with the other Asian countries such as Malaysia, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, etc.; and

(c) whether any change in the existing policy is contemplated to improve the growth of tourism in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Government's tourism policy statement lays down guidelines and gives a sense of direction to the development and marketing of tourism, both international and domestic.

To project tourist attractions of India abroad, the emphasis varies in different tourist generating markets depending on market demands and programming to suit specific requirements. The main focus is on attractions such as mountaineering, trekking, wild life, cultural and historical attractions, charter traffic, conferences and conventions.

The statistics of international tourist arrivals are compiled on calendar and not on financial year basis. The tourist statistics for the calendar year 1982 and the period Jan-Oct, 1983 are given below :

| Year/Period | Number of tourist arrivals |
|---|---|
| 1982 | 12,88,162 |
| 1983 (Jan-Oct) | 6, 94, 016* |

*excludes nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh-figures of which are still awaited.

(b) The growth rate of tourism in India compared to Malaysia, Hong Kong and Sri Lanka for the last two years is given below:

| Country | Percentage Change | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1981/80 | 1982/81 |
| India | 6.6 | 0.7* |
| Malaysia | 10.4 | N.A. |
| Hong Kong | 10.2 | 2.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 15.2 | 9.8 |

*including nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(c) The assessment of market potential for tourism is a continuous process done through the overseas offices, constant liaison with travel trade, and takes into account the economic situation prevalent in tourist markets.

The steps envisaged to improve the tourist traffic include promotion of charter traffic; hosting international conferences/conventions; increased marketing and promotion overseas; opening of new offices overseas as for instance in Kuala Lumpur; and Gulf Region and Sri Lanka; development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits; expansion of air services; air routes, carrying capacity as well as the capacity of existing airports and construction of new air terminals; promoting regional tourism from neighbouring countries including countries of West Asia; improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities, etc.

**श्री बी० डी० सिंह** : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मुझे यह शिकायत है कि सरकार द्वारा मूल प्रश्न को पढ़ कर उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। यदि आप प्रश्न के भाग ए और सी को देखें — मैंने पूछा है कि 1982-83 और 1983-84 में एन्टी सिपेटेड टार्गेट क्या था। स्टेटमेंट से कहीं नहीं पता चलता है कि टार्गेट क्या था। इससे एसेसमेंट करने में कठिनाई होती है। भाग—सी में मैंने पूछा है—

"whether any change in the existing policy is contemplated to improve the growth of tourism in the country"

जवाब में कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए मंत्री जी पहले मूल प्रश्न का उत्तर देने का कष्ट करें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : टार्गेट पर बात नहीं कही गई है कि टार्गेट क्या था और फिर क्या हुआ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : It is correct that we have fixed certain targets for 1985 and 1990, and these targets were fixed on the assumption that the conditions in the traffic-originating countries would be normal; therefore, we had said that in 1985 the target would be 1.7 million and in 1990 3.5 million. But unfortunately the growth rate has not been accordingly because of certain reasons, and the basic reason is the ecessionary conditions in the traffic-originating countries.

Besides, there have been some disturbances in the neighbouring countries which have also dislocated our traffic coming to India.

SHRI B.D. SINGH : What about your policy ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN; The policies are made not from year to year basis. In such matters particularly, the policies are laid down as a matter of guidelines and for providing a sense of direction.

**श्री बी० डी० सिंह** : हम देख रहे हैं कि जो फिगर्स दी गई है उनके अनुसार हमारे पर्यटकों की वृद्धि दर में बहुत गिरावट आई है। जहां 1982 में 12 लाख 88 हजार पर्यटक आये थे वहां 1983 के पिछले 10 महीनों में 6 लाख 94 हजार आये जबकि अन्य देश जैसे मलेशिया, हांगकांग आदि में हमारी 0.7 परसेन्ट की पर्यटक दर के मुकाबले किसी की 18 परसेन्ट है, किसी की 13 परसेन्ट है, किसी की 10 परसेन्ट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—पर्यटकों की वृद्धि दर में जो अप्रत्याशित गिरावट आई है उसके लिये उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं तथा उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से क्या व्यावहारिक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ? राष्ट्र मंडल देशों के अतिरिक्त अन्य देशों के पर्यटकोंके लिये जो अनिवार्य वीजा योजना

एशियाड के समय लागू की गई थी और जो इस समय भी लागू है— क्या यह नीति भी पर्यटकों की संख्या मेंकमी के लिये उत्तरदायी है ? यदि है तो इसके लिये सरकार क्या करना चाहती है?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, in the first instance, I would like to explain to the hon. Member that in 1982, no doubt, we received 12, 88, 000 tourists to this country and in 1983, the number is 6.50 lakhs and odd tourists which exclude the tourists, coming from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal because their figures are not available and, on the basis only of this figure, our growth rate has been 1.3% in this year as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

I would certainly like to explain to him that the main reasons are, as I said, due to recessionary conditions in the traffic originating countries and disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries. And, there has been another disincentive as the landing permit system has been abolished. Besides, we were getting about 9% of the traffic from the people coming overland and this traffic has been dislocated now as a result of the disturbed conditions in Afghanistan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Because of the situation in Afghanistan he said the tourist traffic has gone down. They must demand from Russia to withdraw their tropps from Afghanistan.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I said that overland traffic has been dislocated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, no supplementary can be put without the permission of the Speaker. You should not have replied to that.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It should be treated as an alleged reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Misdirected reply.

**श्री बी० डी० सिंह** : गत अक्तूबर में नई दिल्ली में विश्व पर्यटन संगठन की आम सभा का अधिवेशन हुआ था । उस में विभिन्न देशों के अधिकांश प्रतिनिधियों की शिकायत थी कि भारत का टैरिफ बहुत महंगा है । पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सस्ते आवास की आवश्यकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? मध्यम दर्जे के लोगों के लिये सस्ते आवास के लिये सरकार क्या नियम बना रही है ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : In the first instance, I would like to make it very clear to the hon. Member that our tariffs are not very high. The whole Point is that the services that we render in this country are not really available in other countries. For instance, if the hon. Member asks for a cup of tea at 6 O'clook in a hotel in Paris or Berlin, he would never get it. But, if you want to ask for a breakfast at 4 O'clook in our hotel, you would certainly get it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even at home, we do not get it.

MR. SPEAKER : You will be thrown out if you want it;

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He should not generalise. All wives are not like that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Some wives beat up.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, development of tourism is occupying an important place in the developing economies elsewhere in the world but it is unfortunate that India inspite of having so many tourist attractions all over the country its share in 1980 was only to the tune of .028 per cent. It has not gained very much over the years. Secondly, Sir, the private hotels are thriving at the cost of inefficiency in the public sector hotels. Because of the inefficiency in the public sector hotels they increase their charges and out of this inefficiency of the public sector hotels the private sector hotels are benefitering a lot. It is a very peculiar situation. private sector is not interested in developing cheap accom-

modation for the tourists. They are only interested in 5-Star hotels. Further, you have introduced the scheme of travel circuits but it has not worked. Then you have got offices abroad. They are not catering to the needs of the likely tourists. So, what effective steps are you going to take in order to energise your tourists' offices abroad as within the country so that they look after the tourists well. India has a lot of tourist potential but beautiful spots like Jaiselmer, Kota, Bikaner and Mount Abu are not in connected by plane. I want to know your thrust in energising the whole policy for the development of tourism in the country in the years to come.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: In the first instance I would like to correct the hon. Member that our share in the world tourism is not .028 per cent but it is 0.46 per cent. Sir when we started in 1951-52 only 16, 000 tourists came to this country. the close of 1982 about 1.3 million tourists came to this country and we earned Rs. 750 crores in foreign exchange. Besides I would like to assure the hon. Member that tourism in this country is not only 5-Star culture. The number of five star hotels room is only about 1/4 of the total rooms avilable in the country. In our country hotels are available from one star to five star but certainly we have to cater to all states. If people want to stay in 5 Star hotels we have to provide them with 5 Star accommodation. I would also like to say that private hotels as well as public sector hotels cannot increase the tariff without the approval of the Ministry of Tourism. They have to submit their balance sheet and only after verification of accounts this increase in the tariff is allowed.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what particular steps were taken to attract the international tourists to the north-eastern region of the country with particular reference to Assam ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir we do not have State-wise statistics available because statistics are Collected only at one place.

But we always provide all the information with regard to every State and every place of tourist attraction and it is for the tourists concerned to choose whichever place they want to go and whichever place they want to see.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Sir, I fully appreciate what is stated in part (a) of the statement that the main focus is on attracting tourists in respect of mountaineering, trekking, wild, life, etc. But with all these attractions, North Bengal, particularly Darjeeling, is the most neglected area in the tourist map of India. Sir, you know, Darjeeling is a hill town at an altitude of 8500 feet. But if a foreign tourist likes to go there he will have to take a special permission for the stay in Darjeeling and it will not be more than for 7 days; over and above the visa he will have to take this kind of special permission. Darjeeling is the most neglected part in the tourist map of India.

Sir, the one-horn rhino is a special feature of tourist attraction which is available only in Jaldapara, of Jalpaiguri district.

So, in view of these things, may I know whether this type of special permission will be withdrawn from North Bengal particularly from Darjeeling in the interest of tourism ? May I know whether Darjeeling and Jaldapara will be shown in the map of tourism in India and abroad to attract the tourists ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have more than once explained in this August House that the question of permit about the restricted areas and prohibited areas is a matter which is being dealt with by the Home Ministry.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It is not required for Kashmir and Ladakh Why only for Darjeeling ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the Tourism Ministry doing ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Tourism Ministry can only recommend that this restriction should be relaxed.

AN HON. MEMBER : Has it actually been done ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have said on the floor of the House 'Yes, yes'.

**Liberalised Pension Rules, 1979**

144. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Liberalised Pension Rules, 1979, have been fully implemented in the light of the Supreme Court decision;

(b) whether any categories of pensioners are yet to obtain benefit of the increased pension and if so, the number of such pensioners; and

(c) when the benefit is expected to be given to all the pensioners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Orders implementing the judgement of the Supreme Court in respect of civil pensioners have been issued on 22.10.1983 and in respect of Defence pensioners on 22.11.1983.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : My question was about the implementation of the decision of the Supreme Court. The judgment of the Supreme court was delivered on 17-12-82. Government took about 10 months to come out with an office Memorandum only. That is why the hon Minister is keeping silent about the real thrust of the question namely, the implementation of it. I would like to tell to the hon Minister—if he has not already been told about it already —that pension is not treated as your bounty or your ex gratia payment. I hope you know that Supreme Court says that it is not a matter of grace depending upon the sweet will of the employer including the Government. This decision was given by them in December 1982. I would like to know whether the process of implementation has started at all ; Has anybody till today got the benefit of this at all in the light of the Supreme Court Judgment ? Have you got any information ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : While raising this question, the hon Member has even wanted to educate us that pension is not a matter of grace or charity, it is a matter of right. Yes. But he has conveniently forgotten that even in respect of the Supreme Court judgment (which was delivered on 17 December 1982) there was a Review Petition. The distinguished lawyer, Mr Somnath Chatterjee, should not forget that when a review petition is filed, that means, there is another side of the story and we wanted to have the decision of the Supreme Court on that also and that was made available in April.

The review petition was dismissed by the Supreme Court in April. But the hon. Member would please recollect that at the time of presentation of my budget I had said "we have gone for a review and I am taking note of the fact and I have made provisions in the budget to implement the decisions of the Supreme Court". But at the same time it will have to be kept in mind that the number of persons involved are 11 lakhs. The number of persons involved include persons retired before 15, 20 or 25 years. The number of persons involved are Defence personnel, Civil personnel, etc. Two different parallel orders are issued. Therefore, if we are to answer it today, even now judgement or no judgement, if in each individual case arrear is to be determined on the basis of the calculations and the services rendered by him, ascertaining the records of 15 or 20 or 25 years as to when he retired, I am afraid many of the pensioners may not get it. Therefore, the question was how to implement it and how to ensure that pensioners get the benefits. It was thought that some sort of options should be given to the pensioners like providing ready reckoners to the disbursing officers, without going into the detailed calculations on the basis of some average nearing the proximity and giving the option to the pensioners that if you want to accept this, the disbursement would be easy and you will get the arrears quickly or if you feel 'NO' then we we will have to go according to the normal calculations based on the records and you indicate your wish according to the advertisements which were issued in the newspapers on

19th November. But, at the same time, there are a large number of disbursing officers apart from the Treasury Officers and Banks spread throughout the country They are to be provided with the ready reckoners. Therefore, it will take time and it took some time. I do not deny that. But looking into the number of persons involved and the magnitude of the problem, the hon. Member should appreciate that it is not our fault. We did it and we have given the options and from 1st December, we told them let these papers be made available to the disoursing officers from the 1st December, you give your application and depending on the option which they will give—if they go according to the ready reckoner they will get it quickly. So, this is taking care of all the pensioners who had retire since then. But taking note of those who will be upto one thousand rupees, their cases would be treated in this method and in respect of those pensioners who are above one thousand rupees, the Accounts Officers will take care of them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister has objected to being educated about the juridical concept of pensioners. But even in 1982, this Government has been arguing before the highest Court of the land, contesting this proposition Therefore, this Government requires to be reminded and educated from time to time. Secondly the hon. Minister has tried to shift the responsibility on me by not referring to the review application. They make frivolous review application only for the purpose of gaining time as it was done in the LIC case also. This is one of the *modus operandis* of the Government. While they want to delay the implementation of the Supreme Court's decision, by filing frivolous review application, they take refuge under that or try to change the decision if possible by change of law also as was done by Mr. Venkataraman, when he was in charge of the Finance Ministry, in the case of LIC. Thirdly, I have to answer this because charges have been made against them as the hon. Minister has spoken about providing options in this. But I wanted to know whether all this long speech by the hon. Minister was necessary, because he wants to create a smoke—screen and take cover under the smokescreen.

The simple thing is when will the money go to the pocket of the persons who are entitled to it, not to their legal heirs ? Even the legal heirs will be in trouble. I have been told by some pensioners that when they went to the banks pursuant to the Government advertisement, they were told that the Banks do not have the papers, they do not have the circulars, they do not accept the newspapers reports. The banks have not even been told. You must make it an effective decision and see that this percolates to the real people for whom it is meant. Because of your inability to control the prices, the pension amount is becoming a mere pittance. Therefore, if it is a genuine decision, you must see that it reaches the people as soon as possible and with as little hardship as possible, which also is very important, because they are all old people. They have to run from pillar to post. My old professor has been making me requests in this regard and I have been passing on the same to him. He is a retired professor, he was Accountant General for a long time, he is dying in agony and the hon. Minister thinks it a matter of amusement. Will the hon. Minister assure the House and the pensioners that they will get their pensions and the banks and other agencies will cooperate with them and will not take the plea that the intimation has not come from the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But do not listen to his professor, because obviously he has not taught him well.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I had already told, perhaps he did not catch that part of my answer. When the advertisement was issued on 19th November, it was pointed out that the pensioners should apply from 1st December. If after seeing the advertisement somebody goes to the banks the next day, obviously, this difficulty would be there It would take some time for the instructions to reach the banks. That is why we told them that from 1st December they should start filing their applications, because by that time it would be possible for us to send the ready reckoner, option forms, application forms etc. to the disbursing officers.

Secondly, this point will have to be kept in mind. It is not merely the question of implementing the judgement. You will have to take note of the implications. There has been the phenomenal growth in the pension disbursement. During 1974-75, the total amount of pension disbursement was Rs. 139.70 crores, and during the 1983-84 budget, estimates the amount is Rs. 1033 crores. The amount has increased from Rs. 139.70 to Rs. 1033 crores and money is to be arranged. Money will not come out of the judgment of the Supreme Court or the speeches of the hon. Member. Money is to be arranged, and calculations have to be made. It is easy for you to pass a judgement, but I shall have to implement it. I have no option, Supreme Court's judgement is mandatory, I shall have to implement it. But I must have the capability and resources to implement it. It is not an easy job, and you are saying as if I am taking it as a matter of amusement. It is our Government which has, in every budget increased the quantum of pension, otherwise in a period of 7-8 years, surely, you would not say that the prices have increased fifty time. But if you look at the quantum of pension, it has increased from Rs. 139.70 crores to Rs. 1033 crores, and surely it is not your contention that no pensioner is dying.

So far as Defence personnel are concerned, you will have to take note of the enormity of the problem. Every year sixty thousand defence personnel are added to the pensioners' list. You have to prepare their cases, and somebody may go to the court. I cannot apply a thumb rule that everybody will get pension according to my calculations. I will have to give him the option that either he should take the calculations which we are making on the basis of certain proximity, or follow the other thing. We are making and we have made serious efforts to see that the pensions should be disbursed as quickly as possible.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि करोड़ों मैं पेंशन दी गई है। यह भी बताया कि क्वांटम इन पेंशन में कितनी इनक्रीज हुई है। सवाल और जवाब अपनी अपनी जगह पर हैं। पर मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि जब किसी सरकारी पदाधिकारी की मृत्यु हो जाती है उसके बाद उसकी जो विधवा पत्नी होती है उसको कितने दफ्तरों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं, कितनी बार दौड़ लगानी पड़ती है क्या उनको इसकी जानकारी है और क्या उसको पेंशन पाने में वर्षों नहीं लग जाते है ? मैं समझती हूं कि पांच पांच और सात सात वर्ष लग जाते हैं एक विधवा को पेंशन की राशि पाने में। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि उनकी तकलीफों और उनकी परेशानियों को दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय कुछ सोच रहे हैं ? क्या नियमों को सहल और आसान किया जायेगा ताकि स्वर्गीय पति की जो पेंशन की रकम है। वह आसानी से उसकी विधवा को प्राप्त हो सके ? मंत्री जी भी जन प्रतिनिधि हैं और मैं भी हूं। यह अपनी जगह पर हैं। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि रोज हम सिफारिश करते हैं सरकारी पदाधिकारियों के यहां और मंत्री जी के यहां कि इस को अभी तक पेंशन नहीं मिली है। इसमें चार चार और पांच पांच वर्ष लग जाते है। और बेचारी क्या करें ? वे पढ़ी लिखी भी नहीं होती है। बच्चे भी उनको पालने होते हैं।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir I. share the anxiety and concern of the Hon. Member in regard to the plight of the widow pensioners, which she has just mentioned. Sometimes this complaint is also received by us. But as I mentioned we cannot have any straight-jacket formula through which we can help, but definitely we should try to see how expediciously we can dispose of these cases. But I indicated the problem is not that simple.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir if you examine every year's Budget, you will find that this Government has done its maximum for the pensioners and the recent decision of the government.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : Minister has already said that.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : You read the Budget speech. And Sir, very seldom congratulations are given to the Finance Minister and to the Government in this respect. I take this oprortunity to congratulate the Government for its recent decision to implement the Supreme Court decision.

My question relates to two aspects. One is about the ex-servicemen, who are still waiting for the pensionery benefits. I would like to know when the Government is going to take care of these ex-servicemen, especially the ex-armymen. This point has been raised quite often in this House.

MR. SPEAKER ; He has already replied to that Mr. Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : No, Sir. And the second aspect is can the Government take a decision to pay immediately to the pensioners the monthly benefit so that the point raised by the Hon. Members here can be met easily and some sort of help can be given to the pensioners ? My pertinent question relates to the ex-Servicemen, especially the ex-army-man.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has already replied to them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, in answer to the main question, reply has been given. We have said that on 22nd November the Defence Ministry has already issued the Order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, the question is not only of the Supreme Court as has been said, but the Petitions Committee of Parliament at numerous times made recommendations on communiting and other aspects of pensions. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister would consider setting up a Pension Commission to examine all the points. This has also been the demand of the Pensioners' Association.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, my reply to this in the negative.

**Survey for Export Potential of Eastern States**

*145. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an official survey of the export potential of the North Eastern States was recently made ; and

(b) if so, results of the survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A Task Force to identify the export potential in the North Eastern Sector of India was set up by the Ministry of Commerce in September, 1982. Expeditious steps are being taken to give final shape to the work of the Task Force, and the Report is likely to be made available soon.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, in view of the fact that North-Eastern region of our country has abundant export potential, will the Government of India take appropriate steps to coordinate the activities of different agencies viz. Export Promotion Council, Handlooms and Handicrafts Export Corporation, Trade Development Authority, and Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation ? These are the agencies which are engaged in export promotion activities. In the north-eastern region, as per my report. There have been no coordinated activities among these agencies. May I know from the Government whether they would take appropriate action for coordinating the activities of these agencies there ? This is essential, in view of the fact that they can identify the exportable commodities, and also find markets outside.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA. Yes, Sir. Government is constituting a Standing Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, North-Eastern Council to coordinate the export promotion activities in the north-eastern region. As suggested by the hon. Member, all the connected agencies, including the representatives of State Governments and of the North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation, North-Eastern Mineral Development Corporation and also of the Chambers of Commerce like the one in Meghalaya and the All India Manufacturers' Organization of Tinsukia, will be there. All

these organizations will be represented. TDA and others also are being represented, in order to coordinate the activities.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Have you set up any mechanism for it ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We are setting it up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Is the Minister aware of the fact that trade is being carried on illegally in these seven states of the north-eastern region ? What steps has Government so far taken for stopping this illegal trade ? For instance, the export of *tej patta* and pine apple is banned; but those articles are regularly being smuggled from those areas. What particular steps has Government taken to stop this ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : This information will be available only with the Customs Department in the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I first congratulates the Government for constituting this Standing Committee, which was a long-standing demand of the region. As Mr. Chitta Basu said, many of the products of the north-eastern States are going to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Burma. In view of this, has the Government had any official negotiations with those countries to export these products officially; and if so, what is the latest development ? We see in the papers that our Minister went to Dhaka and there was a trade delegation. What is the latest position ? Has any agreement been signed, or going to be signed ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Legal trade is certainly taking place between India and Bangladesh. Most of the exports to Bangladesh are taking place from the north-eastern region, particularly of products like fresh fruits like oranges and pine apples. (*Interruptions*). What the north-eastern States, particularly Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura have been insisting is that there should be border trade between Bangladesh and the north-eastern States. In fact, this idea of having border trade has been incorporated into the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement in 1972 itself. But because of some reasons, Bangladesh wanted that this agreement should be suspended. We are getting pressures from the Governments particularly of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura. We have been trying to impress upon the Bangladesh Government that they should reconsider this matter. But at the moment we don't have a favourable response from the Government of Bangladesh.

**Performance of Textile Mills under N.T.C.**

*146. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI† :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued warnings to the General Managers and Chief Executives of losing textile mills under the National Textile Corporation, to show improved results by the end of December, 1984;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment regarding the loss, if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) what suggestions have been given to make improvement in the performance of the textile mills in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The performance of NTC mills is being reviewed by the Commerce Minister periodically. In the last review undertaken in October, 1983, the Minister expressed concern over the working of the mills whose performance had deteriorated. He observed that the performance of these mills will be reviewed at the end of the year, and if their performance was found to have consistently deteriorated during the year under review taking into account the uncontrollable constraints, necessary action will be taken to tone up their management.

(b) The losses of the nationalised and managed mills during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto September, 1983) are indicated below :

(Rs. in crores)

| | Loss of nationalised mills | Loss of managed mills |
|---|---|---|
| 1982-83 | 76.62 | 17.87 (Prov.) |
| 1983-84 (upto Sept., 1983) | 35.13 | 10.82 (Prov.) |

(c) The following important measures have been taken for improving the performance of these mills :—

(i) modernisation of plant and machinery and expansion of installed capacity, wherever necessary;

(ii) installation of diesel generating sets to overcome power shortage;

(iii) diversification in the pattern of production; and

(iv) regular review of input costs, waste, consumable stores, dyes and chemicals, etc., with a view to improving performance of the mills.

**श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एन० टी० सी० द्वारा चलाई जा रही मिलों में 1982-83 में 76 करोड़ 62 लाख का घाटा हुआ और मैनेज्ड मिलों में भी घाटा हुआ। कपड़े की कीमतें दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और कपड़ा, मिलों का घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है, क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इसके क्या कारण हैं ? उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में नहीं बताया है कि किन कारणों से इतना बड़ा लास मिलों को हुआ है।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : It is true that NTC mills are incurring losses and we are very much concerned about this; and we have been trying to improve the working of the NTC mills. The specific question which the hon. member has put is about the reasons for the losses. the reasons are the increase in the cost of inputs like cotton and other inputs.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It happens with everybody else also.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Of course, it happens with everybody else also. I do not disagree with that. This is one of the reasons. The second reason is the non-availability of power. The power cuts in various States vary from 15 to 33 per cent; and from time to time, we have also to increase the wages of the workers. All these reasons are contributing to the loss of the NTC mills.

**श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी** : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि एन० टी० सी० द्वारा चलाये जाने वाली मिलें और प्राइवेट मिलों का मुकाबला करके कोई अध्ययन किया गया है कि दोनों में घाटे का क्या अन्तर है 1982-83 में और चालू साल में ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We are making an indepth study into the reasons why we are not farming well in our own mills, but, I am afraid, I would not be able to say about the comparative study or the degree of loss or profit between NTC mills and the private mills.

**श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते** : एन० टी० सी० को जो घाटे हो रहे हैं, उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर करप्शन है। मैं इसकी एक मिसाल रखना चाहती हूं। कैमिकल्स डाई जो एन० टी० सी० के कपड़ों के लिये इस्तेमाल की जाती है, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक कंपनी के बारे में मुझे पता है कि कुछ सांठ-गांठ करके पानी लिया जाता है और पैसा दे दिया जाता है। उस डाई के लिये मैं पूरी इन्फार्मेशन यहां दे सकती हूं अगर यह आश्वासन मिले कि उस पर कार्यवाही होगी ? हम जब कोई सवाल रखते हैं, इन्फार्मेशन देते हैं तो उस पर, मेरा अनुभव यह है कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि एन० टी० सी० में करप्शन की वजह से घाटा हो रहा है और अगर इस तरह की मिसाल हम आपके सामने रखेंगे तो क्या उस पर कार्यवाही होगी ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I do not know whether it is rampant with corruption or not. But, whenever such complaints come to our notice, we certainly take action on them. If the hon. member has some specific instances or evidence or complaints, he should bring them to our notice and we will certainly take action on them.

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम** : सरकार के जवाब से यही लगता है कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, त्यों-त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह घाटे का बहुत बड़ा कंसर्न है, जिसमें 76 करोड़ का घाटा चल रहा है। इस सम्मानित हाउस में कई बार इसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिये बात कही गई है। मैं आपका ध्यान इक्नामिक्स टाइम्स के 21 नवम्बर, 1983 के अंक की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जिसमें लिखा है कि एन० टी० सी० इज टापलैस। वहां पर आपके यहां टाप में कोई नहीं है और इसी से एन० टी० सी० के सबसीडियरीज को घाटा हो रहा है। मैं इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में जाकर बताना चाहता हूं कि घाटा क्यों इतना बढ़ रहा है। एन० टी० सी० की होल्डिंग कम्पनी में सी० एम० डी० की एक पोस्ट होती है। छः महीने से रुटीन वर्क के तौर पर श्री पी० सी० जैन एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट का भी काम करते हैं और एन० टी० सी० का भी काम करते हैं। होल्डिंग कम्पनी के सी० एम० डी०, श्री पी० सी० जैन, के खिलाफ विजिलेंस के सीरियस चार्जिज हैं, जबकि वे उत्तर प्रदेश में थे। आप रीव्यू पर रीव्यू करते जाइए, लेकिन जब टाप पदाधिकारी ही स्वच्छ नहीं हैं, कमजोर हैं, तो इस तरह तो आप घाटे को प्रोमोट करेंगे। जिस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सीरियस बिजिलेंस केस हैं, उसे आप एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट और एन० टी० सी० का चार्ज दिए हुए हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह ऐसे भ्रष्ट पदाधिकारी को हटा कर, जिस पर विजिलेंस के चार्जिज हैं, अच्छे और ईमानदार पदाधिकारी को होल्डिंग कम्पनी में लाएंगे, जिससे सबसिडियरी कंपनी में जो घाटे में चल रही है, सुधार हो सके ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : First of all, I want to make it very clear that it is the Government's policy that nobody can be appointed in Government service without vigilance clearance. So, it is not a fact that people against whom allegations of corruption have been made are appointed. Vigilance clearance is a must before a person is appointed to any position in Government.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Is it so, even if a case is going on against him ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Is the Minister making a statement that he has been absolved of all the charges ? It is not a matter of enunciation of a general rule. Let him make a statement here.

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम** : मैं अखबार का हवाला दे रहा हूं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am saying, that before anybody is appointed vigilance clearance is taken.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Who has to decide, whether a man has to be appointed or not ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डर, आर्डर। गड़बड़ मत करें। मि० मिनिस्टर, श्री राम स्वरूप राम का कहना है कि किसी के खिलाफ चार्जिज हैं। Are you ready to have an inquiry instituted ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Whenever there is an allegation, we do it. If any allegations are brought to the notice of the Government we do look into them.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस बारे में इनक्वायरी कराएं। अभी श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी कह रहे थे कि बहुत घपला हो रहा है। You have an inquiry and decide about it. Prof. Ranga.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : He should make it clear.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said it. He said that he would enquire. He is on record. He has said that if any complaints are received, Government would look into them. Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, the Government has taken over the mills only because they were not being properly managed. They were incurring losses and they were causing trouble to the workers and other people also. Unfortunately, even after so many years the Government do not seem to have made and progress, is it not a fact that they reburdened with out-dated machinery, inefficient management and inadequate financial resources ? What is it that the Government are trying to do in order to improve their conditions so that they would become viable ? Would the Government try to give greater attention to the ways and means by which they can be put on a self-reliant basis and can stand on their own feet ?

SHRI P.A.SANGMA : It is not that we are not running these mills properly. Most of the NTC mills, prior to the take over by the Government of India, were lying closed for three Years to nine years. Since the Government has taken over these mills, we have tried our best to improve their performance. As I have admitted in the very beginning, we are not at all happy with the functioning of the NTC mills. Lot of improvements are required. We have invested a large amount of money in these mills. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan we will be investing Rs.320 crores for modernisation. A constant review is being taken by the Commerce Minister himself. I myself go and take review at the mill level. Practically I have finished reviewing all the mills. As a result of our efforts there has been some improvement. It is not that things are absolutely out of hope. To cite a few examples. In this Year out of nine subsidiaries one subsidiary is making profit. Last year out of 112 mills 11 mills were making profit. But by September this year 18 mills were already making profits. The production value from June to March was Rs. 130 crores. By september it has gone upto Rs. 159 crores. So every effort is being made to improve their performance.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Grant of Permission to Maharashtra to Export Cotten

*147. SHRI A.T.PATIL : Will the Ministe of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government do not agree to grant permission to Government of Maharashtra to sell in the international market 2.60 lakh bales of cotton procured by Government of Maharashtra under its Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme, although the State Government succeeded in obtaining the orders there fore ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) how does this policy of the Central Government promote export trade interests of the producers and socialistic structure of Indian economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Government of India allocated a substantial quantity of long staple cotton for export to Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation during 1982-83 cotton season. The Federation entered into certain contracts with foreign buyers for quantities not covered by export quota allowed by Government. Such contracts were subject to the approval of Government of India. Their representation for allowing them to export this additional quantity was considered but it was decided not to allow further export of cotton in view of the prevalent demand and supply position and price trends within the country at that time.

The exports of cotton are determined from time to time considering all the aspects including supply, demand and interests of cotton growers.

### Jha Commission on Economic Administration Reforms

*148. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Jha Commission on Economic Administration Reforms appointed:

(b) what are its terms of reference; and

(c) the work done by the Commission so far and when the Commission is expected to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The Economic Administration Reforms Commission was set up under a Government Resolution dated 5.3.81.

(b) The Government Resolution establishing the Commission initially laid down the following four terms of reference :—

(i) Tax administration : its rationalisation and improvement.

(ii) The use of non-tax devices for raising the level of savings.

(iii) Examination of proposals under consideration in international bodies for the establishment of a new international economic order with a view to formulating a well coordinated approach to them.

(iv) The examination of rent control laws in force in the different States and recommendations regarding a model law.

Subsequently on 26th June, 1981, 3 additional subjects were referred to the Commission :—

(i) Economy in public expenditure.

(ii) Simplification of administrative procedures, including those relating to duty drawback and collection of primary export/import data from the customs.

(iii) Commercial representation, abroad. In its second phase, from 1st July, 1983 as a One-man Commission, it has not set terms of reference but continues to function as an institutional arrangement for advising the Government on various subjects concerning Economic Administration.

(c) As a Three-man Commission it submitted thirty reports on various topics under its terms of reference. In its second phase as a One-man Commission, it has submitted two reports. The reports submitted by the Commission are listed in the annexed Statement. Apart from these the Commission has also communicated its comments on various matters referred to it and has sent a number of communications on various subjects.

STATEMENT

**Statement showing EARC's Reports submitted to Government**

| Report Number | Subject |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. | Industrial Approvals—Clearances under the MRTP Act. |
| 2. | Tax Reform—Direct Taxes—Wealth Tax Act. |
| 3. | Interim Report on the Gift Tax Act—Recommendations for urgent amendments. |
| 4. | Interim Report on the Estate Duty and recommendations for urgent amendments. |
| 5. | Report on the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act. |
| 6. | Interim Report on the Income Tax. |

7. Interim Report on Capital Gains Tax.
8. Industrial Approvals : Clearances under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act.
9. Direct Taxes—'An Overview'.
10. Direct Taxes—Exemption for public Charitable and Religious Trusts.
11. Rent Control.
12. Depreciation Allowance under Income Tax.
13. India's Commercial Representation Abroad.
14. Industrial Approvals : Capital Goods Clearances.
15. Direct Taxes—The Taxation of Companies.
16. Exemptions and Deductions.
17. The Computation of Income.
18. Direct Taxes—The Taxation of Non-Residents and Related Matters.
19. Direct Taxes—Tax Treatment of Private Trusts.
20. Technology Development and Acquisition.
21. Direct Taxes—Estate Duty.
22. Direct Taxes—Wealth Tax.
23. Direct Taxes—Gift Tax.
24. Direct Taxes—Tax Procedures and Administration.
25. The Duty Drawback System.
26. Direct Taxes—Tax Evasion & Avoidance.
27. Direct Taxes—Miscellaneous points.
28. Economy in Public Expenditure.
29. Accountability.
30. Small Scale Units : Measures for Assistance.

**EARC II**

1. The Establishment of Commission/Committees.
2. Government and Public Enterprises : The Top Management and the Boards.

**Opening of New Hotels by I. T. D. C.**

*149. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I. T. D. C. proposes to open any new hotel; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The ITDC has decided to set up the following hotel projects in collaboration with State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations, under its Joint Venture Scheme :—

| Name of the place | Estimated Cost (Rs. in. lakhs) | Star rating | Capacity (Rooms) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gauhati (Assam) | 150 | 3 | 8 |
| 2. Ranchi (Bihar) | 141 | 3 | 50 |
| 3. Puri (Orissa) | 134 | 3 | 50 |
| 4. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) | 175 | 3 | 53 |
| 5. Pondicherry | 81 | 1—2 | 30 |
| 6. Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) | 55 | 1 | 20 |
| 7. Madras (Tamil Nadu) | Proposal is being processed in consultation with State Government. | | |

**Equivalent Rank Structure for Civilians of GREF in Border Roads Organisation**

*150. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the civilians of GREF in Border Roads Organisation are given equivalent rank structure as that of Army personnel, for application of the prvoisions of the Army Act;

(b) if so, under what statutory authority the equivalent rank structure was created and under what notification it was notified;

(c) if no statutory authority for such equivalent rank structure exists, will Government realise the complicacy in the trial of civilians of GREF by Courts Martial and re-instate the employees tried by mass Court Martial during December, 1979 and 1980; and

(d) under what authority, the equivalent rank Regulations was created ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (d) personnel of the General Reserve Engineer Force are governed by the provisions of the Army

Act, 1950, and Army Rules, 1954 as applied to them vide SROs 329 and 330, dated 23.9.1960. Equivalent ranks in the General Reserve Engineer Force and the regular Army for the purpose of Army Act, 1950, (as applied to the General Reserve Engineer. Force) was notified in the Gazette of India vide Notification No. 1001, daten 20.5.1961.

(c) The trial of General Reserve Engineer Force personnel by Court Martial does not involve any particular complication. The Court Martials are held according to rules. However, if any individual is aggrieved by the Court Martials of December, 1979 and 1980 or dismissal from service, he may avail himself of the remedies available in this regard under the Army Act, 1950 and Army Rules, 1954 and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeals) Rules, 1965.

**War Like Preparations by Pakistan**

*151. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistani army has dug a number of trenches on the border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has equipped its army and airforce considerably by purchasing sophisticated bombers and other arms etc. from the U. S. A. ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is going to receive sophisticated reconnaissance submarines from U. S. A. ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government for the security of the country in the face of these developments ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government are aware that Pakistan has constructed defences along the Indo-Pak border.

(b) and (c) It is a fact that Pakistan is enlarging armaments far beyond its legitimate defence needs. These reportedly include tanks, guns Armoured Personnel Carriers, TOW missiles, attack helicopters F-16 aircraft, destroyers, Vulcan—Phalanx gun system, Harpoon missiles and communications and electronic warfare equipment.

(d) Government monitor all developments affecting the country's security and initiate appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

**Per Capita Defence Expenditure**

*152. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the latest comparative figures showing the per capita defence expenditure for India as against Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Sri Lanka and other neighbouring countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the per capita expenditure on defence in India is comparatively much less than that of China ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to match the defence preparedness in Pakistan, China and other neighbouring countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) ; (a) A statement showing the latest comparative figures relating to per capita Defence Expenditure for India as against Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other neighbouring countries as published by the London based International Institute of Strategic Studies, is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No figure showing the per capita expenditure on Defence by China is available for purposes of comparison.

(c) The requirements of Defence are constantly reviewed in the light of the security environment and funds are accordingly provided.

STATEMENT

**Per Capita Defence Expenditure of India in relation to that of a few other neighbouring countries**

| Name of the country | Per Capita Defence Expenditure in US Dollars for 1982 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| India | 8 | — |
| Indonesia | 19 | — |
| Malaysia | 151 | — |
| Pakistan | 20 | — |
| Phillippines | 17 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Singapore | 355 | — |
| Thailand | 29 | — |
| Iran | 173 | — |
| China | — | Official Chinese Defence Expenditure figure (released in 1981 for the first time) of 11.87 on dollars was 20.7 per cent of planned Government expenditure. For 1982, the figure of 17.870 Yuan (15.72 per cent of Government expenditure) was reported These figures are not comparable to Western Defence Estimates since the official Chinese budget figure excludes a number of items normally included in the Defence Budget in Western countries. |
| Bangladesh | 2 | — |
| Burma | 5 | — |
| Sri Lanka | 2.6 | |
| Nepal | 2 | |

**Newsitem Captioned "Raids Reveal I-T Nexus with Traders"**

*153. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem regarding close link between a number of senior officers and trading concerns engaged in blackmarketing and smuggling operations as appeared in the Free Press Journal of 25 October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the facts about nexus unearthed by Income-tax authorities and action initiated by Government, if any ; and

(c) if no action taken, the detailed reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of news-item captioned "Raids Reveal I.T. Nexus with Traders" in Free Press Journal, Bombay of 25th October, 1983. The preliminary scrutiny of the seized documents has so far not established any prima-facie case of nexus between the officials and trading concerns searched and it would be premature to conclude anything unless the investigations are completed.

(c) Does not arise.

**Passing of Excise Duty Relief to Consumers**

*154. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ensured that the excise duty relief announced recently have been passed on to the consumers of those items ;

(b) the articles for which duty relief has not been passed on to the consumer ; and

(c) steps Government propose to take so that this duty relief are passed on to the consumer by the industry and trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Government have taken steps to ensure that excise duty relief, as announced from the 1st October, 1983 in respect of buses and trucks (commercial vehicles), bus-truck tyres, refrigerators, electric batteries, etc., is passed on to the consumers of these items. Following the discussions which the concerned administrative ministry had with the manufacturers of these items, the latter have agreed to pass on the excise duty relief to the consumers. The reports received so far also indicate that the prices of these items have, by and large, been reduced.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**प्रादेशिक सेना में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव**

*155. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को देखते हुए दूसरी रक्षा पंक्ति को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु उनके मंत्रालय का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या उनका मंत्रालय प्रादेशिक सेना के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसकी वर्तमान संख्या में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा ?

**रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन्)**: (क) और (ख) सरकार प्रादेशिक सेना को और युद्ध और शान्ति के दौरान इसके कार्यों को बहुत महत्व देती है। जिन बातों का हमारी सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है उन्हें ध्यान में रखते हुए रक्षा तैयारी के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और उन्हें अद्यतन बनाया जाता है। इस तरह की समीक्षाओं के बनाए जाने वाले आरक्षणों की मात्रा पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

**Handing over the Management of Swadeshi Group of Cotton Mills to its Owners**

*156. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some cotton mills belonging to Swadeshi Group management of which was taken by Central Government some years ago, are likely to be given back to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their performance as well as terms, if any, in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA)). (a) No Sir, Government have not so far taken any decision to return the six cotton mills belonging to Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, which were taken over under Industries (Development & Regulation Act, 1951 in April, 1978.

(b) Does not arise.

**Recovery of Dues from Clients by Nationalised Banks**

*157. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how is it that the rural money lenders never fail to recover their dues from their clients whereas the nationalised banks are unable to recover their dues from the clients ;

(b) whether there is something wrong in the procedures of the working of the nationalised banks ;

(c) if so, whether Government intend to review the working of nationalised banks ; and

(d) if so, by what time and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No information is available with regard to recovery of dues by rural moneylenders from their clients. However, the recovery position of nationalised banks in respect of direct agricultural advances was around 53% of demand in June 1981.

(b) The procedures adopted by nationalised banks for recovery of dues are not faulty.

(c) and (d) There is continuous review of the working of nationalised banks by RBI and Government.

**Free Trade Zone at Paradip Port**

*158 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal for declaring Paradip Port as Free Trade Zone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : No, Sir.

**Redressal of Grievances of Syndicate Bank SC ST Emploryees**

*159. SHRI SUNDER SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Syndicate Bank Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Association had served a notice on Syndicate Bank to go on hunger strike on 21 and 22 November, 1983 throughout the country;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) what are those circumstances under which the said Association has taken this extreme step and what action Government have taken for the redressal of their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Syndicate Bank has reported that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Association had served a notice to go on hunger strike on the 21st and 22nd November, 1983 to press for the acceptance of their charter of demands. Their demands include recognition of SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association, reservation in promotion from one scale to another within the officers cadre, promotion of all SC/ST clerks who qualify the written examination of special promotion test, reservation in the posts of special assistant, reservation in promotions retrospectively i.e. with effect from 1974, home town postings/transfers to all SC/ST employees, interest free loans to all SC/ST officers/employees. not to allow trade unions intervention in SC/ST matters, supply of two lists of SC/ST employees branch and region-wise, recruitment of SC/ST candidates for sub-staff and other skilled posts on requisition from the Association of SC/ST etc.

According to the representation of the Association they were forced to go on hunger strike because their demands had not been settled. Some of these demands, such as retrospective effect to the provision of reservation in promotion, reservation in promotic from one scale to another within the office cadre, reservation in the posts of speci assistant, etc. concern the banking industr as a whole. In these matters the policy adop ed by Syndicate Bank is generally in acco dance with the reservation orders a applicable to banking industry from time t time. The Government, has, however. advi ed the Syndicate Bank to look into th grievances-and take appropriate remedi action wherever necessary.

**Committee to Examine Rate of consignment Tax**

*160. SHRI N.E.HORO :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether any committee had been s up to examine the rate of consignment tax t be levied by the Centre under Article 269 the Constitution for distribution of proceec among the States; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its con position and the time by which its report likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TH MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTA BHI RAMA RAO) (a) and (b) The Chief M nisters' Conference held on 2.11.1983 decide that a Group comprising Chief Ministers West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Ut Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Gujar and Rajasthan under the chairmanship of th Union Finance Minister should go into th various issues involved in the levy of consigr ment tax. No time-limit was fixed for th report of the group.

**Seizure of List of Officials Receiving Kickbacks During Raids in Bombay**

*161. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :
SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE b pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax authorities seized a list containing names of several officials receiving kickbacks from blackmarketeers and smugglers while conducting a raid in some Bombay houses;

(b) if so, a list of the names of such officials; and

(c) action initiated against them with full details of the actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such list has been sized in course of searches by Income-tax authorities at Bombay.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Breakthrough in Defence Aeronautics**

1617. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is poised for a breakthrough in Defence aeronautics;

(b) if so, the important achievements made by our country in this field;

(c) whether the latest technology developed will also be utilised in the HAL's MIG Factory at Sunabeda in Koraput District in Orissa; and

(d) if so, in what spheres of development and production of Defence aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN); (a) Plans are under way to attain self-reliance to the maximum extent possible through indigenous design and development programmes.

(b) A number of aircraft have been designed, developed and produced in the country. Considerable expertise has been established in design and development of unmanned flight targets, advanced technology gas turbine engines, avinic systems, flight simulators and special alloys for aeronautical uses.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the fields, inter alia, of production of sophisticated castings, forgings and metal removal and treatment processes.

**भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सेना संपदा कार्यालय, दिल्ली की भूमि का आवंटन न किया जाना**

1618. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **रक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना सम्पदा कार्यालय, दिल्ली की लगभग 100 एकड़ कृषि भूमि का पिछले दस वर्ष से आवंटन नहीं किया गया है और 1973 से इस भूमि पर कतिपय अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों ने कब्जा किया हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1973 से अब तक पट्टों का नवीकरण नहीं किया गया है जब कि अनेक भूमिहीन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के नाम सेना सम्पदा कार्यालय, दिल्ली के पास सूची में दर्ज हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव)** : (क) जी, नहीं। 1979-80 में मिलिटरी एस्टेट अफसर ने मूल्यांकन किया था उसके आधार पर उसने कृषि कार्यों के लिए पट्टे के आधार पर एलाटमेंट के लिए लगभग 100 एकड़ भूमि उपलब्ध बताई थी। इसमें से 1981, 1982 और 1983 में पात्र भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को लगभग 67 एकड़ भूमि एलाट की जा चुकी है। 11.50 एकड़ पर चार व्यक्तियों का अनधिकृत कब्जा है। शेष भूमि को एलाट करने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ख) 1973 के बाद किसी भी पट्टे का नवीकरण नहीं किया गया। इस समय 12 भूतपूर्व सैनिक अग्रता सूची में अलाटमेंट की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

(ग) नवीकरण न किए जाने के कारण इस प्रकार है :—

(1) उचित एफीडेविट का न दिया जाना।

(2) किराए में हुई अति वृद्धि के कारण किराया न देना।

अनधिकृत कब्जेदारों से भूमि लेकर उसे पात्र भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में एलाट करने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

**Stagnation in the Rank of Junior Warrant Officer in I.A.F.**

1619. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the statement correcting the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1395 dated 16.7.1982 laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9.5.1983 and state:

(a) whether relatively Junior Warrant Officers in total service and acting and substantive ranks in some other trades have already got promotion to the rank of Warrant Officer while many senior Junior Warrant Officers in Radar Fitter Trade are still stagnating at the maximum of their pay scales for more than two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the orders regarding grant of ad-hoc increment to employees stagnating at the maximum of their pay scales issued after constitution of Fourth Pay Commission have not been made applicable to the Airmen of Indian Air Force; and

(d) if so, tne reasons thereof and the action proposed to be taken by Government to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO):(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, as already mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 9-5-1983, Airmen in Radar Fitter trade had earlier got relatively quicker promotions to the rank of Junior Warrant Officer as compared with other technical trades. In order to rationalise overall career prospects of all trades, some of the Airmen in the Radar Fitter trade had to wait for a longer period in the rank of Junior Warrant Officer so that their promotion to the next rank of Warrant Officer is at par with those of other trades. At present there are 12 Rader Fitter Junior Warrant Officers who are at the maximum of their poay scales for more than two years. These Airmen had got their promotion to the rank of Junior Warrant Officer faster than Airmen in other trades.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Proposed Establishment of a Unit for the Manufacture of Armed Helicopters**

1620. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for establishing a unit for the manufacture of armed helicopters fitted with missiles and machine guns or more sophisticated arms with modern technology; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R.VENKATARAMAN) ; (a) and (b) Against a Project sanctioned byGovernment for the design and development of an advanced light helicopter, foreign collaboration offers are presently under evaluation. It would not be in public interest to furnish further details.

**Complaints Against Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna**

1621. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various complaints have been received by his Ministry and departmental authorities against Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna; and

(b) if so, the appropriate steps Government have initiated to enquire into the complaints and the actions proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The Honible Member had written to the Finance Minister alleging certain complaints against the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna. These were duly enquired into and a reply was sent stating that there was no basis for the charge that was levelled against the Controller. Other complaints which have been received on various matters relating to the Office of CDA. Patna are being examined and will be dealt with in the normal manner.

(b) There are already existing instructions with regard to action to be taken whenever complaints are received and these are being followed whenever complaints are received and appropriate action is taken whenever necessary.

**Threat to Public Utilities to Bombay by Seismic Activity**

1622. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have conveyed their anxiety over the seismic activity in Thane which is posing a threat to public utilities to Bombay ; and

(b) if so, whether Centre have taken steps to locate the cause for seismic activity and offer Central assistance to the installations which are likely to be affected by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seismic activity is a natural phenomenon. Central Government is rendering all possible technical assistance to prevent damage to various installations.

**Multinational Companies Under Fera**

1623. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether any multinational company operating in India has been asked to wind up their business in the country as they failed and refused to dilute their foreign equity in accordance with the provision of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act;

(b) if so, the names of these foreign companies;

(c) when the notices were served and how much time was given to them to wind up their trade in India; and

(d) whether the action has been taken by them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) No multinational company working in India has been asked to wind up its operations in the country on the ground that it did not comply with the directive issued to it under the FERA, 1973 for dilution of its non-resident interest in the company. However, fourteen companies which were req ed to dilute their non-resident interest t 40% under FERA have opted to wind u their operations in the country for th r own corporate reasons. A list of these cc panies is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

**As on 30th Sep t e .**

**Since Wound up :**

1. A Johnson & Co. India, A.B., Calcutta.
2. Andrew Chalmers (I) Ltd. , Guntur,
3. Baker Perkins International Ltd., Bombay.
4. Bunge & Co. Ltd. , Calcutta.
5. Columbia Graphophone Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. , Calcutta.
6. Eli Lilly & Co. of India Inc. , Bombay.
7. Van Rees India B.V. Calcutta,

YET TO WIND UP : *

1. Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi.
2. Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Bombay (now known as Chicago Pneumatic Holdings Co. Ltd.) .
3. I.B.M. World Trade Corporation. New Delhi.
4. Nestle's Products (I) Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Silbhetta Tea Seed Co. Ltd. , Calcutta.
6. Torrance & Sons Ltd. , Madras.
7. Weddel (India) Ltd. , Calcutta.

* These companies are not undertaking any commercial activities any more. They are in the process of winding up and extension of time has been granted to complete certain statutory and other requirements connected with winding up operations.

**M/s Nicco Orissa Limited**

1624. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when did NICCO Orissa Limited entered the capital market ;

(b) the amount of total equity shares of that company ;

(c) the name of various companies owning shares with NICCO Orissa Limited ;

(d) whether some non-residents have any share with NICCO Orissa Limited ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) NICCO Orissa Limited entered the capital market on 8th August, 1983 for non-resident investors and on 16th August, 1983 for the Indian public.

(b) The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 600 lakhs, divided into 60 lakh equity shares of Rs. 10/- each. The issued, subscribed and paid-up capital of the company prior to its new issue of capital in August 1983 was Rs. 2,10,00,800/-. The company issued capital of Rs. 2,59,99,200 in August, 1983.

(c) As per the available information, the following companies own shares in NICCO Orissa Limited :

| Name of the company | No. of shares held | Value of shares (Rs). |
|---|---|---|
| (i) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. | 10,50,000 | 1,05,00,000 |
| (ii) The National Insulated Cable Company of India Ltd. | 7,50,000 | 75,00,000 |
| (iii) Technion Management and Contractors SPA (TEMACO) of Italy | 3,00,000 | 30,00,000 |
| | 21,00,000 | 2,10,00,000 |

(d) and (e) The company had offered 9,50,000 equity seares to non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin resident abroad out of the new issue of capital made by the company in August, 1983. The Company has now advised the RBI that as against the said offer of equity shares to non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin resident abroad, they have received 379 applications for issue of 1,79,750 equity shares. The company also proposes to issue 60,000 equity shares amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs to TEMACO of Italy out of the new issue of capital made in August, 1983 in addition to the 3,00,000 equity shares already issued to hem as mentioned at Part (c) above.

**Insurance Education In Schools And Colleges**

1625 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any central guidelines had been sent to universities and School Boards to provide teaching insurance schemes ;

(b) whether suggestion had been given to include insurance education in school and college syllabus ;

(c) if so, the response made by various universities and school Boards ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has, in consultation with Government and the insurance undertakings, devised a course in Insurance at the 10 plus 2 level. Similarly, in consultation with Government, the University Grants Commission (UGC) as devised a course in Insurance at the graduate level. These courses have been circulated by the Board/UGC for adoption by the affiliated institutions/Universities. Separately, State Governments have been requested to introduce these courses in their educational institutions.

While final replies from a number of States/Universities are still awaited, the response so far has been encouraging.

**Hiring of Oil Storing Depots**

1626. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of State Trading Corporation regarding hiring of oil storage depots ;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation is hiring depots of the vanaspati manufacturers ;

(c) the names of vanaspati units whose depots have been hired by the State Trading Corporation and the names of such units whose depots have been abolished ;

(d) in case of depots of some vanaspati units were abolished, the reasons for the same ;

(e) the reasons for which the depots of some vanaspati units are continuing ; and

(f) whether at places where the State Trading Corporation has hired the depots of vanaspati units, the depots of private parties other than vanaspati manufacturers have also been hired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Corporation hires Edible oils storage tanks preferably from Petroleum companies. If Petroleum companies do not have spare capacity, efforts are made to hire the same from private parties. Only as a last resort, tanks are hired from Vanaspati Units.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Depots of Vanaspati Units were abolished primarily where alternative capacity from private sources became available or where adequate siding facilities for rake loading etc. did not exist or where abnormal shortages were noticed during storage.

(e) Non-availability of adequate storage facilities from other sources is compelling STC to continue to hire depots of Vanaspati Units.

(f) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

I. Names of Vanaspati Units whose depots are currently under hire by STC are given below :-

1. M/s. Modi Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., Modinagar.
2. M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar.
3. M/s. Rohtas Industries, Dalmianagar.
4. M/s. Amritsar Oil Works, A Govt. Managed Co. Amritsar.
5. M/s. Indian Vanaspati Products, Bombay.
6. M/s. Liberty Oil Mills, Bombay.
7. M/s. Jai Hind Oil Mills, Bombay.

II. Names of Vanaspati units whose depots were abolished by the STC are given below :

1. M/s. Amrit Banaspati Co., Ghaziabad.
2. M/s. Jainshudh Vanaspati Co., Guldhar.
3. M/s. Amrit Banaspati Co., Rajpura.
4. M/s. Motilal Padampat Udyog Ltd. Kanpur.
5. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills, Kanpur.
6. M/s. Premier Vanaspati Co., Jaipur.
7. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Jaipur.
8. M/s. Ruchi Private Ltd., Indore.

**अफीम की खेती और उत्पादन**

1627. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान देश में राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार कितने क्षेत्र में अफीम की खेती की गई है और कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ है;

(ख) इन दस वर्षों के दौरान अलग-अलग अफीम का कुल कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया और उसका मूल्य क्या था;

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अफीम की खेती कितने क्षेत्र में की गई है और उत्पादन का लक्ष्य क्या है; और

(घ) देश में अफीम का इस समय कुल कितना भण्डार है और उसका कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात करना है तथा उसका मूल्य क्या है और शेष मात्रा के देश में खपत के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) विगत दस वर्षों में निर्यातित अफीम की मात्रा तथा कीमत निम्नलिखित है :—

| वर्ष | 90 डिग्री गाढ़ता पर मीटरी टनों में निर्यातित अफीम की मात्रा | अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा (रुपए करोड़ों में) (लगभग) |
|---|---|---|
| 1973-74 | 825 | 16·64 |
| 1974-75 | 854 | 20.29 |
| 1975-76 | 955 | 39.33 |
| 1976-77 | 1017 | 41.10 |
| 1977-78 | 978 | 53.13 |
| 1978-79 | 852 | 38.63 |
| 1979-80 | 796 | 32.11 |
| 1980-81 | 444 | 23.18 |
| 1981-82 | 585 | 21.64 |
| 1982-83 | 845 | 26.91 (अनन्तिम) |

(ग) आशा है कि फसल वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान खेती के लिए लाइसेंस-शुदा क्षेत्र लगभग 26000 हेक्टेयर्स होगा। इस क्षेत्र में 90 डिग्री गाढ़ता पर लगभग 750 मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन होने की आशा है। यह, फसल वर्ष 1982-83 के संबंध में औसत उत्पादन के आधार परिकलित है।

(घ) अफीम की कुल मात्रा दिनाँक 1.11.1983 के स्टाक के अनुसार 90 डिग्री गाढ़ता पर 2746 मीट्रिक टन।

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान देश में अफीम की संभावित खपत की मात्रा :

(1) ऐलकालायड के निर्माण के लिए : 90 डिग्री गाढ़ता पर 140 मीट्रिक टन

(2) भारतीय औषधीय केक/पाउडर/90 डिग्री गाढ़ता पर 6 मीट्रिक टन आबकारी अफीम के निर्माण के लिए

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (31.10.83 तक) के दौरान निर्यातित अफीम की मात्रा लगभग 267 मी० टन है जिसका मूल्य लगभग 8.4 करोड़ रु० (अनन्तिम) आंका गया है। अब कुछ समय के लिए, स्वापक कच्ची सामग्री की सप्लाई विश्वभर में है और भारतीय अफीम की पोस्त की भूसी और इसके सांद्रणों जैसे वैकल्पिक कच्ची सामग्री के साथ प्रतिस्पर्द्धा काफी जोरों पर है। तथापि, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हरचंद कोशिश की जा रही है कि अफीम की अधिकतम संभावित मात्रा भारत से निर्यात की जाए।

## विवरण

अफीम की काश्त के लिए पिछले दस वर्षों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए रकबे और उगायी गयी फसल के रकबे तथा 90 डिग्री गाढ़ता पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा को दर्शाने वाला विवरण-पत्र ।

| क्रम सं० | राज्य का नाम | रकबा (हेक्टेयरों में) | | 90 डिग्री गाढ़ता पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा (मीट्रिक टनों में) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | निर्धारित किया गया रकबा | उगाई गई फसल का रकबा | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | **फसल वर्ष** 1973-74 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 23,058 | 22,365 | 448 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 16,414 | 15,983 | 246 |
| 3 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 14,504 | 13,812 | 193 |
| | कुल : | 53,976 | 52,160 | 887 |
| | | **फसल वर्ष** 1974-75 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 19,250 | 18,800 | 476 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 13,031 | 12,656 | 337 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 13,097 | 12,258 | 220 |
| | कुल : | 45,378 | 43,714 | 1033 |
| | | **फसल वर्ष** 1975-76 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 22,037 | 21,274 | 501 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 16,887 | 15,805 | 370 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 15,684 | 14,508 | 306 |
| | कुल : | 54,608 | 51,587 | 1177 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **फसल वर्ष** 1976-77 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 25,572 | 24,406 | 446 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 17,323 | 16,243 | 315 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 17,135 | 16,575 | 413 |
| | कुल : | 60,030 | 57,224 | 1174 |
| | | **फसल वर्ष** 1977-78 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 28,396 | 27,675 | 771 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 17,906 | 17,330 | 484 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 20,037 | 18,679 | 391 |
| | कुल : | 66,339 | 63,684 | 1646 |
| | | **फसल वर्ष** 1978-79 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 23,903 | 23,287 | 654 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 14,725 | 14,394 | 419 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 15,070 | 14,402 | 340 |
| | कुल : | 53,698 | 52,083 | 1413 |
| | | **फसल वर्ष** 1979-80 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 16,819 | 13,051 | 376 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 11,607 | 11,143 | 336 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 11,746 | 10,970 | 257 |
| | कुल : | 40,172 | 35,164 | 969 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | फसल वर्ष 1980-81 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 16,775 | 15,956 | 572 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 10,576 | 10,114 | 362 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 9,476 | 9,308 | 228 |
| | कुल : | 36,827 | 35,378 | 1162 |
| | | फसल वर्ष 1981-82 | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 16,431 | 14,978 | 451 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 10,433 | 10,042 | 316 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 8,542 | 6, 938 | 168 |
| | कुल : | 35,406 | 31,958 | 935 |
| | | फसल वर्ष 1982-83 (अनन्तिम) | | |
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश | 15,496 | 14,901 | 477 |
| 2. | राजस्थान | 9,648 | 9,513 | 325 |
| 3. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 7,207 | 6,945 | 178 |
| | कुल : | 32,351 | 31,359 | 980 |

**Issue of Complementary Tickets by A.I. to Landlords for Foreign Travel**

1628. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4214 on 19 August, 1983 regarding issue of complimentary tickets by A.I. to landlords for foreign travel and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, whether he will now lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons thererfor and how long more it will take to do the needful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The requisite information has already been forwarded to Department of Parliamentary Affairs/Lok Sabha Secretariat in fulfilment of the assurance.

**Granting of Loans to Weaker Sections by Financial Institutions in Madhya Pradesh**

1629. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the number of all India financial institutions having branches in States who are providing loans to weaker sections ;

(b) whether any such all India financial institutions having branches in Madhya Pradesh are granting loans for the rehabilitations of the weaker sections ; and

(c) if so, the details of the loans sanctioned by those financial institutions in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Details of location and status of offices of all India term lending institutions namely Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) are given in the statement attached. The all-India term lending institutions provide financial assistance to all projects including projects promoted by weaker sections of the society, if the projects are financially and economically viable and technically feasible. IDBI and IFCI have schemes under which small and medium projects promoted by SC and ST entrepreneurs are eligible for certain concessions.

(c) The all India financial institutions namely IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, GIC and UTI sanctioned aggregate financial assistance of Rs. 69.83 crores, Rs. 59.50 crores and Rs. 62.44 crores in 1979-80 (April-March), 1980-81 (April-March) and 1981-82 (April-March) respectively to various industrial projects located in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

**Details of Office of all-India Term Lending Institutions viz., IDBI, IFCI & ICICI**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | IDBI Location | Status of Office |
| 1. | Bombay | Corporate Office (All India) |
| 2. | New Delhi | Regional Office |
| 3. | Calcutta | -do- |
| 4. | Madras | -do- |
| 5. | Ahmedabad | -do- |
| 6. | Gauhati | -do- |
| 7. | Bangalore | Branch Office |
| 8. | Bhopal | -do- |
| 9. | Bhubaneswar | -do- |
| 10. | Chandigarh | -do- |
| 11. | Cochin | -do- |
| 12. | Hyderabad | -do- |
| 13. | Jaipur | -do- |
| 14. | Jammu | -do- |
| 15. | Kanpur | -do- |
| 16. | Patna | -do- |
| 17. | Simla | -do- |
| II. | I.F.C.I. | |
| 1. | New Delhi | Head Office |
| 2. | Bombay | Regional Office |
| 3. | Calcutta | -do- |
| 4. | Kanpur | -do- |
| 5. | Madras | -do- |
| 6. | Ahmedabad | Branch Office |
| 7. | Hyderabad | -do- |
| 8. | Bangalore | -do- |
| 9. | Gauhati | -do- |
| 10. | Bhubneswar | -do- |
| 11. | Jaipur | -do- |
| 12. | Chandigarh | -do- |
| 13. | Bhopal | -do- |
| 14. | Cochin | -do- |
| 15. | Patna | -do- |
| III. | I.C.I.C.I. | |
| 1. | Bombay | Head Office |
| 2. | Madras | Regional Office |
| 3. | Calcutta | -do- |
| 4. | New Delhi | -do- |
| 5. | Gauhati | Development Office |

**Supply of Uniforms to I.T.D.C. Hotels Staff**

1630. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and regulations about uniforms applicable to the staff working in ITDC hotels particularly to the female staff (Class IV) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that male staff is provided Warm woollen Uniform (full suit-pant, coat, etc.) every year or after two years, and the female (Chambermaids, etc.) are provided only one sweater after two years, particularly in the hotel "Kanishka" ;

(c) if so, the reasons in this regard ; and

(d) whether Government would consider sanctioning of warm sari, coat, shirt, sweater and socks also every year like nurses in the hospitals as they are also performing their duties on the same pattern, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d) ITDC's Male Hotel staff is given two sets of terrycot coats/pants for two years, two pairs of socks annually and one woollen suit for three years. Keeping in view the nature of their duties which are not akin to those of nurses in the hospital, chambermaids in the ITDC hotels including Kanishka are provided with two sets of terrycot safari suits, one woollen cardigan every two years and two pairs of socks annually. The scales of uniforms for different categories of hotel workers in ITDC are laid down by a duly constituted Central Uniforms Committee.

**Difficulties in Securing Financial Assistance From Nationalised Banks By Sea Food Marine Products Exporters.**

1631. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the "Hindustan Times" New Delhi of 31st October, 1983 under the caption "Shrimp export still frozen";

(b) if so, the reaction thereto and whether Government have received several representations from the sea-food marine products exporters belonging to recognised export houses in regard to their difficulties in securing financial assistance from various nationalised banks including State Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action proposed to be taken immediately to render appropriate assistance to these exporters so that Govermnent's own export target can be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Two points raised in the news-item are as follows :—

(i) stagnant shrimp landings; and

(ii) price crash for Indian shrimps in Japan.

For augmenting production of shrimps, Government is encouraging development of prawn farming.

Lower prices for shrimp exported to Japan appear to be a temporary phenomenon.

No representations from the Seafood Marine Products Exporters belonging to the recognised export houses in regard to their difficulties in securing financial assistance from various nationalised banks, have been received recently.

(c) Does not arise.

**Transfer of Officers in State Bank of Hyderabad**

1632. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4246 on August 1983 regarding transfer of officers in State Bank of Hyderabad and state :

(a) whether information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof partwise of the aforesaid question ; and

(c) what further action is being taken to implement RBI's advice in letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A copy of the implementation report containing part-wise information in respect of Unstarred Question No. 4246 dated the 19.8.1983, which was laid on the Table of House on 21-11-1983. (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 7124/83).

**स्वत: रोजगार योजना की असफलता**

1633. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक के असहयोगपूर्ण रवैये के कारण स्व-रोजगार योजना बिल्कुल असफल हो गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बैंकों के रवैये में सुधार हेतु उन्हें राजी करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) से (घ) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि स्वत: रोजगार योजना, जिसका आशय संभवत: शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को स्वत: रोजगार के वास्ते बनाई गई योजना से है, असफल हो गयी है। इस योजना की घोषणा औपचारिक रूप से अगस्त, 1983 में की गई थी। इसकी प्रगति से संबंधित आंकड़े, दिसंबर, 1983 से ही प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

**Proposal to set up Export Promotion Councils For Project Exports and Leather and Leather Goods**

1634. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have a proposal to set up two export promotion councils—one for project exports and the other for leather and leather goods ;

(b) if so, when those two export promotion councils are proposed to be set up ; and

(c) what would be the main functions of these two export promotion councils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) It has been decided to set up a unified Council for the promotion of export of leather and leather products and an Export Promotion Council for export of civil engineering and construction projects. The administrative process involved in connection with the setting up of these two new Councils is under way. The proposed Export Promotion Councils will have the main functions of promotion of export of leather and leather goods and promotion of export of construction and civil engineering projects respectively.

**Promotional written test for Officer J.M-I In State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

1635. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has conducted the promotional written test for officer J. M.-I without reviewing the 1982 year's promotion's position as directed by Banking Division vide their letter No. 8/19/82—SCT(B) dated the 20th September, 20th December 1982 and 11th March 1983 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the blacklog in the promotion from clerical to officer J. M.-I has considerably increased in the past years due to not drawing the separate SC/ST eligiblity list for written test ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur has reported that as advised by the Government all eligible SC/ST candidates who were within the zone of consideration were called for the written test for promotion to officer scale I (JMG) held in 1983. The bank is drawing separate eligibility list for SC/ST employees and that the unfilled reserved vacancies are being carried forward to subsequent years in order to safeguard the interest of SC/ST employees.

The bank has also reported that the SC/ ST Employees Association has filed a Writ Petition in the Rajasthan High Court in this matter which is still pending and the matter is sub-judice.

**Meeting of Producer-Exporters of Tea held at Geneva**

1636. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that the producer-exporters of tea had recently held a meeting at Geneva to boost tea output ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the thrust areas highlighted by India at this international meeting ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Inter—Governmental Group of Export on Tea held its fourth session in Geneva frem 6th to 13th October, 1983. Producing as well as Importing Countries were represented, Discussions centred around the elements of a future International Tea Agreement for ensuring orderly trade and stable prices, The Indian side stressed the need for agreement on norms relating to market indicator price, export quotas, promotion of tea consumption, minimum export standards, R & D activities and institutional issues.

**Central Advisory Council on Textiles**

1637. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Advisory Council on Textiles representing all textile sectors and related interests;

(b) if so, when it will take effect;

(c) whether Government will see that representatives of handloom weavers both under co-operative and outside co-operative fold, decentralised powerloom sectors besides the organised textile sector would be included and associated with it;

(d) whether Government will also ensure that representatives of cotton, silk, wool, art-silk under the handloom, powerloom and organised sector are represented separately; and

(e) whether Members of Parliament will also be associated with it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) Government have set up a Central Advisory Council on Textile Industry vide Resolution dated 29th November, 1983. A copy of the Resolution is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. *See* No. LT 7125/83)

**Applicablity of Facilities Given to Foreign by Air India to Indian Tourist**

1638. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities and concessions given by Air India to the foreign tourists in India;

(b) whether the fare concessions given to them are also applicable to the Indian tourists inside the country; and

(c) if no, the reasons for such discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) In order to promote tourist traffic to India, a variety of tourist promotional fares including Individual Excursion fare, Group Inclusive Tour Fare, are offered by Air-India to foreign tourists visiting India. Concessions range upto 60% of the normal economy fare.

(b) The above concessions are offered by Air-India to foreign tourists. Indian Airlines, however, apart from offering incentive fares to tourists from neighbouring countries, offer certain concessional fares to domestic tourists. Some of the concessional fares include Domestic Packaged Tours Discount, 33-day Round Trip Discount, Srinagar Winter Group Discount, Calcutta/Port Blair Discount tours, etc.

(c) As stated above, Air India, which operates on international sectors, offers these concessional fares to promote international tourist traffic to India and the tickets are purchased in foreign exchange. Indian Airlines, which primarily operates on domestic sectors, provides concessional fares for domestic tourists.

**Construction of Accommodation at Rajgir and Tourism Development**

1639. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2251 on 5 August, 1983 regarding development of places of tourism in Bihar and state whether schemes for construction of accommodation at Rajgir, cafetaria each at Nalanda and Vaishali and proposals already accepted for developing tourism in Bihar have since been finalised and work began, if so, details thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : The Hotel Corporation of India in collaboration with Hokke Club is putting up a hotel at Rajgir. The construction of a cafetaria each at Nalanda and Vaishali have not yet been taken up by the Department.

**Remuneration of "Home Coolies" Engaged in Mitco Factories**

1640. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of "Home Coolies" working with the Giridih factories of the Mica Trading Corporation in the month of September, 1983;

(b) average remuneration they received per day per person;

(c) whether it is at par with minimum wage of the State Government; and

(d) if not, the steps taken in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There is no category such as "Home Coolie" employed in the mica industry. It is presumed that the reference is to "Home Splitters" i.e. workers who undertake processing of mica either as self-employed or work informal groups in their own villages. During September, 1983, MITCO's factories at Giridih provided work to 171 Home Splitters.

(b) Against the prevailing rate of Rs. 1.50 per kilogram in the industry, Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. pays Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 2.50 per kg. to such Home Splitters.

(c) There is no minimum wage rate prescribed for Home Splitters.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

**Foreign Exchange Released to Wire News Agencies/Represetantives for Visits Abroad**

1641. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules governing release of foreign exchange to Wire News Agencies' representatives, whether journalists or non-journalists visiting foreign countries on assignments other than their postings there;

(b) whether any foreign exchange was released for such visits of Wire News Agencies representatives in recent years;

(c) if so, the names of each of such representatives alongwith the agencies' name, the countries visited with dates, and the foreign exchange released in each case in each year during 1980-83 and the current year; and

(d) the total foreign exchange released in each of the last 3 years for representatives of the following News Agencies respectively :

(i) U. N. I.

(ii) P. T. I.

(iii) Samachar Bharati, and

(iv) Hindustan Samachar ?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Units Imported for Maruti-Suzuki Car**

1642. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units, quantity FOB & CIF price, value of imported shipments of Maruti-Suzuki Car, other parts imported in CKD or SKD condition till date at different Custom Houses, stations;

(b) the exact description of the imported goods as declared before Customs authorities and bills of entry and the rate and amount of customs duty levied on these imports till date;

(c) the nature, number and details of import licences authorising such imports, relevant customs tariff classification numbers, names and addresses of shippers, port of shipment, clearing agents, insurers and other details about these consignments as per documents filed with Customs authorities; and

(d) the number of units, quantity, price, value and date of the sales contract and letter of credits (name of bank) as per documents filed with Customs authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Since the Customs Authorities at the Ports do not maintain commoditywise and importerwise record of individual consignments cleared, it is not possible to furnish the requisite information.

(b) Securting of some of the relevant documents carried out by Custom House, Bombay reveals that the goods were described as components of vehicles in the invoices and the Bills of Entry and assessed to duty at the rate of 100% plus 35% ad valorem with additional duty of Rs. 5625 per car plus 5%. In addition, imports of samples of Suzuki cars, vans and pick-ups in CKD condition were also noticed at Bombay Port. While the assessment of cars was made as above, the pickups and vans were levied to duty at the rate of 60% plus 35% with additional duty of 15% plus 5%. It is, however, not possible to furnish the total amount of duty levied in view of (a) above.

(c) Goods were classified under Heading 87.02 (2) of Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with Item 34 of Central Excise Tariff treating the imports as complete cars. Vans and Pick-ups were classified under Heading 87.02(1) of Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with Item 34 of Central Excise Tariff. It is however, not possible to furnish other information sought for in the Question, in view of (a) above.

(d) It is not possible to furnish the requisite information in view of (a) above.

**Review of Working of Non-Banking Companies**

1643. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of non-banking companies are carrying on their operations in various parts of the country by attracting deposite on a large scale by offering attractive rates of interest ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies State-wise alongwith the relevant Acts of Government and the Regulations under which they are operating ;

(c) whether there has been any review/enquiry into their working so as to assess the effect of their operations on the banking operations on the one hand and the exploitation of the people on the other;

(d) if so, the findings of the review/enquiry alongwith the name of the committee/agency which conducted this review/enquiry and the composition thereof; and

(e) if not, whether such a review/enquiry is proposed to be conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) The deposit acceptance activities of Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies are regulated by the provisions of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 administered by the Department of Company Affairs and of the Non-Banking Financial Companies under the Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Chapter III(B) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Under these Rules/Directions the Non-Banking Companies cannot offer interest exceeding 15% p.a. Presumably Hon'ble Member has in mind unincorporated bodies which are reportedly raising deposits/loans by offering high rates of interest. Since deposits acceptance activities of unincorporated bodies are not regulated by the provisions of the Rules/Directions referred to above, the information regarding names etc. of such unincorporated bodies is not available with the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) No such review/enquiry has been made in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no such proposal.

**Financial Institutions in Companies Controlled by Certain Industrial Houses**

1644. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the holding of the various financial institutions in the various companies controlled including all interconnected companies by the following industrial houses as per latest information available with his Ministry: (i) Birlas (ii) JK-Singhanias, (iii) Modis (iv) Thapars, (v) Shriram Group (vi) Sarabhai (vii) ACC (viii) Escorts and (ix) Bangur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): The information relating to the total share holding of the various financial institutions viz. IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, GIC and UTI as on 31.12.1982 in companies belonging to the 9 Industrial Houses referred to in the question is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Industrial House | Total share holding of institutions |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Birlas | 26.36 |
| 2. | J.K. Singhania | 11.03 |
| 3. | Modis | 6.38 |
| 4. | Thapars | 10.71 |
| 5. | Shriram | 9.76 |
| 6. | Sarabhai | 1.63 |
| 7. | ACC | 10.75 |
| 8. | Escorts | 8.15 |
| 9. | Bangur | 6.00 |

**Government's Circular to Banks to Stop Loans for Purchase of Tractors**

1645. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued a circular to all the banks to stop the advance of loans for the purchase of tractors;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider withdrawal of the order for the benefit of farmers and the country because due to this the agricultural production will suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

**REP/additional licences issued to registered exporters**

1646. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on 29th July, 1983 and state:

(a) names and addresses of registered exporters who have been issued REP/ additional licences (incl. advance/imprest licences) during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 under which they are eligible to import mutton tallow, beef tallow or tallow of any other type.

(b) product category number under import policy for registered exporters for above mentioned years against exports of which tallow could be imported and whether only mutton tallow or any other kind of tallow (including beef tallow) could be imported against such licences in each of these years ; and

(c) other kinds of licences (OGL, etc.) allowed in each of the above years for import of (1) mutton Tallow (2) beef Tallow (3) tallow of other animal origin in each of above mentioned years alongwith names/ addresses of parties to whom such licences were issued in these years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (c) Particulars of all import licences are published in the weekly bulletins of Import licences, Export licences and Industrial licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports copies of which are available in Parliament library. Animal tallow could be imported against import licences and/or under OGL, as per provisions of the import policy relevant for the year.

(b) In the import policy for 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, mutton tallow was allowed against import replenishment licences issued after the exports of goods covered by S. Nos. B.20.2, B.20.15 and B.86.4 (B.86.4 (i) in 1983-84) under the import policy for Registered Exporters in Appendix 17 of the import policy. In 1983-84, a number of restrictions were imposed and finally import of all animal tallows were banned for any purpose whatsoever.

**Export Cargo Warehouses/Sheds**

1647. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3397 on 17 March, 1978 regarding Cargo warehouses/ sheds at international airports and state :

(a) the total number of export cargo warehouses/sheds and their total cargo holding capacity at each of the International Airports handling export cargo as on 1st January, 1983 ; and

(b) the percentage of Indian export cargo exported by air last year and the weight and value of all export cargo exported by air during the past year and how much of it was carried by Air-India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The percentage of Indian export cargo exported by air during the year 1982-83 was 20.9%.

**Paucity of Accommodation in Office Building of Punjab National Bank Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi**

1648. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2121 on 5 August, 1983, regarding Paucity of accommodation in office building of Punjab National Bank, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the formalities for the alter native accommodation for the new branch premises have been completed and the construction started ;

(b) if so, the details of the said alternative premises and when it is expected to be completed ;

(c) whether the negotiation with another landlord for securing additional accommodation has been completed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and if completed, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) According to Punjab National Bank, the formalities for the alternative accommodation for the new branch premises have been completed but the construction has not yet started as the plan is pending with the NDMC. The details of the proposed premises are as under :

Area

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basement | ... | 1375 sq. ft. |
| G. Floor | ... | 1000 sq. ft. |
| 1st Floor | ... | 1000 sq. ft. |
| Total : | | 3375 sq. ft. |

Meanwhile Bank has temporarily taken on rent for a period of 33 months additional accommodation in an adjoining building as detailed below :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Floor | ... | 720 sq. ft. |
| First Floor | ... | 720 sq. ft. |
| Total : | | 1440 sq. ft. |

**Restructuring of Air Fare between Gulf Cities and Trivandrum**

1649. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is air fare on the four-hour flight from Kuwait to Trivandrum and 14-hour journey from Kuwait to New York ;

(b) whether it is a fact that comparatively higher air fares between Gulf-cities and Trivandrum have caused considerable inconvenience to majority of Indians in the Gulf; and

(c) whether Government propose to restructure air-fare in regard to the above flights ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Normal One Way Economy Class Fares for Kuwait/Trivandrum and Kuwait/New York are as given below :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Kuwait to Trivandrum | : | Kuwaiti Dinars 154.80 |
| From Kuwait to New York | : | Kuwaiti Dinars 308.60 (High Season) Kuwaiti Dinars 281.60 (Low Season) |

(b) and (c) The fares charged by Air India are the fares agreed to at IATA forums and approved by the Governments concerned. These fares are applicable to all the airlines on the Gulf-India Sector. The fares are not fixed by an individual country unilaterally but are required to be unanimously agreed to in the IATA forums and are subject to approval by Governments of all the countries concerned or bilaterally by the Governments concerned. Unilateral restructuring of fares is not permissible.

**Memorandum to P.M. from Builders Association of Srinagar, Kashmir against Corruption and Misuse of Authority by M.E.S. Officers**

1650. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHAR PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5229 on 13 August, 1982 ; regarding Memorandum to Prime Minister from Builders Association of Srinagar, Kashmir against corruption and misuse of authority by M.E.S. officers and state :

(a) whether the report of the Inquiry Board has been submitted ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) the details of the report ;

(d) action taken on each recommendation of the Board ;

(e) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Report together with the statement showing action taken on each recommendation of the board ; and

(f) action taken against persons/officials found guilty by the Inquiry Board ; their particulars and designations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The report of the Staff Court of Inquiry was submitted on 16-12-1982. It is, however, not considered in public interest to give the details of the report or to lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House.

Administrative action against officers/officials found at fault has, however, been taken.

**Killing of Reptiles.**

1651. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the killing of reptiles is subject to Government licensing as well as the export of reptile skins ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that no licence has been issued since 1976 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMRCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Export of raptile skins is banned. Hunting of reptiles is regulated by the provisions contained in the wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. Hunting has been defined in the Act to include capturing, killing, poisoning, snaring and trapping etc. Under this procedure, the Chief Wild Life Warden of the concerned State Government is the authorised officer to grant a licence for this purpose. In 1977, all the States and Union Territories were advised not to issue hunting licences in respect of reptiles and it has been reported that action is being taken as advised.

**Release of Foreign Exchange for Import of Aluminium**

1652. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of commercial grade aluminium in the country for import of which Steel and Mines Ministry have approached his Ministry for releasing enough foreign exchange ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry have recently declined to release required foreign exchange for import of aluminium to tide over the shortage ; and

(c) if reply to (b) above be in the negative, the steps Government are taking to import bulk quantity of commercial grade aluminium so that thousands of starving consumer industries in the country may be fed properly ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Gaps between demand and indigenous supply of industrial raw materials including aluminium are identified by the concerned administrative ministry and the requisite foreign exchange authorised by the Ministry of Finance. In terms of this procedure, the approximate amount of foreign exchange required for import of commercial grade aluminium has been released in favour of the appropriate importing agency viz. the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation.

**Benefits to India From the Membership of World Tourism Organisation**

1653. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the benefits desired by India from the membership of World Tourism Organisation ; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the criticism that World Tourism Organisation has little relevance for developing countries as its programme are hardly designed to help these developing countries and if so, Government's reaction thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) India's membership of World Tourism Organisation has helped to preserve for us a position of prominance amongst countries which are interested in developing tourism, both domestic and international. It has also made available to India many studies of direct relevance to tourism, support missions, and technical cooperation in the field of manpower development.

(b) No, Sir.

**Public Servants Working in Defence Ministry Under Suspension**

1654. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5345 on 26 August, 1983 regarding public servants working in Defence Ministry under suspension and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected and if so, will the same be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(b) Will details of the employees be also given alongwith the information to be collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The information asked for relates to all the subordinate offices for the last five years and constitutes a time-consuming exercise. This is being done and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Posting of SC/ST Officers in the Personnel Department of Regional and Divisional Offices of Central Bank of India**

1655. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bank of India have strictly implemented Government directives regarding posting of Scheduled Castes and Tribe officers and clerks in the Personnel Department of Regional and Divisional Offices, respectively, to safeguard the service interests of SC/ST employees ;

(b) the names of Regional and Divisional Offices where the officers and clerks belonging to SC/ST have not been posted so far in their personnel department stating the reasons thereof ;

(c) by when the Bank will be posting said officials ; and

(d) whether the All India Central Bank SC/ST Employees Federation and the officials concerned have complained against the diversion of these officials towards general duties while the service matters relating to SC/ST employees are handled and attended to by other officials in the department, and if so, the corrective steps taken by the Bank in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d) The Central Bank of India has reported that instructions have been issued to its Regional and Divisional Offices for posting of SC/ST employees in their personnel Departments.

According to the information furnished by the Bank, because of the non-availability of suitable SC/ST Officers and Clerks, its Regional Offices at Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Hyderabad and Pune have not been able to post SC/ST officers in their personnel Department. However, senior SC/ST Clerks have been posted to look after SC/ST matters. The Divisional offices at Vijayawada and Rohtak, have not been able to post SC/ST clerks in their Personnel Department.

The Bank has reported that complaints had been received from Uttar Pradesh Central Bank Employee's Association, Meerut and Deoria about diversion of these officers at Lucknow and Gorakhpur. An SC/ST Officer working in the Regional Office Lucknow was temporarily deputed to a local Brach for a few days. About the Divisional Office Gorakhpur, the concerned Authorities have been suitably advised by the Bank.

**Rise in Price Index**

1656. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of rise in the consumers price index since the beginning of 1983 and the decline in the purchasing power of rupee as a result thereof; and

(b) the precise measures taken by Government to check the constant rise in the price index and the inflationary trends ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100) increased from 495 in January 1983 to 554 in September 1983 (the latest available) i.e. by 11.9 per cent. Consequently, the purchasing power of the rupee, measured as the reciprocal of this index, declined from 20.2 paise to 18.05 paise. Government has, inter alia, taken steps to strengthen the public distribution system, to augment supplies of foodgrains and edible oils, and to contain the aggregate demand in the economy through appropriate measures such as mopping up of excess liquidity in the banking system.

**Elections in Jhansi and Babina Cantonment Boards**

1657. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether and if so, when ordinary elections in respect of Cantonment Board Jhansi and Babina whose terms of sitting elected members has expired on 8 August, 1983 and 11 July, 1983 respectively, will be held ; and

(b) whether terms of the sitting elected members in respect of Jhansi and Babina Cantonments have been extended for a period of six months upto 8.2.1984 and 11.1.1984 respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The normal term of 3 years of Jhansi and Babina Cantonment Boards expired on 8th August, 1983 and 11th July, 1983, respectively. The terms of the elected members of the Boards were subsequently extended by a period of 6 months which will be expiring on 8th February 1984 and 11th January 1984, respectively. The question of holding fresh elections to these Boards is under consideration.

**Notice of Dharna for Payment of Interim Relief to Employees of FCI**

1658. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India Employees Union gave a notice of dharna before his residence and Union Minister for Food & Civil Supplies over the delay in release of interim-relief for 75000 FCI employees minimum at Central Government rates ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite clearance of this demand by Union Ministry for Food & Civil Supplies, the clearance of interim relief is being delayed by his Ministry ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite repeated requests from FCI Employees Congress and FCI Employees Union, he did not meet the Union and compelled them to go on dharna, if so, the reasons for delay in clearance of Interim relief by his Ministry and the action taken to clear the same, the time limit within which the Interim Relief would be declared alongwith its rates/quantum and effective dates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A proposal for grant of Interim Relief to the employees of Food Corporation of India was received from the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. It has been decided, after consideration of various aspects, to agree to grant interim, payment as below to the workers of the Food Corporation of India pending revision of their wages and introduction of industrial DA formula effective from 1.8.83.

| | |
|---|---|
| Employees drawing pay below Rs. 300/- per month | Rs 50/- per month |
| Employees drawing pay of Rs. 300 and above but below Rs. 700/- per month | Rs. 60/- per month |
| Employees drawing pay of Rs. 700/- above | Rs. 70/- per month |

**Free Ration to Ex-service Officers**

1659. SHRI M. KANDASWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no difference in war-liability between permanently Seconded Service Officers in DGI and ex-service Officers, but the permanently Seconded Service Officers of DGI continue to avail of army perks, like free ration, free uniform and subsidised housing, while the same is denied to ex-service officers ;

(b) whether Government propose to extend these facilities to retired army officers also ;

(c) whether most of the permanently Seconded Service Officers in DGI, particularly at senior level, are medically unfit for active army Service but continue to get promotions only to work in DGI ; and

(d) if so, how these medically down-graded army officers will be able to serve the army when called upon in case of emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. Permanently seconded Service officers are governed by the Army Act and carry the liability for active service, whereas ex-service officers unless retained on the reserve list do not carry such a liability. Permanently seconded Service officers are entitled to the same conditions of service as regular officers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Consultancy Activity of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India**

1660. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) has Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India started consultancy activity, if so, how many consultancy assignments have been completed by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and what is the fee earned by it by consultancy ;

(b) in how many cases, in which Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been the consultant, loan has been sanctioned ; and

(c) what benefit has been obtained by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India through this activity and at what cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Consultancy Division of Industrial Reconstruction of India (IRCI) was set up in 1982. Till date IRCI has completed 14 consultancy assignments. The consultancy fees charged for these assignments were Rs. 3.52 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.12 lakhs has already been received by IRCI besides. Rs. 0.20 lakhs received as advance payment towards consultancy fees for 3 other assignments on hand.

(b) Out of the above 14 completed consultancy assignments, IRCI has sanctioned financial assistance in the case of two units.

(c) With the experience gained over the years and with a view to helping the cause of rehabilitation and revival of sick units, IRCI has since diversified its operations into certain ancillary activities incidental and allied to its prime objective. These ancillary activities include amongst others, consultancy services to the banks and financial institutions, on a selective, basis in respect of sick units. IRCI normally charges fees covering all direct costs that are necessary to complete the consultancy assignments, plus a small mark up.

**Difference Between "Secondment" And "Permanent Secondment" as per Army Rule**

1661. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are around four hundred service officers in DGI Organisation some on tenure and some on permanent secondment ;

(b) how the word "secondment" is different from "permanent secondment", what exactly is the meaning of "Permanent secondment" as per Army rule ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 60 per cent of total 400 service officers in DGI should have been permanent seconded and the balance 40 per cent on tenure ;

(d) whether 40 per cent tenure holding is applicable only to the grade of Major and the other higher grade appointments occupied only by permanently seconded officers ;

(e) whether 60 per cent and 40 per cent ratio between permanent secondment and tenure is applicable to all grades of service officers as per Government orders on the subject ; and

(f) the number of tenure service officers discipline-wise excluding the number of Majors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The word "permanent secondment" is not defined in the Army Rules. In the Directorate General of Inspection Organisation, Service Officers who are selected for permanent retention from amongst the Service Officers on tenure are termed as "permanently seconded". The word "secondment" does not figure in the rules governing the intake of service officers in the Directorate General of Inspection Organisation.

(c) to (e) The ratio of 60 : 40 between permanently seconded and tenure officers is observed on an overall basis and does not apply to each individual grade.

(f) There is only one Lt Colonel on tenure in the Stores Discipline.

**Hardening of Aid To India by World Bank**

1662. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank's Annual Report, 1983, concedes that the terms of aid to India from the Bank have hardened resulting from the increasing share of the World Bank lending relative to that of I.D.A. its safe affiliate ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Due to constraints on IDA resources over the last two years, less IDA funds have been available for commitment to India. The shortfall has, to some extent, been made up by an increased number of loans from the IBRD. In the Bank's fiscal year 1983, IDA credits totalled $1063 million while IBRD credits totalled to $1087.9 million. As IBRD assistance is proportionately higher in volume it has resulted in some hardening of terms.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में कसौली और दागशाई में सैनिक स्कूल खोलना**

1663. **श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या **रक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य में सैनिकों के बच्चों को शिक्षा की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कसौली और दागशाई में सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये स्कूल कब तक खुल जाएंगे ?

**रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव)** : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई सैनिक स्कूल नहीं है। लेकिन रक्षा कार्मिकों के बच्चों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पालमपूर और योल छावनी में केन्द्रीय स्कूल चल रहे हैं।

(ख) सैनिक स्कूल रेजिमेंटल/थल सेना कल्याण निधि में से खोले जाते हैं। ये स्कूल स्टेशन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार खोले जाते हैं और इसके लिए उस स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जहां सेना कार्मिकों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की स्थानीय सुविधाएं प्राप्त न हों या जहां इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था न हो। कसौली और दागशाई में इस तरह के स्कूल खोलने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Shift in INDO-USSR Trade Relations**

1664. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR has decided to step up its trade with the private sector in India ;

(b) if so, whether the USSR authorities have instructed their enterprises to intensify their contacts with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and its constituents ; and

(c) if so, whether this amounts to a major shift in the trade relations between USSR and India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India is not aware of any specific instructions in this regard.

(c) USSR organisations have been trading with private sector in India in the past. Hence there is no major shift in policy involved.

**Smuggling out of Costly Telephone Sets From Hotel Akbar**

1665. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Hindustan Times' of 5 October, 1983 that two Deputy General Managers of Government-owned Akbar Hotel in Delhi, were caught in the process of smuggling out two costly telephone sets ;

(b) if so, whether the Security Officer at the gate of the hotel took any steps to prevent such smuggling and look possession of the telephone sets ;

(c) if so, whether the case has been reported to the police ;

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ;

(e) what further action is being taken in the matter ; and

(f) whether the gate durban and senior security officer have since been transferred, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) On 3.10.1983 the dutban of Hotel Akbar asked two ITDC officers to produce requisite gate-passes for taking out two telephone sets from the hotel. Realising that proper procedure was not followed, the instruments were handed over by the officers to the durban. On the recommendation of the departmental enquiry held in the matter, the ITDC Management has 'censured' the concerned officers for their lapse.

(f) As part of normal administrative transfers of security personnel already under consideration of the ITDC, the senior Security Officer at Akbar Hotel has been transferred without regard to the incident of 3.10.83. The Durban of the said Hotel has not been transferred.

**Detention of Baggage of Indian Officials Returning with Prime Minister from Foreign Tour**

1666. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :
SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the baggage of several Indian officials returning with the Prime Minister after her recent foreign tour was detained at Palam Airport on 4 October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, full particulars of the officials to whom the baggage belonged, full details of the goods detained and total amount of custom duty and fine realized from them ;

(c) whether any items of the baggage remained unclaimed, if so, full details indicating value thereof ;

(d) whether Collector of Customs, Delhi and Member of Central Board of Excise and Customs had previous information regarding the unauthorised import of goods on the said flight ;

(e) whether any inquiry has been instituted in the matter and to the source from which above goods were purchased by the officials and the details of foreign exchange granted to each ; and

(f) the action taken by Government against the officials concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) 14 of the passengers travelling on the special flight by which the Prime Minister returned

to India on 4th October, 1983 (one of whom had also carried the unaccompanied baggage of another passenger who was due to arrive separately later) did not clear their dutiable baggage on the spot and left it with the Customs for subsequent clearance for which, in accordance with the usual procedure, detention receipts were issued to them. This baggage included such items as video cassette recorders, radio cassette recorders, colour T.Vs., Cameras and a fire arm of an aggregate value of about Rs. 1,38,000/-.

Some of the passengers have since cleared the dutiable baggage left over by them, wholly or partly, on different dates, on payment of appropriate duty. The amount of duty recovered on the baggage since cleared by these passengers comes to about Rs. 97,000/-. In 2 cases I.T.C. fine was also recovered in addition to the duty leviable.

The declared value of the baggage which is pending clearance comes to about Rs. 90,000/- There was no "unclaimed" baggage ; nor was there any case of seizure on this flight on grounds of misdeclaration. There was no previous 'information'.

(e) and (f) The question of sources of funds (foreign exchange) of the passengers who had left their dutiable baggage with the Customs for subsequent clearance and for which detention receipts were issued, will be looked into separately by the concerned authorities.

**Supply of Latest Weapons to Pakistan by USA**

1667. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news items published in the 'Statesman' of 3 October, 1983 and also in 'Patriot' of 3 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that U.S.A. is going to provide very advanced weapons and U.S.A. do not have any thing more advanced than F-16 as per statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Mr. Casper Weinberger in Islamabad ;

(b) if so, Indian Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken or are being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government monitor all developments which affect our security environment and take appropriate action to ensure a state of full defence preparedness. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details.

**सूरत में औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा उत्पादक-शुल्क की चोरी**

1668. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरत और गुजरात में सूती व रेशमी कपड़े तथा इन्जीनियरिंग उत्पाद तैयार करने वाले उन कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं और संख्या कितनी है, जो 1977 से उत्पादन शुल्क की चोरी कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इन कारखानों ने उत्पाद शुल्क की कितनी राशी की चोरी की और उन के विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उत्पाद-शुल्क की चोरी रोकने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** :

(क) से (ग)

सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है जिसे सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

**Bifurcation of Posts in DGI as Civilian and Service Posts**

1669. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :
SHRI M. KANDASWAMY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the posts in DGI Organisation have now been bifurcated as civilian and service officers posts ;

(b) whether Ministry are processing sanction of a number of Officers posts in the up-coming projects in vehicles/Stores discipline ;

(c) whether Ministry are unable to decide earmarking of the posts on functional and job and basis processing these posts as stroke appointments like Major/SSOI, Lt. Col./PSCO etc. ;

(d) what functional necessity exists for sanction of posts like Brigadier, Colonel etc. for indigenisation work and technical committee activities where there is no element or any military duty ; and

(e) whether Government have at any time compared work done by Civilian Officers vis-a-vis Service Officers in Technical Committee's of Vehicles, electronics etc. and if so, what is their assessment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. Only Group 'A' posts in the Directorate General of Inspection Organisation have been bifurcated into civilian and service posts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. All new posts are identified as tenable by service officers or civilian officers.

(d) There is no military duty involved in the functioning of the Directorate General of Inspection Organisation. Certain posts for dealing with the indigenisation work and Technical Committee activities have been earmarked for Service officers (at different levels like Brigadiers, Colonels, etc.) keeping in view the functional requirements and educational qualifications and/or professional qualifications, training and experience.

(e) Since posts are earmarked for officers from the two streams keeping in view the functional requirements, there is no question of any comparison of the work done by the civilian officers vis-a-vis Service officers in the Technical Committee.

**Commissioning of Naval Ship "Astra Vahini"**

1670. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's first multipurpose naval ship 'Astra Vahini' has been commissioned recently ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) how far it will go in meeting our requirements in the field of reserve, torped, launching and recovery ; and

(d) the extent to which the country has attained competence in naval designing and development of warfare equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) The ship designed as Torpedo Launch and Recovery Vessel for firing of torpedoes is likely to be commissioned shortly.

(c) The ship would provide adequate facilities for the trials of experimental torpedoes being developed for the Navy.

(d) The capability to design naval warfare equipment in Indian Laboratories is still in the early stages. However, a fair amount of progress in this field as expected in the decade ahead.

**Measures to Curb Smuggling on Indo-Nepal Border**

1671. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the latest Indo-Nepal trade agreements indicating names of the contraband articles from both sides and the measures to curb smuggling ;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite the measures adopted there is no reduction in the incidences of smuggling of contraband articles ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that introduction of "Container System" has increased the incidences of smuggling on the border, if so, the measures adopted by Government to curb the smuggling effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Indo-Nepal Treaties of Trade, of Transit and Agreement for Co-operation to Control Unauthorised Trade were signed in 1978. While the Treaty of Transit signed in 1978 is valid for a period of seven years, the Treaty

of Trade and Agreement for Co-operation to Control Unauthorised Trade which were due to expire in March, 1983 have since been extended for a further period of five years.

The Agreement for Co-operation to Control Unauthorised Trade, *inter alia*, provides that the two countries shall take all such measures as are necessary to ensure that the economic interests of the other country are not adversely effected through unauthorised trade between the two countries, to co-operate effectively with each other to prevent infringement and circumvention of laws, rules and regulations of either country in regard to matters relating to Customs, Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade, to compile and exchange with each other statistical and other information relating to unauthorised trade across the common border and to have regular meetings between the respective heads of border Customs offices of each country to co-operate with each other in the prevention of unauthorised trade.

The two Treaties and the Agreements referred to above also provide for regular Inter-Governmental Committee Meetings to facilitate effective and harmonious implementation thereof. The Sixth such meeting was held at New Delhi in March, 1983.

The main items sensitive to being smuggled into India from Nepal are : synthetic fabrics, watches and watch movements, electronic goods, etc. The items which are commonly smuggled out of the country to Nepal are : cardamom, masoor dal, goat and snake skins, carpets, etc.

Reports received by Government indicate that the Indo-Nepal border continues to be vulnerable to smuggling. Appropriate anti-smuggling measures including bilateral co-operation between India and Nepal, have been taken to curb smuggling activities in the region. The field formations on the Indo-Nepal border have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department in the region is being reinforced in terms of man-power and equipment. The matter is also kept under constant review.

(c) The Government have not received any reports to this effect.

**विदेशों में भेजे गये प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों पर व्यय की गई धनराशि**

1672. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान यूरोपीयन देशों के दौरों पर कितने सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजे गये; और

(ख) इन प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों को वहां किस लिये भेजा गया था और उन पर कितना धन खर्च हुआ था तथा इस बारे में उपलब्ध अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) और (ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और भारत सरकार के सभी मन्त्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्रित करनी पड़ेगी । इसके एकत्रित करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगेगा और इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा, परिणाम उसके अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

**Better use of Inland Water Transport in North Eastern Region**

1673. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have received report of the study group set up by his Ministry in regard to better use of Inland water transport in North Eastern Region ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the study group are contained in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

1. The Study Group recommend that, out of the annual average of 15 lakhs tonnes of import/export traffic presently flowing

into/from the North Eastern Region, the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation may endeavour, through negotiation with Shippers and Importers of the North Eastern Region, to transport by riverline routes all the bulky and homogeneous commodities amounting to about 1.5 to 2.0 lakh tonnes per annum by utilising the maximum capacity of their existing fleet, thereby yielding an increase of 10% in riverine traffic from its present volume of 3% to 13% of the available traffic.

2. The Study Group recommend that the containerisable cargo, which comprise about 6.5% of the total traffic of the N.E.R. may be transported in containers by river routes, whereby about 8000/9000 containers (T.E.Us) are likely to be generated per year.

3. The Study Group recommend that the C.I.W.T.C. may, without any loss of time, implement their phased programme pertaining to the augmentation of their fleet strength as detailed hereunder :—

(a) to acquire 2, 3, 2, 2 tugs (995 BHP) during the years 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1985-86 respectively,

(b) to acquire 9 self-propelled barges (600 tonnes capacity) during 1982-83 and 1983-84,

(c) to acquire 11, 4, 5, 5 and 2 dumb barges (750 tonnes capacity) during the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1985-86 1986-87 respectively,

(d) to construct one 800 tonne self-propelled vessel during the year 1983-84,

(e) to construct a concrete jetty with crane facilities, to renovate the existing sheds and to provide tower lights at Pandu,

(f) to instal one gangway pontoon jetty, to strengthen and level the spur to make it suitable for use as approach road, to provide electric lights and to construct one transit shed of about 4,000 sq. ft. at Dhubri,

(g) to instal one gangway pontoon jetty, to develop the foreshore, to provide electric lights and to repair the existing gangways at Karimganj,

(h) to assess the requirements at Noamati.

4. The Study Group recommend that the C.I.W.T.C. may start a container service to and from the North Eastern Region with their existing crafts for which vigorous marketing activity may be undertaken to attract traffic through this mode of transport.

5. The Study Group recommend that to start with, an Inland Container Depot may be set up by the C.I.W.T.C and the I.W.T., Govt. of Assam, first at Pandu, already connected by rail, road and river system and, thereafter at Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur, Jogighopa, and Karimganj, if future traffic so necessitates.

6. The Study Group recommend that the C.I.W.T.C. may introduce, as per their plans, river-cum-road services to connect the important trade centres in the hinterland of the N.E.R. with the Calcutta-Haldia Dock Complex.

7. The Study Group recommend that the Directorate, Inland Water Transport, Govt. of Assam may provide night navigational facilities in the rivers of the N.E.R. and that a techno-economic survey of the I.W.T. system for extending the trunk route service of the C.I.W.T.C. upto Dibrugarh may be undertaken at the auspices of Inland Water Transport Directorate, Govt. of India.

8. The Study Group also recommend that the Assam Inland Water Transport Corporation who operate within the rivers of Assam for intra-state movement of cargo, may arrange to procure, as per their plans, 22 commercial crafts (100-200 tonnes capacity each), 20 barge (250 tonnes capacity each), 5 powerful tugs and 5 self-propelled carriers (each with 500 tonnes capacity) within the Sixth Plan period on a total financial involvement of Rs. 990 lakhs.

9. The Study Group recommend that as a part of the National Waterway the entire navigable stretch of Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Indo-Bangladesh border below Dhubri may be provided with night navigation facilities by the Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Govt. of Assam, to cut down the vessels' transit time and

that hydrographic survey may be undertaken by the I.W.T. Directorate, Govt. of India.

10. The Study Group recommend that C.I.W.T.C. may work out a rational and competitive river freight structure for movement of empty and loaded containers between Calcutta and Pandu to attract the tea trade as well as others in the region to move their cargo in containers both upstream and down-stream.

11. The Study Group recommend that the Customs authorities may declare the selected stations on the river routes as Sea Customs stations under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1962, and may set up their offices at the said stations for examination/appraisement of export/import traffic moving in containers prior to stuffing/after destuffing to enable the Shippers/Importers to expeditiously process the pre-shipment/ import clearance formalities at the said sites.

12. The Study Group further recommend that the C. I. W. T. C. may, in consultation with the Customs authorities, the Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Govt. of Assam, and the Shippers and Importers of the N. E. R., arrange to streamline the existing procedure pertaining to the Customs formalities, so that once the containers are sealed at the loading stations, they are not to be opened anywhere enroute till shipment provided the seals are intact.

13. The Study Group recommend that an intergrated machinery for co-ordinating the work of documentation pertaining to the J. C. C. I. & E., R. B. I., Customs, Port Authorities and other allied agencies may be set up at the selected stations in the North Eastern Region and Calcutta-Haldia Dock Complex to enable the Importers/ Shippers to process all their documents under one roof.

14. The Study Group recommend that the existing documentation procedure relating to shipment of cargo in containers may be simplified by the Customs by maintaining the same Export Rotation Number at Calcutta/Haldia and at Gauhati for a vessel to enable the Shippers to promptly negotiate the bills/documents at the loading stations instead of waiting for the loading of containers on the ships at Calcutta/Haldia.

15. The Study Group recommend that the C. I. W. T. C. may consider issuance of Combined Transport Document (C.T.D.) at the loading stations for all cargo loaded in break-bulk or containerised form in line with the procedure devised by the Government of India.

16. The Study Group also recommend that the Inland Water Transport Directorates of the respective State Governments may undertake suitable hydrographic surveys and studies for improvement in the river system.

17. The Study Group recommend that the Government of Assam and the Central Warehousing Corporation may consider construction of warehouses at suitable points on the river Brahmaputra and in the interior areas of the N. E. R. and that Government of West Bengal may pursue with the proposed construction of warehouses on the river routes at Nabadwip and Kutwa.

18. The Study Group recommend that the Government of Assam may consider setting up a dry port (I. C. D.) at Gauhati on the river bank connected with the hinterland in the North Eastern Region by the three modes of surface transport with a view to augmenting the export/import traffic flowing out of/into the region, with observance of all Customs formalities at the dry port for onward despatch of the cargo in containers/pallets through the wet port at Calcutta.

**Recovery of Loans by Nationalised Banks**

1674. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a need is being felt now for making special efforts for recovery of the loans advanced by the nationalised banks ;

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken in this regard ;

(c) the details thereof ; and

(d) the total amount of the loans advanced and also the amount recovered by making these special efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) State Governments and Union Territories have been advised to enact special legislation on the lines of the 'Model Bill' as recommended by the Talwar Committee. Banks and State Governments have also been advised to take effective steps to improve recovery. These measures include strengthening and gearing up of the organisational structure both at the controlling office and field level, adopting schematic approach to lending, toning up of pre-lending appraisal system and post-lending supervision techniques, creation of recovery cells, etc. Eligibility criteria for NABARD's refinance earlier applicable to LDBs, have been made applicable to commercial banks also with effect from 1.7.1983. Special recovery drives are being organised. Rural borrowers are being educated to understand the importance of bank credit. Total amount of advances to agriculture was Rs. 4,499 crores as at the end of June 1981 and went up to Rs. 4,588 crores at the end of June 1982. (Provisional). Information for percentage of recovery to demand in respect of direct agricultural advances is available only upto June 1981, when it was around 53% (Provisional).

**Export of Gram**

1675. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken special steps for export of gram ;

(b) if so, the total quantity to be exported and its price ; and

(c) the present export position of gram and its details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Export of gram is not permitted as per the current Export Policy for 1983-84.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Increase in Guarantee Production on Price of Cotton**

1676. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cotton growers have put their demand before Government for 10 per cent increase in the guarantee production price of cotton in the country ;

(b) if so, whether their demand has since been considered by Government ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Hon'ble Members of Parliament refer perhaps to the increase in the minimum support prices of various varieties of cotton during 1983-84 cotton season. No such reference in this regard has been received by Government. The guaranteed prices for different varieties of cotton are given to the farmers under Maharashtra Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme, which is the subject of State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**पाकिस्तान की सैन्य-शक्ति में वृद्धि**

1677. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **रक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने अपनी सैन्य-शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस खतरे का सामना करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

**रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन)** : (क) सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान अपनी सैन्य शक्ति में वृद्धि कर रहा है।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार को पाकिस्तान

की युद्ध सम्बन्धी क्षमता में हुई वृद्धि से होने वाले प्रभावों की जानकारी है। इस तरह की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखी जातीं हैं और पूरी रक्षा तैयारी बनाए रखने के लिए समय समय पर उपयुक्त कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

**Facilities for Night-Landing at Cochin Airport**

1678. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no facilities for the flights to land at Cochin Airport at night ;

(b) whether all the five Boeing flights land at Cochin before noon in winter and in the afternoon in summer ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide night landing facilities at Cochin Airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (c) The Cochin airport is a Naval airport at which the Naval authorities have provided runway lighting. The airport, however, is not suitable for night operations due to certain constraints.

(b) In accordance with the IAC schedules, all the five flights in summer are scheduled to land in the afternoon whereas in winter, out of a total of six flights, two land in the forenoon and four in the afternoon.

**Opening of Regional Rural Bank in Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh**

1679. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open a new Regional Rural Bank in Vidisha District in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal currently under Government's consideration to establish a Regional Rural Bank in Vidisha District, Madhya Pradesh.

**भारत की निजी कम्पनियों के साथ सोवियत संघ के व्यापार समझौते**

1680. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री रतनसिंह राजदा :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत सरकार ने अभी हाल में भारत की निजी कम्पनियों के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्धी समझौते किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो उन कम्पनियों तथा उनके मालिकों के नाम क्या है;

(ग) प्रत्येक कम्पनी के साथ प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य का व्यापार होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) इन समझौतों के अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं भारत में आयात की जाएंगी तथा कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं यहां से निर्यात की जाएंगी ?

**वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा)** : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Dacoity in Kokar Branch of State Bank of India**

1681. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a dacoity took place in the State Bank of India's Kokar Branch near Ranchi on 31 October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to arrest the culprits ; and

(c) how many persons have been arrested so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) State Bank of India has reported that six armed dacoits attacked its Ranchi Industrial Estate Kokar Branch on 29th October, 1983, and decamped with cash amounting to Rs. 11.57 lakhs. The Bank has further reported that FIR has been lodged by it with the Police. Police are conducting investigations. According to the Bank, no arrest has so far been made.

**Import of Natural Rubber**

1682. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether natural rubber has been imported during 1983-84 ; and

(b) if so, the total quantity imported so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 21350 Tonnes have been imported till the end of September, 1983.

**Facilities by U.B.I. to Kamala Tea Estate**

1683. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Bank of India has granted facilities in respect of interest and capital repayment by the owners of Kamala Tea Estate if so, details of these facilities ;

(b) whether the bank has granted similar facilities to other constituents also, if so, the names and amount of interest forgiven ;

(c) whether the Bank took the permission of the Reserve Bank of India before acceding to these facilities ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) In view of the provision of the Statute governing banks and usages and customs prevalent amongst bankers, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

**Package Programme for Foreign Tourists**

1684. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Tourism Department is exploring the possibilities of sponsoring a package programme to sell India abroad by offering a series of incentives to be worked out jointly by the airlines, hotel industry and travel agents; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) In March, 1983, Ashok Travels & Tours of the ITDC sponsored a package programme in cooperation with Air India to sell India abroad on the Stopover Tours, in the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Such tours are offered at US $ 10 per day with the incentives such as

(1) hotelroom on the basis of twin sharing ;

(2) transfers on arrival and departure from and to the airport in local taxis and/or by hotel courtesy transport ; and

(3) half day sight seeing by delux coaches.

**False LTC Claimed by Employees**

1685. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees of his Ministry are alleged to have drawn false Leave Travel Concessions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Cases of 7 employees of India Meteorological Department and 15 of the

Office of Director General of Civil Aviation made false claims of Leave Travel Concession have come to notice.

(b) Penalties varying from warning and censure to withholding of increments have been imposed on the delinquent officials after holding inquiries.

**ST/SC Customs Officers sent on Foreign Postings/Deputations**

1686. SHRI SOMJI-BHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of customs officers sent abroad on foreign postings/deputations for a period of two or more years during the last ten years and total number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers among them ; and

(b) if no Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste officer has been sent abroad on such postings/deputations so far, what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that the claims of deserving and bright Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Caste officers are not ignored in the absence of reservation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ((SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Services of 19 officers of the Customs and Central Excise Department were placed at the disposal of the Ministry of External Affairs, who were posted in our missions abroad for a period of two or more years during the last 10 years. None of them belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community. As in the case of all postings, officers of the appropriate levels including Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers, are considered for such postings.

**Excessive Import Duty on Dry Fruits**

1687. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that excessive import duty on dry fruits have led to increased smuggling of the commodity ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in several countries, duty is not levied on dry fruits being nutritious to the masses ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Information available with Government does not indicate that "excessive import duty on dry fruits has led to increased smuggling of the commodity".

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

**Import of Animal Tallow by Vanaspati Manufacturing Plants**

1688. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much quantity of iilegal or unauthorised import of beef or pig tallow have been found during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ; and

(b) which Vanaspati Manufacturing plants have captive soap making units and the import of tallow by each during 1981, 1982 and 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Enquiries are being made into the alleged legality of imports effected after 5th June 1981 when all animal tallows ceased to be on OGL.

(b) A list of vanaspati manufacturers having ownership of or close association with soap manufacturing units is enclosed as statement. Import statistics are not maintained importer-wise.

STATEMENT

WEST BENGAL

1. M/s. Rasoi Ltd., Regent House, 12, Govt. Place, East Calcutta-700 069.
2. M/s. Kusum Products Ltd., Guru Garden Reach, Calcutta.
3. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., 63, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
4. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

5. M/s. Swaika Oil Mills,
P.B. No. 18-B, Brabourne Road,
Calcutta.

6. M/s. Vegetable Products Ltd.,
Norton Bldg., Calcutta.

MAHARASHTRA AREA

7. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.,
Hindustan Lever House,
Backbay Reclamation, Bombay.

8. M/s. Godrej Soaps (P) Ltd.,
Eastern Express Highway,
Vikhroli, Bombay-400 079.

9. M/s. Bombay Soap Factory,
Ahmed Oomer Street,
2-Tanks, Bombay.

10. M/s. Swastik Household & Ind.
Products Ltd.,
P.O. No. 362, Ahmedabad House,
13/15, Walchand Hirachand Marg,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

11. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.,
Bombay House, Bruce Street,
Fort, Bombay-11.

12. M/s. Berar Oil Industries,
Vanasdapeth, Akola.

13. M/s. WIPRO Products Ltd.,
5, Choga Street, Bombay.

14. M/s. Mansingha Industries (P) Ltd.,
Pachora, Maharashtra.

TAMIL NADU REGION

15. M/s. Tata Oils Mills Co. Ltd.,
Madras.

16. M/s. Sri Krishna Vanaspati Ltd.,
Erode (M/s. Mettur Chemicals &
Industrial Corpn. Ltd., Metturdam).

17. M/s. Madras Vanaspati Ltd.,
331-338, Thamba Chetty Street,
Madras.

UTTAR PRADESH

18. M/s. Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd.,
G.T. Road, Ghaziabad.

19. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Ltd.,
P.B. No. 32, Kanpur.

20. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ghaziabad.

21. M/s. Modi Soap Works,
Modinagar, Distt. Meerut.

MADHYA PRADESH

22. M/s. Malwa Vanaspati & Chemicals
Co. Ltd.,
Indore.

ANDHRA PRADESH

23. M/s. Tungbhadra Industries Ltd.,
Kurnool.

24. M/s. Cooperative Oil Industries Ltd.,
Latur (Distt. Oosmanabad).

BIHAR STATE

25. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd.,
Dalmia Nagar, Bihar.

KERALA STATE

26. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.,
Tatapuram, Ernakulam, Kerala.

27. M/s. Kerala Oil & Soap Ltd.,
P.B. No. 44, Kozhikode.

KARNATAKA STATE

28. M/s. Bramhappa Travanappanvar Ltd.,
P.B. No. 7, Davengere.

29. M/s. Margarine & Refined Oil
Co, Ltd.,
P.B. No. 546, Bangalore.

30. M/s. Ravi Vegetable Oil Industries,
Davengere.

DELHI REGION

31. M/s. D,C.M. Chemical Works,
P.B. 1211, Najafgarh Road,
New Delhi.

32. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd.,
P.B. No. 1025, Delhi.

GUJARAT REGION

33. M/s. Morvi Vegetable Products Ltd.,
Morvi.

34. M/s. Ashvin Vanaspati Industries (P)
Ltd., Premier Chambers, 3rd Floor,
R.C. Datta Road, Baroda.

35. M/s. Madhusudan Vegetable
Products Co. Ltd.,
Rakhia-1 Station, Taluka,
Dehgam Distt. Ahmedabad.

36. M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Ltd.,
G.T. Road, Sherpur,
Ludhiana-141003.

**Heading : Exemption Under Income Tax Act**

1689. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that exemptions under section 35 (I, II) of Income Tax Act have been withdrawn ;

(b) whether it is also a fact trusts getting these benefits have been handicapped because of the withdrawal ; and

(c) whether Government will appoint a tribunal to go into the cases of trusts to extend to them the exemptions referred to in (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not atise.

**भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों को हुए घाटों को पूरा करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम ।**

1690. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :**
**श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :**
**श्री बापू साहिब पल्लेकर :**

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम देश में होटल चला रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्ष इस निगम के अधीन कुल कितने होटल थे;

(ग) कितने होटल घाटे में चल रहे हैं; और

(घ) इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विशेष तथा ठोस उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां)** : (क) और (ख) देशों में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के 24 होटलों की एक शृंखला है ।

(ग) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा प्रबन्धित होटलों ने वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान समग्र रूप में 20.70 लाख रुपये का निवल लाभ कमाया है ।

(घ) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के कार्य-निष्पादन को सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

—विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा सतत उपयोग (चेन यूज़) के लिए होटलों को शामिल करना ।

—स्थानीय कम्पनियों को अतिरिक्त डिस्काउंट देना ।

—ट्रेवल एजेन्टों को एकस्ट्रा डिस्काउन्ट देना ।

—गर्मी के महीनों के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को एकस्ट्रा डिस्काउन्ट देना ।

—अक्तूबर, 1983 से सभी होटलों में ग्रीष्म और शीतकालीन डिस्काउन्ट देना शुरू करना ।

**राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना ।**

1691. **श्री विरदाराम फूलवारिया** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में 1980-81 से अक्टूबर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा कितनी शाखाएं खोली गयी हैं;

(ख) कितनी और शाखाएं खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा उन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने की संभावना है; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना

के अनुसार, 1980 से अक्तूबर 1983 की अवधि के दौरान वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में क्रमशः 11 और 8 शाखाएं खोली गई।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय बैंकों के पास इन जिलों में 5 और शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते प्राधिकृतियां मौजूद हैं, ब्यौरा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

| जिला | प्राधिकृति धारक बैंक का नाम | केन्द्र का नाम |
|---|---|---|
| जालौर | मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक | 1. बाकरा |
| | | 2. देता |
| | | 3. मोदरा |
| | | 4. गंग |
| सिरोही | मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक | 5. पादीव |

**Import of Animal Tallow**

1692. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise imports of animal fellow for soap manufacturers against replenishment licenses, O.G.L. import licences STC imports, etc., upto Jnne 1983, indicating names of agencies/firms ; quantities imported and actual usage to which tallow was put ; and

(b) whether any of the importing agencies/firms had sold/transferred the animal tallow so imported at (a) above to other firms/agencies and if so, details of such transfers with names and quantities of tallow involved ?

THE MINISTR OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Import statistics are not maintained imorter-wise or licence-wise. The disposal or use of imported material is governed as per relevant policy.

(b) Government have not compiled information regarding imported materials sold or transferred as per policy. The utilisation of imported material by Actual Users is subject to verification by sponsoring authorities such as Directors of Industries, D.G.T.D., etc. as per the procedure laid down.

**Welfare Association of Civilians General Reserve Engineer Force**

1693. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all defence civilians are permitted to have associations as per the Army Order No. 93/72 and bonus has been granted recently to Defence civilians ;

(b) if so, whether Government will treat civilians of GREF as that of Defence civilians and permit them to form their association or at least their welfare association ;

(c) whether the bonus declared recently, will also be applicable and paid to civilians of GREF ; and

(d) if not applicable, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Under Army Order 93/72, civilian employees subject to the Army Act, 1950, can form associations subject to certain exceptions. Productivity linked bonus was granted to the civilian employees drawing emoluments upto and including Rs. 1600/- p.m. in Defence Production Units and certain specified units of the Army, Navy and the Air Force. In addition, the Central Government have recently sanctioned payment of ad-hoc bonus for the year 1982-83 for all Central Government employees not covered by the Schemes of Productivity Linked bonus subject to conditions as prescribed in the relevant order. The Members of the General Reserve Engineer Force are subject to the disciplinary provisions of the Army Act, 1950 and under Section 21 thereof are prohibited from forming any association. As such, these personnel cannot be permitted to form associations.

**Interim Report of the Fourth Pay Commission**

1694. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

Whether the Fourth Pay Commission is expected to submit any interim report on bonus, Dearness Allowance or any other issue including age of retirement of Central Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

The Government Resolution setting up the Fourth Pay Commission, *inter-alia*, provide that the Commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable. The Commission may, however, consider, if necessary, sending reports on any of the matters mentioned in the terms of reference as and when the recommendations are finalised.

### विदेशी ऋण

1695. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 सितम्बर, 1983 को देश पर कुल कितना विदेशी ऋण था;

(ख) 30 सितम्बर, 1983 तक देश के भीतर विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं से कुल कितना ऋण लिया गया; और

(ग) विदेशी ऋण पर प्रति वर्ष कितना ब्याज देय होता है और इसके बारे में गत तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

**वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी)** : (क) 30 सितम्बर, 1983 को सरकारी खाते में देश पर कुल 18,231.34 करोड़ रुपए का विदेशी ऋण था ।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1983 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय सरकार पर बकाया बाजार ऋणों की राशि 23,950 करोड़ रुपए की थी ; चूंकि ये प्रतिभूतियां अबाध रूप से हस्तान्तरणीय हैं इसलिए स्वामित्व संबन्धी आंकड़े एक लम्बे समय के पश्चात् उपलब्ध होते हैं ।

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान विदेशी ऋणों पर देय ब्याज की राशि का बजट अनुमान 359.45 करोड़ रुपए का है । पिछले तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

| वर्ष | अदा किए गए ब्याज की राशि (करोड़ रुपए) |
|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 252.24 |
| 1981-82 | 276.14 |
| 1982-83 | 319.85 |

**Execution of Neora Kohla Project, Darjeeling**

1696. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a copy of unanimous Resolution passed by the West Bengal State Assembly on 23rd September, 1983 demanding an early execution of Neora Khola Project for the augmentation of water supply for the civilian as well as defence population at Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and when the project would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The resolution has been noted. A technical study Group constituted by Government of West Bengal to undertake a detailed feasibility study of the Teesta River Scheme has since submitted its reports. This report is under active consideration of the Government.

**Clearance given to Companies of Caparo Group Controlled by Swaraj Paul**

1697. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance to certain companies of Caparo group controlled by Mr. Swaraj Paul, a U. K. based non-resident Indian, to invest in Indian public limited companies ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b)

According to the provisions of FERA 1973, the Reserve Bank of India have approved the applications from the Caparo Group Ltd. and 12 other overseas companies, Viz:

1. Caparo Tea Company Ltd.
2. Empire Plantations & Investment Ltd.
3. Assam Frontier Tea Holding Plc.
4. Caparo Investment Ltd.
5. Steel Sales Ltd.
6. Atlantic Merchants Ltd.
7. Buchanan Ltd.
8. Seymour Shipping Ltd.
9. Natural Gas Tubes Ltd.
10. Singlo Holdings Ltd.
11. Osborne Hotel Torquay Ltd.
12. Caparo Properties Ltd.

to make investments in and hold shares of Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. and Escorts Ltd. Each of these applicant companies has been permitted to invest to the extent of one per cent of the paid up equity capital of the respective companies subject to the condition that where the purchase has been made after 2nd May 1983, to an overall ceiling of five per cent of paid up equity capital of each of the investee companies. Purchases made upto and inclusive of 2nd May 1983 will not be subject to the 5 per cent ceiling.

**Racket in Clandestine Exports of Processed Snake Skins**

1698. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the functioning of a flourishing racket in clandestine export of processed snake-skins ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of snake-skins has been seized in recent raids ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the particulars of persons/firms on whom the raid was conducted and the quantity and value of snake-skins seized from each of them ;

(d) the action taken against them ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration to nationalise the snake-skin trade and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) According to reports received by the Government, Snake skins continued to be sensitive to smuggling out of the country.

(b) to (d) The details of the seizures of the snake skins effected in the first ten months of the year 1983, value thereof, and number of persons arrested are furnished below :

| Number of snake skins seized. | Value (Rs. in lakhs) | Number of persons arrested. |
|---|---|---|
| 2,45,587* | 55.37* | 8* |

*Provisional.

It will be difficult to give further details of all the cases of seizures of snake skins. However, if the Honourable Member desires to have the details of any particular case's the same will be collected and furnished.

In addition to action as warranted under the law, in appropriate cases, action under COFEPOSA Act is also taken against the porsons found involved.

(e) No, Sir.

**Re-Structuring of Ranks in Defence Forces**

1699. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news items captioned 'Defence ranks being restructured' appeared in Indian Express of 28.10.1983 ;

(b) whether non-commissioned ranks of the Defence Forces such as direct recruits through competitive examination/tests at level of Subedar Major/Subedar on the analogy of Sepoy/NDA Cadet and IMA commissioned officer, are also proposed to be restructured with a view to remove chronic stagnation of non-commissioned officers ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A cadre review for Personnel below officer ranks in the Armed Forces was done in 1979 which has since been implemented. In order to further improve their career prospects, Services Headquarters have submitted certain proposals for a Second Cadre Review. These are under consideration of the Government. It will not be desirable to disclose the details of the proposals at this stage.

**पश्चिमी तट पर तस्करी रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदम**

1700. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के पश्चिमी समुद्री तट पर तस्करी को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और क्या यह उपाय पर्याप्त मालूम हुए हैं या नहीं;

(ख) हाल के महीनों में तस्करी में हुई वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं और इन पर काबू पाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि वर्तमान कानूनों के द्वारा तस्करी रोकना सम्भव नहीं पाया जा रहा है तो इन कानूनों में आवश्यक संशोधन करने में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) से (ग)

सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, देश का पश्चिमी समुद्री तट तस्करी की गतिविधियों के लिए सुगम्य बना हुआ है।

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को चौकस रहने संबंधी अनुदेश दे दिए गये हैं। पश्चिमी समुद्र-तट सहित, सुगम्य क्षेत्रों में सीमाशुल्क विभाग के विवारक तथा खासूचना तन्त्र को कर्मचारियों और उपकरणों से सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ ताल-मेल स्थापित करके समुचित तस्करी-निवारक उपाय भी किए जा रहे हैं।

यद्यपि पश्चिमी समुद्र-तट पर तस्करी की गतिविधियों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है, तथापि तस्करी-निवारक प्रयासों में कोई ढील नहीं बरती गई है। मामले की सतत् रूप से समीक्षा की जाती रहती है और यथा अपेक्षित उपाय किए जाते रहते हैं। तथापि, यह बताना जन-हित में नहीं होगा कि तस्करी की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए तन्त्र को मजबूत बनाने हेतु सरकार कौन-कौन से विशिष्ट उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है।

**Flouting of Clarification Issued by RBI Regarding Investment by non Resident Indians**

1701. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether the clarification issued by the Reserve Bank of India with regard to the investment of non-resident Indians in Indian companies has been flouted by some Indian Companies in refusing to register the non-resident Indians shares ;

(b) if so, whether Government have been taken any steps to aid non resident Indians since they have been invited to invest their money as initiated in the Budget of 1983-84 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The clarification issued by the Reserve Bank of India referred to in the Question, presumably is to be the Press Release dated 17th September, 1983. This Press Release clarifies the position regarding investment by

overseas companies and other bodies perdominantly owned by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin. So far as action in respect of transfer of shares of companies is concerned, this vests in the Board of Directors of the Companies.

**Filling up of Civilian Officers Vacancies in D.G.I. Organisation**

1702. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Miniister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a delay in filling up of civilian officers vacancies in D.G.I. Organisation, particularly in Vehicles and Armaments Disciplines ;

(b) how many vacancies of Director grade-II, DCSO, PSCO, and SSO I are lying vacant in the above disciplines ;

(c) since when these vacancies have fallen vacant ;

(d) whether the Directors of the concerned disciplines are delaying the projecting of these vacancies to Government for the action of filling up ; and

(e) whether any representation from the civilian officers have been received in this regard ; if so, what action Government have taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir ; there is no undue delay in filling up of civilian officers vacancies,

(b) The vacancy position in the Vehicle and Armament Disciplines is indicated below :

| | |
|---|---|
| Director Grade-II | ... 2 |
| Deputy Chief Scientific Officer | ... 1 |
| Principal Scientific Officer | ... 7 |
| Senior Scientific Officer I | ... 14* |

(c) While four vacancies occurred in August 1982, the other vacancies have arisen within the last one year.

(d) No, Sir. Out of 24 vacancies, filling up of 17 posts has been referred to Union Public Service Commission for recruitment/ promotion and requisitions for the other 7 vacancies are being processed.

(e) Yes, Sir. As mentioned in reply to part (d), action to fill up the vacancies is in hand.

**Production of Natural Rubber**

1703. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rubber Board had initiated any scheme for starting a large number of small as well as big industries by maximising production of natural rubber ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Rubber Board has started a scheme for imparting training in small scale rubber products manufacture in October 1983 mainly to rubber growers with a view to enabling them to market their produce as value added finished goods. The Scheme involves provision of product-wise training services to small rubber growers who are desirous of starting small industries. The scheme is to train about 120 persons a Year to begin with.

**Proposal to Open Offices of Tea Board**

1704. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI A. K. BALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board proposes to open a number of offices of the Tea Board ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Chief Minister of Kerala has made request that one of the zonal offices should be at Cochin is one of the main auction centres and Kerala is one of the purchasers of tea ; and

*including 8 for direct recruitment

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Proposals have been received from the Tea Board for its strengthening and re-organisation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Chief Minister, Kerala has been informed that his suggestion will be taken into consideration when the location of a new zonal office in South India is considered.

**Reduction in Rate of Interest on Loans for Production of Coffee**

1705. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of interest charged by nationalised banks on all loans for production of exportable commodities ;

(b) whether it is a fact that coffee is a traditional exportable commodity and there is no incentive as reduced rate of interest on loans for production of coffee;

(c) whether Government have received several representations from coffee-growers requesting for reduced rate of interest on loans for production of coffee ;

(d) if so, the results of the representations ;

(e) whether coffee (ah exportable commodity) is included.

under priority sector while providing credit facility to coffee production from nationalised banks, and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(f) the details of other exportable commodities which come under priority sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Export credit is provided by banks for purchasing, processing and packing of goods including the traditional exportable item of coffee. A reduced rate of 12% p. a. is applicable for export credit as against interest at the rate of 16.5% p.a. applicable to limits of bank credit for production purpose other than exports. Medium and long term development loans (term loans for periods in excess of three years), for plantation crops, including coffee, attract concessional rate of interest at the rate of 10% p.a. and 12.5% p.a. depending upon the category of the beneficiary viz small farmers or other farmers.

(c) and (d) Some representations have been received by the Government. These have been forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for suitable consideration.

(e) and (f) The advances to export sector are not included under priority sector which comprises of agriculture, small scale industries, road and water transport operators, retail trade and small business, professional and self employed, education, housing and consumption sectors. However, medium and long term development loans for plantation crops, including coffee are treated as priority sector advances, while short term loan for traditional plantation, including coffee plantations are not included in the priority sector since finance was already flowing to them even before the banks began lending to agriculture on a regular basis.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बौद्ध तीर्थस्थल "संकिसा" का विकास**

1706. **श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला फरूखाबाद में स्थित प्रसिद्ध बौद्ध तीर्थस्थल "संकिसा" के विकास की योजना के बारे में दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9307 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने "संकिसा" के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार को अभी तक कोई योजना भेजी है और यदि नहीं, तो इतने विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पर्यटन विभाग ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं अथवा उठाने का

विचार किया है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) :** (क) और (ख)

राज्य सरकार ने संकास्या (संकिसा) के विकास के लिए अभी तक कोई स्कीम नहीं भिजवाई है ।

**Steps taken to Retrieve Tourist Industry in Jammu & Kashmir**

1707. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tourist industry in Jammu and Kashmir State suffered a great deal during and after 5 June elections in the State ; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps have been taken to retrieve the situation there so that the tourist industry again gets a pick-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) According to the Statistics made available by the State Government, the tourist traffic to Kashmir Valley had shown a decline of 40% in June and 47% in July compared to the corresponding months of last year. However, tourist arrivals to the Valley have started stablising and have shown an increase from 54,678 tourists in August 1982 to 62,354 during August 1983.

(b) The Central Department of Tourism recognise fully the importance of Kashmir as a tourist destination in India and has taken number of steps to promote J & K in the Department's overall Publicity programme. For this purpose, a 16-page colour brochure on J & K was brought out and is being used by the overseas Tourist Offices for publicity. The Hotel Corpn. of India, a subsidiary of Air India is constructing a hotel in Srinagar as a part of the Convention Complex with a view to attracting convention traffic to J & K. Special promotions are also arranged from time to time.

**Visit of the Japanese Survey Mission to India**

1708. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level Japanese survey mission on investment environment in India, had recently met Government officials to seek liberalisation in foreign investment ;

(b) if so, the details of incentives sought for by the Japanese delegation ; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A Japanese Survey Mission on overseas investment, led by Mr. Shohei Kurihara, Adviser to the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, visited India from 20th to 28th October, 1983. The Mission had discussions with the business community and with senior officers of Central Ministries. They also met the Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce and the Minister of State for Industry.

The visit was of an exploratory nature to assess the economic climate and the scope for increased Japanese investment in India. The Mission did not make any specific proposals for liberalisation in our policies.

**Purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India**

1709. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India and amount allotted during the year 1982-83 State and District-wise ; and the amounted earmarked for 1983-84 ;

(b) whether during 1982-83, Cotton Corporation of India used to suddenly stop purchasing during the peak purchasing season for some days in the purchasing centres in Utnoor Tehsil a Tribal area in Adilabad District in Andhra Pradesh due to which many tribals were compelled to sell their

cotton at throwaway price to the local merchants ;

(c) if so, how many times purchasing was stopped for how many days in the purchasing centres of Adilabad district during 1982-83 season and reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government would assure that in future the purchasing of Cotton would not be stopped in between at least in tribal area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The purchases made by Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., in the various Cotton growing States and the value thereof are as under :—

| State | Quantity purchased in Bales | Approximate value in Crores of Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab | 182947 | 38.91 |
| Haryana | 85233 | 17.75 |
| Rajasthan | 162712 | 33.19 |
| Gujarat | 211051 | 45.16 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 86002 | 18.97 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 146773 | 42.70 |
| Tamil Nadu | 38154 | 9.66 |
| Karnataka | 57888 | 13.95 |
| | 970760 | 220.29 |

The Corporation's Purchases depend upon various factors such as arrivals of Kapas, price behaviours, demand for Cotton in Domestic as well as in international market and other relevant factors and no specific amount is being earmarked and allotted to any State.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. However at Indravalli, purchases were stopped for a while due to non-availability of ginning and pressing facilities at this centre. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., have, however, finalised arrangements for processing its stocks at Indravali during 1983-84.

**केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस**

1710. **श्री अनवार अहमद :**
**श्री कमल नाथ :**
**श्री चिन्तामणि जैना :**

क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहले स्वीकृत की गई बोनस स्कीमों और हाल ही में स्वीकृत और घोषित स्कीम के परिणामस्वरूप बोनस अदायगी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत विभाग-वार और श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारियों को लाभ मिला है और कितना मूल वेतन/वेतन तथा मंहगाई भत्ते प्राप्त करने वाले कर्मचारी यह बोनस प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी होंगे;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा और उस पर खर्च होने वाली राशि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या शेष श्रेणियों/वर्गों के अधिकारी/कर्मचारी भी जो निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक वेतन ले रहे हैं; सरकार के लिए लाभप्रद कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनको बोनस से वंचित रखे जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ड़) सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियो का उनकी श्रेणी/वर्ग/वेतन के भेदभाव किए बिना बोनस दिए जाने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यह कार्यवाही कब की जाएगी ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) और (ख) 31.3.1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुमानित कुल 35.20 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकारी असैनिक कर्मचारियों में से लगभग 28.86 लाख कर्मचारी इससे पहले रेलवे, डाक-तार, रक्षा उत्पादन प्रतिष्ठानों आदि में लागू की गई उत्पादकता से जुड़ी बोनस योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पहले ही आ गए थे। इन विभागों के सम्बन्ध में 1981-82 के लिए बोनस पर कुल अनुमानित व्यय 113 करोड़ रु० था। हाल ही में घोषित 15 दिनों की परिलब्धियों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए जाने वाले सम्भावित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या अनुमानतः 18.34 लाख है और चालू वर्ष के

दौरान 44 करोड़ का कुल व्यय होने का अनुमान: लगाया गया है। इससे केन्द्रीय पुलिस और अर्द्ध सैनिक कार्मिक तथा सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कार्मिकों को की गई अदायगी भी शामिल होगी। 1600/-रु० तक और 1600/-रु० प्रतिमास परिलब्धियां प्राप्त करने वाले कर्मचारी बोनस के लिए पात्र हैं। मार्च, 1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार जो कर्मचारी 790/-रु० या उससे कम मूल वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे थे, वे इसके अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) बोनस की स्वीकार्यता के प्रयोजन के लिए परिलब्धियों की अधिकतम सीमाएं सरकार के सभी विभागों में समान रूप से लागू हैं। बोनस की पात्रता के लिए परिलब्धियों, के बारे में इस प्रकार की सीमा अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी प्रचलित हैं।

**Import of Beef Tallow**

1711. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI RAM JETHAMALANI :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether beef tallow has been imported in the country every year during past decade under (RITC) Code No. 411,32 and if so, quantity imported each year ;

(b) whether actual user status of parties has been verified in each case ;

(c) measures taken by Government to keep strict vigilance over misues of imported animal tallow and its adulteration in vegetable oil ;

(d) whether Government will assure that in addition to cases detected so far, no other party has indulged in mixing tallow in vanaspati ghee ;

(e) names and addresses of parties involved in cases detected so far, of adulteration of imported tallow ; and

(f) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that imported tallow is being used in Chandigarh and in other hotels etc. running along the major roads ; and if so, reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Statistics for import of beef tallow are not separately maintained.

(b) In the case of imports under OGL by Actual Users (Industrial), the importer is required to produce to the customs authorities at the time of clearance a declaration/ evidence about his status as an Actual User.

(c) and (d) The utilisation of imported material by Actual User is subject to verification by Sponsoring Authorities such as Directors of Industries, D.G.T.D., etc. as per the procedure laid down. Use of animal tallow is not allowed in the manufacture of Vanaspati under the relevant law and there is a machinery to enforce this law.

(e) The names and addresses of parties from whose premises the alleged samples containing animal fat were found, as available so far from the concerned investigating agencies, are

(1) M/s. Bhatinda Chemicals & Banaspati Private Ltd., Bhatinda.

(2) Messrs Narendra Kumar, S/o Shri Jaspal Rai, Bannio Dee Hatti, Chowk Pragdas, Amritsar.

(3) Jaswant Singh S/o. Shri Amar Singh, Village & Post Office Kathania, Amritsar, and

(S) M/s. Chhota Nagpur Engineering Works, Circular Road, Ranchi.

It is not known whether the tallow in all the above cases was imported.

(f) Government have no such information.

**Replacement of Boeing 707 by MD 100**

1712. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to replace Boeing 707 by MD 100 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken so far to replace Boeing 707 aircraft of Air India with MD 100.

**Cost of Construction of Aerodrome at Calicut (Kerala)**

1713. SHRI A.K. BALAN :

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the expected amount to be incurred on the construction of aerodrome at Calicut (Karipur) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of the aerodrome at Calicut (Karipur) is Rs. 14.66 crores.

**Withdrawal of Excise Duty on Art-Silk Cloth**

1714. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to withdraw excise duty on art silk cloth ; and

(b) whether a lot of evasion of excise duty is being done in art silk centres like Amritsar, Banaras and Surat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) Information available with the Government does not indicate any large scale evasion of excise duty on art silk cloth.

**Development of Baraber Hills in Gaya District as a Tourists Spot**

1715. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Baraber hills situated at Gaya in Bihar have got tourist potentialities ; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to develop those tourist spots and provide amenities to the tourists visiting those places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Department has no plans for the development of Baraber Hills in District Gaya Bihar. Baraber Hills also do not fall on the identified Travel Circuits.

**Growth Rate in Industry and Agriculture as Projected by NCAER**

1716. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent review of the India Economy by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in which they have stated that economy presents a mixed picture ; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government to the comment that while agriculture presents the bright side their was a noticeable slow down in the rate of growth of industrial output particularly in the production of power ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With favourable weather conditions during the current year agricultural production is expected to be indeed very good. It is true that there was a noticeable slow down in the growth of industrial output, particularly power in the period April-July, 1983 (latest period for which index of industrial production is available). However, in the coming months, in view of the better agricultural crop and improved hydel generation, industrial production and power availability are likely to show improvement.

**Development of Motijheel at Motihari in Bihar as a Tourist Spot**

1717. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Motijheel at Motihari a beautiful sight for tourists and for the uplift of Mothihari town in East Champaran is lying uncared for ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are going to do anything for the development of this beautiful lake ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Department has no scheme for development of Motihari/Motijheel at present.

**Loss Suffered by I.T.D.C.**

1718. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the India Tourism Development Corporation has suffered a loss of Rs. 2 Crore in the first half of the current year against a planned loss of Rs. 40 Lakh ;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) During the first half of 1983-84 ITDC has incurred a loss of Rs. 4 crores as against the budgeted loss of Rs. 0.43 crore.

(b) The main reasons for the loss are low occupancy in the hotels as a result of increased room capacity in Delhi, economic recession in tourist generating markets, high airfare structure on long haul destination, low tourist arrivals, high incidence of interest and depreciation etc.

(c) Following steps have been taken to improve the performance of ITDC :—

—Inclusion of hotels for chain use by the foreign tourists.

—Grant of additional discount to local Companies.

—Grant of extra discount to travel agents.

—Grant of extra discount to public sector undertakings during summer months.

—Introduction of summer and winter discount in all hotels w.e.f. October, 1983.

**Quantity and Value of Raw Silk Imported**

1719. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the quantity and value of raw silk imports during the past three years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) the rate at which imported silk was purchased and the rate at which it is sold ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Actual imports by the Central Silk Board during the last three years :

| Year | Qty imported (in M.T.) | Value (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 5.5 | 10.85 |
| 1981-82 | 190 | 394.51 |
| 1982-83 | 60* | 144.77* |

*This relates to actual receipts of goods contracted for imports in 1981-82 (250m. tonns) No imports affected since 1982-83.

(b) Rates at which imported Silk was purchased and is sold :

| Grade | Denier | Average Landed cost with duty per Kg. (in Rs.) | Selling Rate per Kg. as on 15.8.83 (after taking into consideration bank charges and prevailing prices) |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 20/22 | 330 | 436.00 |
| C | „ | 326 | 420.00 |
| D | „ | 312 | 415.00 |
| E | „ | 305 | 410.00 |
| 2-A | 16/18 | 389 | 488.00 |
| 3-A | „ | 397 | 495.00 |
| 4-A | „ | 415 | 502.00 |
| A | 13/15 | 420 | 508.00 |
| 2-A | „ | 428 | 515.00 |
| 3-A | „ | 436 | 522.00 |

The State Agencies were given a Service Charge @ 3% of the Release Price.

**Funds Provided to Orissa during sixth Five Year Plan**

1720. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Funds provided, assistance given and investment made by the Government of India during Annual Plans of Sixth Five year Plan in the State of Orissa, Ministry and Department wise therefor ;

(b) the schemes and programmes extended by various Ministries and Departments of Government of India during the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84 in tribal sub-plan areas of that State ;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa has taken the measures to spend the money provided by the Centre particularly for weaker sections and tribal development in time ; and

(d) the directions given by his Ministry to utilise the money earmarked for tribal sub-plan areas without diversion of funds, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Keralites in Gulf to Boycott Air-India Services for Charging High Air Fare**

1721. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Keralite community in the Gulf intend for a campaign to boycott Air-India services due to higher airfare and indifference of Air-India authorities to representations by the Gulf Malayalees ;

(b) the airfares between Gulf cities and Trivandrum and its comparison with other routes ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for refuction of fare and evolve a reasonable fare structure to help Indians in the Gulf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) According to some press reports, a section of the Keralite community the Gulf are reported to have launched a boycott campaign against Air-India. It is not however, true that Air-India charges higher air fares ; the fares charged by Air-India are as agreed to in the IATA and approved by the respective Governments, and are the same as charged by any other airline on this Sector. It is also not true that Air-India has been indifferent to their representations. In fact, senior officials of Air-India have held discussions with a representative of the Gulf Malayalee Friendship Society who has been apprised of Air-India's position in the matter.

(b) The air fare (one way economy class) between Trivandrum/Kuwait and Trivandrum/Dubai is Rs. 5312 and Rs. 5026 respectively. The fares on different sectors are not comparable as they are fixed for different routes by IATA and approved by the concerned countries or on certain sectors as agreed to bilaterally. Apart from distance several other factors such as the aggregate capacity deployed, competitive conditions in the market, the economic conditions obtaining in the area concerned, the need to gene-

rate additional/tourist traffic, etc. are taken into consideration.

(c) The Government of India cannot unilaterally reduce the fares to/from the Gulf countries which are considered reasonable by the airlines operating to this area.

**Nuclear Explosion by Pakistan**

1722. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the statement of the President of the Nuclear Control Institute in Washington saying that Pakistan may soon set off a nuclear explosion has come to the notice of Government ; and

(b) if so, the assessment of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Available information suggests that Pakistan is continuing her efforts to acquire Uranium enrichment and nuclear fuel reprocessing capability which would enable her to detonate a nuclear device.

**Bank Deposits and Advances given in Kerala**

1723. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much is the bank deposits in Kerala since 1982 and the advancements given in the State ; and

(b) is there any deposit advancement ratio, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the low advancement by the nationalised and other scheduled banks in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Available data in respect of deposits and advances of public sector banks and other Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State of Kerala as at the end of December 1982 is set out in the table below :-

DEPOSITS/ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN KERALA AS AT THE END OF DECEMBER 1982

(Rs. lakhs)

| | Deposits | Advances | C.D Ratio (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Public Sector Banks (including R.R.Bs.) | 150178 | 100388 | 66.9 |
| 2. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks | 57358 | 37145 | 64.8 |
| All Scheduled Commercial Banks | 207536 | 137483 | 66.3 |

The Credit : Deposit Ratio of Public Sector banks was 66.9 per cent in Kerala. Their all-India average C:D Ratio was 68.0 per cent. Including their investments in securities of State Govt. and shares, bonds, debentures etc. of associate bodies, the Credit+Investment : Deposit Ratio of the Public Sector Banks in the State of Kerala stood at 79.9 per cent as at the end of December 1982 which was higher than the all-India ratio of 76.9 per cent.

**Back-log of Reconciliation work and Accounts in Banks**

1724. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks in the country have a huge back-log of reconciliation work and accounts had not been squared up since 1977 ;

(b) if so, the details of such inter-bank and intrabank dealings which had not been sorted out since long ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that there are considerable arrears in the reconciliation of inter-branch accounts in banks relating to old transactions up to 1977 and succeeding years. There were about 378 lakhs entries (both debit & credit) involving an aggregate amount of about Rs. 3,21,549 crores was outstanding in inter-branch accounts of

public sector banks as on December 31, 1982.

(c) Under the accounting system followed in banks, there is an inherent time lag ranging from three months to six months between dates of inter-branch transactions and their reconciliation. However, the main reasons for older entries remaining unreconciled are attributable to various factors such as delay in submission of daily schedules by branches/incorrect compiliation of the schedules, non-availability of certain old records and manual reconciliation in certain banks etc. Government and Reserve Bank of India are alive to the situation. Instructions have been issued for liquidating the arrears in a time bound programme. Bank have taken corrective steps, both organisational and operational, to improve the position. Many banks have reserted to mechanisation of the process of reconciliation work on an on-going basis and have sought the assistance of computer agencies for clearing the arrears. Special task forces have also been formed in certain banks at the Head Offices controlling offices with a view to expedite the reconciliation work.

**Ex-Servicemen in Ordnance Factories**

1725. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs and instructed ordnance Factories in May 1973 that all posts in ordnance Factories which can be held with advantage by ex-servicemen be indentified ;

(b) whether this was also emphasised during Liaison Officers Conference held in 1981 and 1982, if so, what action has been taken by Ordnance Factories in this regard ;

(c) whether Ordnance Factories have forecast their manpower requirement for selection of suitable ex-servicemen and their timely placement ; and

(d) what methodology has the Director General Resettlement in mind to discharge this onerous duty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) In May 1979, Ministry of Home Affairs issued instructions to all Central Ministries and Departments of Government of India to identify posts which can be held with advantage by ex-servicemen by virtue of their military experience.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the Ordnance Factories have already identified the posts. Instructions have been issued to others to complete speedily the process of identification.

(c) At present 10 per cent Group 'C' vacancies and 20 per cent Group 'D' vacancies are reserved for ex-servicemen. As per the existing instructions, the vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' are to be notified to Zila Sainik Board/ Rajya Sainik Board/Directorate General Resettlement as well as to Employment Exchange. This is being done. Projection of their requirements is also made to these authorities as and when vacancies arise in these groups.

(d) The Director General Resettlement would consolidate the requirements of the factories in consultation with the Ordnance Factories Board and would process the same in order to identify ex-servicemen meeting the qualitative requirements of jobs in time and earmark them for absorption in Ordnance Factories after obtaining their willingness in consultation with Rajya Zila Sainik Boards concerned.

**Development and Improvement of Tourist Places in Rajasthan**

1726. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have formulated any scheme for development and improvement of places of tourist attraction in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, whether detailed information in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(c) whether 'Keradu', an ancient architectural place of worship and pilgrimage in Barmer District will be selected for the development from the tourist point of view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM

KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Department, in consultation with the State Government has identified 3 Travel Circuits covering 22 centres in Rajasthan for integrated development through the combined resources of Centre, State and private sectors.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, following schemes have been taken up/are proposed to be taken up for development of tourism in Rajasthan :

(1) The Central Development of Tourism has upgraded the Government of India Tourist Office at Jaipur which is now headed by a Director.

(2) Preparation of Master Plan for Mewar Complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

(3) Provision of mini-buses at Bharatpur and Sariska at a cost of Rs. 3 50 lakhs.

(4) Development of Gadhisar Tank, Jaisalmer at a cost of Rs. 3.40 lakhs.

(5) Provision of Boats at selected lakes in Rajasthan at a cost of Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

(6) An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was released in 1981-82 for organising Fairs and Festivals in Rajasthan.

(7) Expansion of the Moomal Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been released during 1982-83.

(8) Renovation of Tourist Reception Centre at Jaipur at a cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs.

(9) Expansion and renovation of Jhoomer Bawri Hunting Lodge, Ranthambore, at a cost of Rs. 16.52 lakhs of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been released during 1982-83.

In addition to the above schemes the Department has also identified the following schemes/projects for financial assistance :

1. Provision of facilities i.e. construction of 8 cottages, small lounge & a dinning hall with pantry at Ramgarh.
2. Provision of 8 huts in Desert National Park with ancillary facilities at Jaisalmer.
3. Expansion of Tourist Complex at Ranakpur.
4. Mid-way facilities at Pokaran.
5. Provision of additional accommodation at Jaisamand.
6. Flood lighting of Mehrangarh Fort.

India Tourism Development Corporation has plans for setting up a Quality Hotel at Jaisalmer and for the expansion of their existing hotel at Udaipur, during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) Keradu has not been included in any of the identified travel circuits of Rajasthan for the development of tourism infrastructure.

**आवाजरहित ए. डब्ल्यू. ए. सी. प्रणाली वाले हवाई जहाजों की खरीद**

1727. **श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या **रक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हवाई जहाजों की दुर्घटनाएं बार-बार घटने को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशेषज्ञों के एक उच्चस्तरीय बल ने सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि देश में एयरबोर्न वार्निंग और कंट्रोल प्रणाली के डिजायन के हवाई जहाजों का तत्काल विकास किया जाए;

(ख) क्या उस दल ने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि दीर्घकालीन आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को अन्य देशों के आवाजरहित एयरबोर्न वार्निंग और कन्ट्रोल प्रणाली के हवाई जहाज खरीदने चाहिए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव)** : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Manufacture of Mirage-2000 and Light Combat Aircraft at HAL**

1728. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether France has offered to transfer its entire technology to enable India manufacture Mirage-2000 and the light combat aircaft (LCA) at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the conditions at which the technology is proposed to be transferred to India by France and whether any decision has been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) France has made an offer to cooperate with India in the manufacture of Mirage 2000 and in the Light Combat Aircraft project. These matters are under discussion between the parties.

**Issue of Licence for Import of Beef Tallow**

1729. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even under the OGL, importers have to make application for the import of items under OGL ;

(b) whether any vanaspati manufacturers had put in or issued import licence for the import of beef and mutton tallow ; and

(c) if so, the details of the import of beef tallow by vanaspati manufacturers with quantity over 25 tonnes and their names in 1980-81 and 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) For making imports under OGL, the eligible importers are not required to apply individually for import licences.

(b) Use of animal tallow is not allowed in the manufacture of vanaspati under the relevant law. However, particulars of all Import Licences are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences, Industrial Licences issued by the CCI&E, copies of which are available in Parliament library.

(c) Import statistics are not maintained importer-wise. Also, no separate statistics are maintained for import of beef tallow.

**Steps taken to Boost Tourism**

1730. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tourist traffic to India in recent years had become static and in the current year so far there had been a negative rate of growth ;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto; and

(c) the details of schemes and incentives to attract more tourists from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The tourist traffic (excl. nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) to India showed a growth of 0.8% during 1982 as compared to 6.6% in 1981. The same during the period January to October 1983 has shown an increase of 1.3% compared to the corressponding period of previous year.

The main reasons for the low growth in tourist traffic are recessionary trends in tourist generating markets, disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries, changes introduced in the 'landing permit' system, dislocation of the overland traffic and high cost of International air passage.

(c) The details of the schemes and incentives to attract more tourists from abroad include promotion of charter traffic ; hosting international conferences/conventions including active support to the travel agents and tour operators ; increased marketing and promotion overseas ; opening of new offices overseas as for instance in Kuala Lumpur ; and Gulf Region and Sri Lanka ; development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits ; expansion of air services ; air routes, carrying capacity as well as the capacity of existing airports and

construction of new air terminals ; promoting regional tourism from neighbouring countries including countries of West Asia ; improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities, etc.

**Implementation of Income Tax Act on Foreign Charter Fishing Trawlers**

1731. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of reports of the huge profits being made by foreign charter fishing trawler operating in our exclusive economic zone without full declaration to Customs ;

(b) the steps being taken to implement the Income-Tax Act on the activities of these exploiting for companies using their trawlers in our waters ;

(c) the safeguards taken by the Income-Tax Department to collect Income Tax from these foreign fishing companies who do not have permanent assets in the country ; and

(d) the full details of above safeguards taken to ensure collection of due Income-Tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Declaration of the Catch made by the Foreign chartered vessels (trawlers) is evaluated and verified by Customs on such exports at the Indian ports, on the basis of fish hold capacity of the vessel and entries made in the log books by the crew. Physical verification of the catch through random sampling is also resorted to.

(b) to (d) Under the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (6) of section 6, and clause (a) of sub-section (7) of section 7, of the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976), the Central Government extended the Income-tax Act to the Continental Shelf of India and the Exclusive Economic Zone of India subject to the modification that the said Act shall apply only in respect of specified activities. Fishing is not one of the activities specified in this behalf. The question of including fishing in the specified activities is under consideration.

**Rate of Wholesale Price Inflation**

1732. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no reliable index number of prices in the country by means of which the true rate of inflation can be determined ; and

(b) what is the rate of wholesale price inflation as on 1st December, 1983 and similarly what is the consumer price index as on 1st December, 1983 and what were they on the same day last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Index numbers compiled by competent official agencies are available for both wholesale and consumer prices, on all India basis. For wholesale prices the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (base 1970-71=100) is brought out on a weekly basis. For consumer prices three different all India index numbers are being compiled, on a monthly basis. These are : (i) the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (base 1960 =100), (ii) the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-manual Employees (base 1960=100) and (iii) the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers (base 1960-61=100). Among these three the most commonly used is the Consumer Price Index for the Industrial Workers. Rates of inflation can be worked out in terms of different index numbers depending on the nature of the requirement.

(b) Requisite data for 1st December, 1983 are not yet available. However, the annual rate of inflation in terms of WPI as 19th November, 1983 (latest available) was 9.6 per cent as against 2.8 per cent in the corresponding week of November, 1982. The CPI for industrial Workers for September, 1983 (latest available) was 554 compared with 489 in September, 1982.

**Representation from Indian Paints Association**

1733. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government purchasing agency purchase paints far below the cost of production ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Indian Paints Association to this effect ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the representation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) 1. DGS&D has been receiving representations from Indian Paints Association on the issue pointing out that purchases are made by DGS&D for paint items at a cost below the cost of production.

2. The procurement of Paints by DGS&D, Department of Supply is based on open tender system. It is not on cost-analysis basis which may vary from firm to firm.

**Development Expenditure Incurred by states**

1734. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the development expenditure incurred by the States in 1980-81, 1981-82 and in 1982-83 (budget estimate) State-wise serially ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : A statement showing the Plan expenditure of the State Governments during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Budget estimated); State-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(Rs. IN CRORES)

| STATES | 1980-81 Actuals | 1981-82 Per-Actuals | 1982-83 Budget estimates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 465.65 | 539.55 | 610.02 |
| 2. Assam | 192.61 | 210.00 | 238.00 |
| 3. Bihar | 465.47 | 574.64 | 670.00 |
| 4. Gujarat | 575.15 | 655.96 | 760.58 |
| 5. Haryana | 234.69 | 283.06 | 319.98 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 88.93 | 115.09 | 120.00 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 147.48 | 165.00 | 168.00 |
| 8. Karnataka | 393.88 | 411.46 | 475.00 |
| 9. Kerala | 292.83 | 334·46 | 275.00 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 617.70 | 640.09 | 725.00 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 917.32 | 1120.06 | 1322.17 |
| 12. Manipur | 43.01 | 43.42 | 48.00 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 40.77 | 45.53 | 51.20 |
| 14. Nagaland | 35.52 | 37.49 | 42.58 |
| 15. Orissa | 271.15 | 278.31 | 300.00 |
| 16. Punjab | 299.38 | 340.30 | 385.00 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 314.69 | 388.78 | 359.22 |
| 18. Sikkim | 20.81 | 24.61 | 25.41 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 474.49 | 570.10 | 772.61 |
| 20. Tripura | 39.97 | 47.85 | 50.00 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 922.45 | 1140.57 | 1132.00 |
| 22. West Bengal | 420.35 | 452.65 | 494.17 |
| **Total All States** | 7274.30 | 8418.98 | 9343.94 |

**Implementation of Decision of Supreme Court regarding Revision of pension to pre-1979 Retired Personnel**

1735. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have issued orders to the Pension Disbursing Offices of the Government and Post Offices implementing the decision of the Supreme Court regarding revision of pensions to the per-1979 retired personnel ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has also issued orders to the various Banks and Treasuries regarding refixation of pensions and payment of arrears on ad-hoc basis or on the basis of the last pay drawn ; and

(c) if the reply to (a) and (b) be in affirmative, whether he will lay a copy of Finance Ministry as well as that of Reserve Bank orders on the table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No separate instructions by the Reserve Bank of India to the various Banks and Treasuries are necessary.

(c) Copies of this Ministry's OM NO. F.1 (3)-EV/83 dated 22.10.1983 have been placed in the Parliament Library.

**Acquisition of land for Naval Academy at Ezhimala, Kerala**

1736. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the acquisition of land for, the proposed Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala ;

(b) when the actual work for the setting up of the Naval Academy is expected to commence according to the present schedule ; and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Necessary action for the acquisition of land is in hand by the concerned authorities.

(b) Commencement of the work would be planned after the land is handed over by the State Government.

(c) The work is expected to be completed in three to five years time from the date of its commencement.

**Import of cars by Physically Handicapped persons.**

1738. SHRI ERA ANABARASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many physically handicapped persons have been allowed to import cars specially fitted with disability controls till 30 October, 1983 ;

(b) in how many cases, import applications for import of such cars by war disabled armed forces personnel are pending ; and

(c) in how many such cases, even a hearing has been decided by the concerned authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) 49 Import Licences/Customs clearance Permits have been issued till 30th October, 1983, during the current licensing period i.e. April, 1983-March, 1984.

(b) and (c) One case is pending in which personal hearing has not been asked for.

**Non-Participation of India in Ministerial level Meeting at Lausanne on Improving World Trade System.**

1739. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India declined to participate in a ministerial level meeting at Lausanne convened apparently at the instance of the US to discuss ways of reducing protectionism and improving the world's trade system ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the stand of Indian Government taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The European Management Forum in Geneva had invited Commerce Minister to attend an informal gathering of Ministers in Lausanne from 4th to 6th November. 1983 to a general discussion on World Trade Issues. In view of his previous engagements he expressed his inability to attend the meeting.

**Casualties of Unarmed Civilians of GREF during Indo-Pak and Indo-China Conflicts**

1740. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the GREF provided support to the Army during the Indo-China conflicts of 1962 and Indo-Pakistan conflicts of 1965 and 1971 ;

(b) whether the tasks which are to be carried out by GREF, comprise not only maintenance of strategic roads but also support for the operational plans of the Army in place of Army Engineer Regiments;

(c) if so, the details of the casualties of unarmed civilians of GREF during each conflict and how were they compensated suitably ;

(d) under what authority the unarmed GREF employees were deployed with the Army without any armed training and without any training of self-defence ;

(e) whether Border Roads Organisation under which GREF is functioning, being an independent Government department, was the deployment of GREF during different conflicts brought to the knowledge of the House if so, reference thereof ; and

(f) whether Government propose to realise the necessity of the requirement of arms training to the GREF and provide the same with immediate effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) The tasks assigned to the General Reserve Engineer Force are in the nature of construction and maintenance of roads and tracks, Advanced Landing Grounds and Helipads and other civil construction works. For these tasks, General Reserve Engineer Force are deployed behind Army lines in the rear areas in the communication zones, and not in actual combat zones. Considering such role and deployment of General Reserve Engineer Force, there is no requirement to impart arms training to the Force.

The details of General Reserve Engineer Force casualties during each of these conflicts are furnished hereunder :

| S. No. | Details | Killed | Believed Killed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | India-China Conflict, 1962. | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| 2. | Indo-Pak Conflict, 1965. | 11 | — | 11 |
| 3. | Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971. | 4 | — | 4 |
| | Total : | 27 | 4 | 31 |

In respect of General Reserve Engineer Force casualties of these conflicts (including personnel covered by Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923) liberalised pensionary and other benefits such as war injury pension, family pension, dependent pension, children allowance, children education allowance, family gratuity, as admissible under Government orders, have been extended.

**Report of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and India's Gross Domestic Product**

1741. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's gross domestic product may come down to about two per cent in 1983 from eight per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively in the previous two years ;

(b) if so, whether this is not encouraging enough as the Indian economy may be stronger than what it was in 1979 ;

(c) if so, whether this was revealed in the annual report of the International Bank

for Reconstruction and Development for 1983 which provides little hope for increased concessional lending to India ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the report concedes that the terms of aid to India from the bank have hardened ; and

(e) if so, the other main features of the report and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) In the World Bank's Annual Report 1983, the portion dealing with India has inter-alia stated as follows :—

> "This combination will bring down the economy wide rate of growth in gross domestic product (GDP) to around 2 per cent, as compared with 8 per cent and 5.2 per cent in the previous two years. While somewhat disappointing, the performance of the Indian economy in fiscal 1983 was significantly stronger than that which followed the 1979 drought ; then, foodgrains production was 109 million tons, and GDP fell by about 5.5 per cent."

> The report goes on to state : "Terms of aid from the World Bank, in particular, have hardened, resulting from the increasing share of IBRD lending relative to that of IDA."

Government's views on the performance of the economy are placed before Parliament from time to time.

(e) The Annual Report of the World Bank is essentially a review of the Bank's activity during the year in question and therefore, focuses primarily on details of the Bank's operations which also contains brief comments on the global economic scene and on the economic situation of some of the Bank's borrowers. It is not customary for the Government to react to the Annual Report of the World Bank.

**Casualties of Civilians of G.R.E.F. deployed during Disturbance in Mizoram and Assam**

1742. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the civilians of GREF were deployed with Army in aid of civil-power in the States during disturbances of 1966 in Mizoram and that of Assam in 1980-81 ;

(b) if so, under what law in accordance with the Article 246 of the Constitution read with Item 2A, List I, Union List, GREF was deployed in aid of civil power in the States ;

(c) if no law had empowered such deployment, who is responsible for the loss of the lives of civilians of GREF caused during such deployment ; and

(d) the details of the casualties during such deployment and the benefits extended to the affected employees by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) In 1980-81, 400 pioneers and 70 drivers of G.R.E.F. were placed under the command of the Army for deployment in connection with the operation of oil pipelines, petrol installations, etc., in Assam in aid of civil administration. During the aforesaid deployment, G.R.E.F. did not suffer any casualties.

The General Reserve Engineer Force is a force raised and maintained under the authority of the Central Government for the construction of roads in the Border areas and such other tasks, as may be entrusted to it. Therefore, deployment of the Force with the Army in aid of Civil administration in Assam in 1980-81 was in conformity with its role and functions.

**Request from Employees Working in Armed Forces Headquarters for Alteration in Date of Birth**

1743. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many employees working in the Armed Forces Headquarters requested for alteration in their dates of birth during the last five years ;

(b) in how many cases, was the date of birth changed ; and

(c) what are the orders on the change in date of birth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Fourteen.

(b) The change in the date of birth was effected only in one case.

(c) The date of birth is declared by the Government servant at the time of appointment on production of confirmatory documents such as Matriculation Certificate or extracts from the birth register. The date of birth so declared and accepted by the appropriate authority is not subject to any alteration after the preparation of the Service Book and, in any event, after the completion of probation period or declaration of quasi-permanency, whichever is earlier. An alteration can be made, at a later stage, only with the sanction of the Government if it is established that a bonafide clerical mistake has been committed in recording the date in the Service Book.

**Export of Mica, Manganese Ore and Alumina to Canada**

1744. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some efforts have been made by Government on developing the trade relations and export of minerals like, mica, manganese ore and alumina to Canada ;

(b) whether any agreement has been made in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Efforts are continuously being made to improve our trade relations with our trading partners including Canada. Steps taken in this direction include (i) exchange of delegations ; (ii) participation in fairs and exhibitions ; (iii) organising buyer-seller meets ; (iv) negotiations at Government level to remove constrainst standing in the way of two-way trade.

In so far as mica and manganese ore are concerned, Canada is meeting it's requirements from other sources like USA and U.K. (in the case of mica), and, South American, West African countries and South Africa (in respect of manganese ore). A market survey has recently been conducted on market prospects for Indian exports of mica in which Canada was also covered. There have been no exports of alumina from India to Canada.

**Travel Circuits in Madhya Pradesh**

1745. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up travel circuits in Madhya Pradesh to boost tourism in that State ;

(b) if so, how such travel circuits have been set up in that State ; and

(c) the other steps taken for the promotion of tourism in the above State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Three travel circuits, covering 25 centres, have been identified in Madhya Pradesh in consultation with the State Government, for development of tourist facilities through the combined resources of Centre, State and private sectors.

(c) The following proposals have been taken up/are proposed to be taken up in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan by the Department :

(1) Forest Lodge has been completed at Kanha National Park at a cost of Rs. 46.76 lakhs.

(2) Purchase of 8 trained elephants and two mini-buses for use at Kanha National Park at a cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

(3) Purchase of a mini-bus for Shivpuri National Park at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

(4) Purchase of boats for Bhopal Lake at a cost of Rs. 3.51 lakhs.

(5) An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was released for organising a Bhil Festival.

(6) Scheme for construction of cottages at Bandhavgarh National Park.

(7) Tourist Village Complex at Shivpuri at a cost of Rs. 49.95 lakhs.

(8) Flood-lighting of Gwalior Fort. The estimates are awaited from the State Government.

(9) A joint venture hotel project at Bhopal in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation by India Tourism Development Corporation.

(10) An ITDC transport unit was established at Bhopal in April 1982.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वरोजगार योजना के अधीन ऋण लेने के लिए बैंक में प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या ।**

1746. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में स्वरोजगार योजना किस वर्ष चालू की गयी थी;

(ख) उत्तरप्रदेश में जब से स्वरोजगार योजना चालू की गयी है तब से लेकर अब तक बैंकों को प्रति वर्ष ऋण के लिए कितने प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ग) उन प्रार्थना पत्रों में से कितने आवेदकों को ऋण दिया गया है; और

(घ) शेष लोगों को ऋण न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में [राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व:रोजगार योजना की घोषणा अगस्त, 1983 में की गई थी ।

**(ख)** से (घ) इस योजना के अधीन प्रगति से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े दिसम्बर, 1983 के पश्चात् प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ।

**Export of Sugar Through STC**

1747. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have sent necessary instructions to the State Trading Corporation to go ahead in exporting sugar ;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar proposed to be exported during the current financial year ; and

(c) the steps taken by STC in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) India has been allocated a quota of 6.50 lakh tonnes exports in the calender year 1983 by the International Sugar Organisation. Government has released requisite quantities for export by the State Trading Corporation who have contracted adequately to ensure fulfilment of the quota.

**विदेशी मुद्रा की हेराफेरी के सम्बन्ध में बम्बई की फर्मों पर छापे**

1749. **श्री भीखाभाई** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई, 1983 से अगस्त, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान विदेशी मुद्रा की हेरा फेरी के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित विभाग द्वारा बम्बई की किन किन फर्मों पर छापे मारे गये थे;

(ख) क्या इन छापों के दौरान मजदूरों को अरब देशों को भेजने के काम में लगी हुई एक कम्पनी पर छापा मारा गया था उससे विदेशी मुद्रा भी पकड़ी गई थी, यदि हां, तो उस कम्पनी का नाम क्या है तथा उसके विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी अन्य कम्पनियों पर निगाह रखे हुए है जो इस प्रकार की हेरा फेरी के काम में लगी हुई है ?

**वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी)** : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) मैसर्स जगुआर ओवरसीज बिजनेस सर्विसेस, बम्बई नाम की एक कम्पनी जो अरब देशों में श्रमिकों को भेजने का कार्य करती है, के परिसरों की 8 अगस्त, 1983 को तलाशी ली गई थी तथा अपराध आरोपणीय दस्तावेज पकड़े गये थे । तथापि इस कम्पनी से कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं पकड़ी गई थी । फर्म तथा इसके भागीदारों के विरूद्ध विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत समुचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी, यदि जांच पड़ताल के

पूरा होने पर उक्त अधिनियम का कोई उल्लंघन पाया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रवर्तन निदेशालय सतर्क रहता है और जब भी इसकी जानकारी अधिनियम के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन का कोई विशिष्ट मामला (मामले) सामने आता है, तो विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

**Export of HMT Watches**

1750. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that H.M.T. watches are being exported ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where these watches are being exported and how much foreign exchange earned during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) the measures being taken to popularise our watches in foreign countries to increase the export of watches and earn more foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These watches are being exported to a number of countries including UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Hong Kong, U.K., Switzerland etc. The foreign exchange earned on account of such exports during the last two years is as follows :—

| Year | Value in lakhs Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1981 (April-Dec) | 192.90 |
| 1982 | 141.08 |

HMT have changed their financial year and are compiling the figures on the calendar year basis. The figures of export earnings have not yet been compiled for 1983.

(c) A number of measures are being taken to popularise our products including watches, in foreign countries with a view to increasing our exports. These measures include participation in overseas exhibitions/fairs, sending delegations to potential importing countries, publicity compaigns etc.

**Import of Animal Tallow Through STC**

1751. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the import of animal tallow (details of different animals also) by the State Trading Corporation during 1973 to 1983 year-wise and during 1st April 1983 to 31st October 1983 month-wise ;

(b) details of the utilisation of these canalised import of animal tallows with names of the firms and quantity with value of these tallows purchased by them ; and

(c) the purpose for which they have purchased these tallows ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Supply of Controlled Cloth to Orissa**

1752. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the existing guidelines laid down for supply of controlled cloth to the States for the use of weaker sections of the society and how their quota is determined ;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have suggested that the allocation of controlled cloth quota the States should be done on a more rational basis viz. on the basis of the per capita income of the State concerned and the number of persons living in the State below poverty line, rather than on the percentage which the State's population bears to the total population of the country ;

(c) whether in view of the fact that Orissa has the highest percentage of population remaining under the poverty line, Government will enhance the State's quota of controlled cloth ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Controlled cloth is allotted to various States and Union Territories on the basis of population. Dis-

tribution is coordinated by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation at the national level. The distribution of controlled cloth within the State is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The question of allocation of controlled cloth quota to the States on a more rational basis of the per capita income of the State and the number of persons living in the State below poverty line is being examined and a view will be taken thereon in due course.

**Control of Financial Institutions in Financial Working of Companies**

1753. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present thinking or policy followed by Government over the convertibility clause insisted by public financial institutions on their loans ;

(b) the names of the companies which had already exercised the conversion option and the amount involved in each case ;

(c) the extent of control the financial institutions exercised in policy matters of management ;

(d) whether Government have since issued any guidelines on the role of nominee directors and whether there exists any machinery in his Ministry to monitor the role of these nominated Directors in improving the overall financial working of these companies; and

(e) whether he will lay on the Table of the House, a copy of these guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As per present policy of the Government, it is mandatory for the financial institutions to insert convertibility clause in respect of financial assistance exceeding Rs. 1 crore. The convertibility clause need not be inserted in cases of modernisation assistance, assistance under soft loan scheme, additional balancing equipment within the existing capacity, rehabilitation of sick units, or for financing small over runs in respect of projects already financed by institutions.

(b) Information relating to the names of the companies in which institutions had exercised conversion option and the amount involved is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, *see* No. LT 7126/83).

(c) It is the policy of the Government that the financial institutions should keep themselves fully acquainted with the affairs of their assisted concerns. Without undue interference in day-to-day management, the institutions are expected to pursuade the managements of the concerns to give constructive consideration to their advice in important policy matters. The institutions are expected to ensure that the affairs of the concerns are conducted in consonance with sound public policy and are not detrimental to the interest of the share holders, institutions and public.

(d) and (e) Government have issued guidelines in 1971 and 1981 to the financial institutions regarding the system of nominee directors. A copy each of these guidelines is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 7126/83). The policy relating to the system of nominee directors is reviewed constantly by the Government and changes as deemed appropriate are carried out from time to time. The institutions also monitor the role of the nominee directors and issue instructions as found necessary to them to improve the system. A High Level Committee was set up by Government in July, 1983 to look into various aspects relating to investments made by public financial institutions in assisted companies. The working and impact of the convertibility clause is one of these aspects. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of December, 1983.

**Steps taken to Revamp Jute Industry**

1754. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state of the jute industry is 'critical' when in the eastern region alone, over 20 mills were closed, rendering over 70,000 workers unemployed :

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps which Government propose to take to revamp this Industry ;

(c) whether there is at present much scope for widening of the domestic consumption of jute goods ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) Domestic demand for jute goods has registered an impressive increase to 10.02 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 from 9.13 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. If production of foodgrains and other packageable commodities like cement, sugar etc. in the country maintains a steady growth, there is no doubt about considerable scope of further increasing domestic consumption of jute goods.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) It is true that the jute industries in Eastern Region continues to pass through critical times since the beginning of 1981 on account of financial losses, industrial disputes and generally depressed trading conditions as a result of supply-demand imbalance. However, of late, there has been some distinct improvement in trading conditions due to seasonal increase in domestic demand as a result of which several closed mills have reopened and at present, as on 24.11.1983, only 6 jute mills (excluding 3 mills which are not likely to re-open) involving a labour complement of about 15,100 workers are lying closed.

Overall performance of jute industry has been a matter of serious concern for the Government. Various steps have been taken by the Govt. to improve the working of the jute industry, the most important of which are :—

(i) Continuation of cash compensatory support on export of jute goods ;

(ii) Formation of a consortium for export of CBC to North America under leadership of STC with participating exporters on a 50:50 loss sharing arrangements ;

(iii) Periodic purchase of B. Twill bags through DGS & D for packing foodgrains at cost plus prices after linking it with purchase of raw jute from Jute Corporation of India ;

(iv) Mandatory use of 100 per cent new jute bags by cement industry ;

(v) Persuading other user departments to use more jute bags, instead of synthetic substitutes, for packing of fertilisers ;

(vi) Undertaking an in-depth study on the cost structure of jute goods by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) at the request of the Government ;

(vii) Setting up of a Sub-Committee by the Reserve Bank of India to study viability of jute mills and to suggest a package of financial measures for the rehabilitation of potentially viable units ;

(viii) Enactment of two Acts viz. (a) The Jute Manufactures Costs Act, 1983 and (b) The Jute Manufactures Development Council Act, 1983 for generation of adequate funds for an effective research and development programmes and market promotion etc.

**Expansion of Business by Taj Group and Oberoi chain of Hotels in Foreign Countries**

1755. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries in which the Taj Group of Hotels and East India Hotels (the Oberoi chain) are expanding their operations ;

(b) the total funds invested by them by way of liquid assests, technical know-how, equipment and manpower ; and

(c) the amounts of profits repatriated by these two groups from their existing joint ventures abroad so far against the investments made by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) Information as provided by the Taj Group of Hotels and Oberoi Hotels (I) Pvt. Ltd., is attached in the form of an statement.

STATEMENT

| Name of the Company | Name of the country in which expanding | FUNDS INVESTED | | | Profit repatriated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Liquid Assets | Technical knowhow | Equipment | |
| Indian Hotel Co. Ltd. | Sri Lanka | US $ 0.75 million | — | US $ 3.00 million | Hotel is under construction. |
| (Taj Group) | U.S.A. | US $ 40,000.00 million | — | — | Hotel not yet commissioned. |
| Oberoi Hotels (I) | (1) U.A.R. | — | — | — | IRs. 1,63,39,941.00 (Management fee) |
| Pvt. Ltd. | (2) U.A.R. | — | — | — | IRs. 39,57,948.18 (-do-) |
| (Oberoi Group) | (3) Sri Lanka | — | — | — | IRs. 43,658.55 (-do-) |
| | (4) Sri Lanka | — | — | — | IRs. 7,58,920.78 (Technical fee)<br>IRs. 1,19,51,471.54 (Management fee) |
| | (5) Indonesia | — | — | — | IRs. 3,68,440.61 ( do-) |
| | (6) Saudi Arabia (Joint Venture) | IRs. 7,12,500.00 (approx.) Capitalized against dividend | — | — | IRs. 1,42,915.00 (dividend)<br>IRs. 5,39,607.06 (Royality) |
| | (7) Nepal (Joint Venture) | N Rs. 1,83,412.00 | N Rs. 27,36,588 (Capitalized) | — | IRs. 49,18,487.42 |
| | (8) Australia Melbourne, Australia (Joint Venture) | IRs. 7,20,000.00 | — | — | IRs. 5,20,498.95 (Membership fee) |
| | (9) Singapore | — | — | — | IRs. 96,87,086.56 (Management fee) |
| | (10) Iraq | — | — | — | IRs. 15,41,154.86 (-do-) |
| | (11) Tanzania | — | — | — | IRs. 36,55,752.33 (-do-) |
| | (12) U.K. (Joint Venture) | Rs. 12,42,634.70 | — | — | Nil |

**Bank credit to Mini and Small Scale Industries in Bihar**

1756. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the time limit set for disposing for petitions for bank credits particularly to Mini and small scale industries as well as maximum distance limited from the branches of banks in rural areas ;

(b) whether Punjab National Bank, Benepatti in Madhubani district of Bihar, has been refusing credits and even application forms for productive endeavours, if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) how many petitions for credit forwarded during the last three years by District Industries Centre Madhubani have been pending with specific bank branches and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to the Reserve Bank of India guidelines small credit limits upto Rs. 25,000/- and those exceeding this amount, but upto Rs. 2 lakhs should normally be disposed of, within a period of 4 weeks and 8 to 9 weeks, respectively from the date of receipt of the applications. The actual area of operation of a branch varies according to its capacity to supervise the end use of the loans disbursed, which in turn depends on several factors such as the staff strength, their mobility, level of development of transport and communications in the area etc. Ordinarily, however, branches entertain loan applications from people residing within a radius of 16 Kms. However, where borrowers are in a cluster, the banks have been advised to lend beyond this distance, provided they can effectively supervise the end-use of the loan and effect recoveries.

(b) The bank has reported that it does not refuse credit to genuine borrowers without looking into the merits of each case. It has also informed that no case of refusal of loan application forms has come to its notice, in respect of its Benepatti branch.

(c) The information in the form asked for is not collected by the bank and is, therefore, not readily available.

**बहादुरगढ़ और रोहतक में जैनरेटरों की स्थापना के लिए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा सार्वजनिक ठेकेदारों से टेन्डर आमंत्रित करना**

1757. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
**श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :**

क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा सार्वजनिक ठेकेदारों से निविदाएं मंगाने के बाद में 19 अगस्त, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4227 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की बहादुरगढ़ और रोहतक (हरियाणा) शाखाओं में जेनरेटरों की स्थापना के लिए आमंत्रित टेन्डरों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र कर ली गयी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सूचना एकत्रित करने में हो रहे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सूचनाएं कब तक एकत्रित कर ली जाएंगी ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) से (घ) अब तक सरकार को भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की केवल एक शाखा के सम्बन्ध में अपूर्ण सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। सरकार दोनों शाखाओं के सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा प्राप्त करने के लिए बैंक से लिखा-पढ़ी कर रही है। बैंक को आवश्यक ब्यौरा जल्दी ही भेजने तथा सूचना देने में हुई देरी के कारण बताने के लिए कहा गया है। यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सभापटल पर रखी दी जाएगी।

**गोलियों के खाली खोलों का उपयोग**

1758. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **रक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रक्षा सेनाओं द्वारा जो गोलियां इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं उनके खाली खोलों का

उपयोग किस कार्य में किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इन खाली खोलों को दुबारा भर कर नागरिकों को बेचा जा सकता है; यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने मूल्य के खोल बिक्री के लिये तैयार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) कितने मूल्य के खोल रक्षा मंत्रालय के पास पड़े हैं और कब से पड़े हैं ?

**रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव)** : (क) बन्दूक में काम आने वाले गोलाबारूद के दागे गए उन कारतूस खोलों को, जिन्हें फिर से काम म लाया जा सकता है, आयुद्ध निर्माणियों को भेज दिया जाता है। जिन्हें दुबारा काम में नहीं लाया जा सकता, उन्हें रद्दी कतरनों के रूप में नीलाम कर दिया जाता है। छोटे हथियारों के गोलाबारूद के दागे गए कारतूस खोलों को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है ताकि उन्हें दुबारा उपयोग में लाए जाने और फिर रद्दी कतरनों के रूप में नीलाम किए जाने की संभावना न रहे।

(ख) जी नहीं। आयुद्ध निर्माणियों द्वारा फिर से प्रयोग में लाए गए कारतूस खोलों का उपयोग केवल सशस्त्र सेनाओं द्वारा ही किया जाता है।

(ग) चूंकि दागे गए कारतूस के खाली खोलों को या तो फिर से प्रयोग में लाया जाता है या नष्ट करके रद्दी कतरनों के रूप में नीलाम कर दिया जाता है, इसलिए उनका सही मूल्य बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

**आयुद्ध कारखाने में इस्तेमाल की गई गोलियों के खोलों की मरम्मत के लिए मशीनें लगाना**

1759. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1979-80 के दौरान इस्तेमाल की गई गोलियों के खाली खोलों का उपयोग करने के लिए किसी आयुद्ध कारखाने में छ: करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की मशीनें लगाई थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक वर्ष उसमें इस्तेमाल की गई गोलियों के कुल कितने खोलों की मरम्मत की जाती है और सरकार को इससे वर्ष 1980 से 30 सितम्बर, 1983 तक कुल कितनी बचत हुई ?

**रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन)** : (क) और (ख) कारतूस के खोलों के उत्पादन के लिए एक आयुद्ध फैक्टरी में सुविधाएं स्थापित की गई थीं। इन्हें केवल कारतूस के खोलों की मरम्मत के लिए नहीं स्थापित किया गया। कारतूस के खोलों का उत्पादन करने के अलावा पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष औसतन 420,400 खोलों की मरम्मत की गई। अप्रैल, 1980 से अक्तूबर, 1983 की अवधि में कारतूस के खोलों की मरम्मत से लगभग 30.23 लाख रुपये की बचत हुई।

**Expenditure spent on Development by Central and state Governments**

1760. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) percentage of the total expenditure spent on development by the Centre and the States in the last three years with year-wise and the State-wise break-up in details giving also the total expenditures made ;

(b) whether the percentage is on the decrease ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The following table gives the development expenditure, the total expenditure as well as the percentage of development expenditure to the total expenditure in the last three years viz. 1980-81 to 1982-83 on the basis of 'Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budgets' for the Centre and on the basis of the analysis of 'Finances of States Government during 1982-83' brought out in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, September 1982.

| | | | (Rs. crores) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980-81 (A/C) | 1981-82 (A/C) | 1982-83 (R.E) |
| I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT | | | |
| 1. Development Expenditure | 13,350 | 15,148 | 18,236 |
| 2. Total Expenditure | 22,495 | 25,401 | 30,523 |
| 3. Item (1) as % of item (2) | 59.3% | 59.6% | 59.7% |
| | 1980-81 (A/C) | 1981-82 (R.E) | 1982-83 (B.E.) |
| II. STATE GOVERNMENTS | | | |
| 1. Development Expenditure | 15,961 | 17,884 | 18,946 |
| 2. Total Expenditure | 22,770 | 24,873 | 26,482 |
| 3. Item (1) as % of item (2) | 70.1% | 71.9% | 71.5% |

The Reserve Bank Bulletin for September 1982 also gives the details of year-wise and state-wise break-up of expenditure of the States for these years.

The percentage of development expenditure to total both in respect of the Centre and the States as a whole, does not show any significant variation during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

**Air link with Dhanbad by Vayudoot**

1761. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Telegraph' of 12 October 1983, under the 'Caption "Vayudoot plans to cover 70' cities" which included Dhanbad also ;

(b) whether it is a fact that with the headquarters of many Central Government Organisations, the air link with Dhanbad has become very necessary and an aerodrome has been constructed on war footing for that ; and

(c) the probable date of extending Air Service to Dhanbad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No aerodrome has been constructed by the Central Government at Dhanbad. A landing strip has peen made by the State Government. Introduction of air service to Dhanbad will depend upon the generation of sufficient traffic and the availability of requisite infra-structural facilities there.

**Launching of Joint Research Programmes Between India and Australia**

1762. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Australia have launched some joint research programmes ;

(b) if so, the major areas of co-operation on which research work has been launched ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. India and Australia have launched some joint research projects.

(b) The major areas of cooperation are Earth Sciences, Agriculture Animal Sciences and Energy.

(c) The Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Govt. of India and the Department of Science & Technology,

Government of Australia have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 19th July, 1983 for co-operation in the fields of research in Agriculture & Animal Science. The two parties will promote technical and scientific co-operation in these fields in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in their respective territories. These projects involve exchange of visits of scientists.

**Foreign Exchange Released for Indian wire new Agencies Staffers Posted Abroad**

1763. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange released in each case for Indian Wire News Agencies' staffers posted in New York, London, Moscow and Beijing in 1980-81 ;

(b) the corresponding figures for each such staffer in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(c) the guidelines for releasing foreign exchange in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**R.B.I.'S Clarification Regarding Purchase of Shares by Swaraj Paul**

1764. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the Reserve Bank of India's clarifications which cleared the blockade of Rs. 1.07 crores of Shri Swraj Paul meant for purchase of DCM and Escorts shares ;

(b) the reactions in this regard of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other Indian industrial circles ;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has now two guidelines for such investments one for those who invested before 2nd May 1983 and the other for later investments ; if so, what are they ; and

(d) what are the Reserve Bank of India checks related to his assurance that non-residents will not be allowed to take-over industries which have progressed under present managements ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Presumably, the clarification referred to in the Question is the Press Release dated 17th September, 1983 issued by the Reserve Bank of India. A copy of the said Press Release is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 7127/83)

(b) According to the Press reports the reactions of the industrial circles and investors on the said Press Release were mixed.

(c) and (d) Attention is invited to para 2 of the attached Press Release. Investment made after 2nd May, 1983 will be subject to an overall ceiling of 5% of the total paid up equity capital/paid up value of each series of convertible debentures issue.

**Airlifting of Maruti Cars by Indian Airline/ Air India**

1765. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines/Air India have entered into a special preferential contract with Maruti Udyog Ltd. to airlift Maruti Cars in CKD/SKD condition to Delhi from Calcutta or other airports ;

(b) if so, the details of such contracts including preferential freight rates charged and extent of loss suffered by carriers ; and

(c) how many of such cars have been airlifted to Delhi Airport till date and how many are proposed to be airlifted in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Excise Duties and other Taxes Levied on Tyres Manufactured by Dunlop Factory for Maruti**

1766. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the captioned 'Tyres for Maruti Delivered' appeared in the "Hindustan Times" of 2 November 1983 and state :

(a) the number of Maruti tyres so far manufactured by Dunlop factory and cleared by Excise authorities till date for delivery to Maruti ; and

(b) the rate of excise duties and other taxes levied on this type of tyre along with the ex-factory price/value, quantity of such tyres cleared and the amount of excise duty, sales tax and other levies realised till date on production of Maruti tyres by Dunlop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected, and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

**Action Against Manufacturers of Aerated Water**

1767. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9300 on 29 April, 1983 and No. 940 on 29 July, 1983 and state :

(a) punishment in adjudication and other punishment in prosecution as well as in inter-departmental references imposed against 65 manufacturers of aerated water in 12 Central Excise Collectorates vide page 138 of Appendix VII of 55th Report of Public Accounts Committee (77-78), 6th Lok Sabha ;

(b) amount of duty involved in each case ;

(c) whether duty and penalty was collected in each case, if not, reasons therefor;

(d) in how many cases appropriate action for simultaneous proceedings for adjudication and prosecution was taken, if not, reasons therefor ;

(e) the ultimate result in each case ; and

(f) whether Government will lay on the Table complete facts and circumstances of the case stating follow-up action taken to check such evasion in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (f) In this connection Collectoratewise information is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 7128/83)

**Inquiry into Foreign Exchange Manipulations by Large Industrial Houses**

1768. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4209 on 19 August, 1983 regarding inquiry into foreign exchange manipulations by large industrial houses and state :

(a) the nature of enquiries held by the Enforcement Directorate during the currect year against the foreign exchange manipulations by the Companies of the Industrial Houses of (i) J.K. Singhania and (ii) Modi ;

(b) its outcome ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the companies concerned or their executives for various manipulations and violations of the Foreign Exchange law ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) During the current year, i.e. 1983, the Enforcement Directorate initiated enquiries under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act against three companies of the Modi Group of Industries-for-non-realisation of export proceeds against two companies and adjustment of certain claims against the third company. Investigations are in progress and, on completion thereof, appropriate action as per law will be taken against the companies and/or their executives.

No enquiry has been initiated against any of the companies of J.K. Singhania during this year.

**Writ Filed by J.K. Cotton spinning and Weaving Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur**

1769. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5298 on 26 August, 1982 regarding taking over/handing over the closed factories and state :

(a) whether Government had filed any

counter/reply to the writ filed by the J.K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur on which the Stay Order was granted by the High Court ;

(b) if so, its broad details and the outcome thereof ;

(c) the stage at which the case stands at present and how do Government propose to deal with this Industrial House and implement the assurance given by him to the workers during his visit to Kanpur ; and

(d) whether Government have approached the Court for early hearing before the Mills assets and resources are swindled in any manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Counter-affidavit is being filed shortly.

(c) Owners of the undertaking have obtained a Stay Order from Delhi High Court and the matter is now sub-judice.

(d) Once the affidavit is filed, High Court will be requested for early hearing.

**Foreign Exchange Released to Business Executives**

1770. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5145 on 26th August, 1983 regarding foreign exchange released to business executived and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected :

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if not, how long more it will take to do the needful and what are the unseparable difficulties which lay in the way to the Government in collecting this routine information ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) complete information required in fulfilment of the Assurance given in Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5145 on 26 August, 1983 is yet to be received from the Reserve Bank of India. They have been asked to furnish complete information at the earliest. As soon as the same is received, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Construction of Sarai at Sri Naina Devi in Himachal Pradesh**

1771. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress in the construction of Sarai at Sri Naina Devi being built by the Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti (Regd.) including the date (i) on which the construction work was taken in hand, (ii) on which sanction of the project was received ; and (iii) by which the construction would be completed ; and

(b) the estimated cost of the project and the reasons for slow pace of work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Construction work at Sarai/Yatrika could not be started as yet due to the delay in the transfer of land by the Government of Himachal Pradesh. However, it is expected that the land will be transferred soon from Himachal Pradesh Government in the name of Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti.

The project was sanctioned in the Managing Committee Meeting of Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti on 23 April, 1983.

The construction is expected to be completed within a year from the date of transfer of land and availability of funds.

(b) The estimated cost of project is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

**Simplification of the Procedure for sanctioning of Pension to Ex-Servicemen**

1772. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee to simplify the procedure for sanctioning of pension to the ex-servicemen and the survivors of those who die-while on duty in peace or war ;

(b) if so, the salient recommendations thereof and action taken by Government to implement them ;

(c) if not, the likely date by which the

report would be received and the action taken;

(d) whether any cases about the sanctioning of pension for retired military personel are still pending with Government for over (i) 5 years (ii) 4 years (iii) 3 years (iv) 2 years (v) 1 year; and

(e) if so, the number thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government have received the report of the Guidance Committtee on Defence pensions. The salient recommendations of the Committee concern the delegation of the authority to sanction pension to various agencies and taking over of the work relating to pension disbursement by the departmental agencies in certain States and Union Territories. Action is being taken by the Government in pursuance of the recommendations of the Guidance Committee.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. No case of service pension in respect of military personnel retiring in normal course has been pending for more than even one year.

**Operation of Vayudoot Services**

1773. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Vayudoot services started in the country during the last three years including the current financial year, also the stations and frequency of the scheduled flights;

(b) the names of such scheduled flights, (alongwith the names of the station between which they were operating) as have since been stopped; and

(c) the reasons for stopping them and whether these would be resumed in the future and the likely date of resumptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement incorporating the relevant information is attached.

(c) Due to inadequate load factor certain services were discontinued. Resumption of such services will depend on the generation of sufficient traffic for making the operations economically viable.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT INCORPORATING THE DETAILS OF SERVICES OPERATED BY VAYUDOOT FROM THE DATE OF ITS INCEPTION AND OF SERVICES WITHDRAWN

| Service NUMBER | ROUTE | Frequency of existing services | Date of commencement | Date of withdrawal |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NORTH EASTERN REGION | | | |
| 701/702 | Gauhati/Barapani/Gauhati | | 26-01-81 | 10-04-82 |
| 701/702 | Gauhati/Shillong/Silchar/Shillong/Gauhati | 4 | 11-04-82 | — |
| 703/704 | Gauhati/Kailashar/Agartala/Kailashar/ Gauhati | — | 26-01-81 | 10-04-82 |
| 705/706 | Gauhati/Rupsi/Gauhati | — | 26-01-81 | 10-04-82 |
| 707/708 | Gauhati/Kamalpur/Agartala/ Kamalpur/Gauhati | — | 26-01-81 | 10-04-82 |
| 709/710 | Chabua/Tezu/Chabua | 3 | 26-01-81 | — |
| 713/714 | Agartala/Kailashar/Agartala | | 11-04-82 | 01-12-82 |

| Service Number | Route | Frequency of existing services | Date of commence-ment | Date of withdra-wal |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EASTERN REGION | | | |
| 715/716 | Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Rourkela/Ranchi/ Rourkela/Jamshedpur/Calcutta | | 15-04-82 | 14-04-83 |
| 717/718 | Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Ranchi/Patna/ Muzaffarpur | | 14-04-82 | 18-06-82 |
| 717/718 | Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Ranchi/Patna/Ranchi/ Jamshedpur/Calcutta | | 10-06-82 | 14-10-82 |
| 717/718 | Galcutta/Jamshedpur/Calcutta | 3 | 20-06-83 | — |
| 717/718 | Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Ranchi/Gaya/Patna/ Gaya/Ranchi/Jamshedpur/Calcutta | | 15-10-82 | 14-04-83 |
| 715/716 | Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Rourkela/Ranchi/ Rourkela/Jamshedpur/Calcutta | 3 | 15-04-83 | — |
| | NORTHERN REGION | | | |
| 101/102 | Delhi/Ludhiana/Delhi | 6 | 14-03-82 | — |
| 103/104 | Delhi/Dehradun/Delhi | 6 | 08-04-82 | — |
| 105/106 | Delhi/Chandigarh/Kulu/Chandigarh/ Delhi | | 10-04-82 | 10-10-82 |
| 105/106 | Delhi/Hissar/Chandigarh/Kulu/Chandigarh/ Hissar/Delhi | | 11-10-82 | 30-11-82 |
| 107/108 | Delhi/Hissar/Chandigarh/Ludhiana/Hissar/ Delhi | | 01-12-82 | 14-03-83 |
| 105/106 | Delhi/Chandigarh/Kulu/Chandigarh/Delhi | 2 | 10-04-83 | — |
| 301/302 | Bombay/Kandla/Bombay | 4 | 20-06-83 | — |
| 705/706 | Calcutta/Agartala/Aizawl/Silchar/Aizawl/ Agartala/Calcutta | 3 | 01-11-83 | Temporarily suspended from 11.11.83. |

**Spot Basis' Purchases of Edible Oils by STC**

1774. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI CHANDRA PAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India has failed to conclude long-term import deals for import of edible oils on fixed prices and has instead been resorting to spot basis purchases ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the estimated amount of loss of fore-

ign exchange involved by continuing to buy edible oils on the basis of 'spot purchases' ;

(d) whether prices have risen further since July ; and

(e) which are the countries of import and the quantum and value of oil imported therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) In STC's commercial judgement, based on market conditions, the price situation has not been favourable for buying against long term deals. The question of loss of foreign exchange is hypothetical.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) STC imported 9.80 lakh MTs edible oil valued at Rs. 417.41 crores in 1982-83 and 7.84 lakh MTs edible oil valued at Rs. 357.13 crores upto October 1983 (prov.) in the current financial year. The names of countries/areas from where edible oils are normally shipped by the sellers are USA, Brazil, Europe, Canada, Malaysia and Indonesia.

**Private Sector Companies allowed to Issue Non-Convertible Debentures**

1775. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Companies in the private Sector which have recently been allowed to issue non-convertible debentures on private placement basis like TELCO and partially convertible debentures like the one proposed to be issued by the Lohia Machines Limited, Kanpur ;

(b) the additional capital authorised by his Ministry to be raised in this manner by these Companies ; and

(c) whether all these will be public issues or allowed to the existing share-holders or debenture-holders in full or part ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A statement of approvals given by the Controller of Capital Issues during the period 28-8-83 to 28-11-83 for the issue of debentures is attached.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the company | Amount of debenture issues approved by the Controller of Capital Issues during the period 28-8-83 to 28-11-83. (Rs. lakhs) | | To whom allowed to be issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Non-Convertible | Partially Convertible | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd. | 5500.00 | — | Private placement basis. |
| 2. | Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd. | 600.00 | — | Existing resident Indian shareholders of the Co. |
| 3. | National Engg. Industries Ltd. | 400.00 | — | -do- |
| 4. | Indian Explosives Ltd. | 1500.00 | — | Existing resident Indian shareholders of the Co. and debenture holders. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Associated Cement Companies Ltd. | 3500.00 | — | Existing resident Indian shareholders and Directors, promoters, fixed depositors and Business associates etc. |
| 6. | Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. | 31.19 | — | Existing irredeemable preference shareholders in lieu thereof. |
| 7. | British Paints (India) Ltd. | 50.00 | — | Army Group Insurance Fund. |
| 8. | Kirloskar Tractors Ltd. | 933.14 | — | Public financial institutions and Banks. |
| 9. | I.T.C. Ltd. | 300.00 | — | Army Group Insurance Fund. |
| 10. | Vickers Sperry of India Ltd. | 150.00 | — | Existing resident Indian shareholders. |
| 11. | Modi Rubber Ltd. | 1000.00 | — | -do- |
| 12. | Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd. | 200.00 | — | -do- |
| 13. | Suryodaya Investment & Trading Co. Ltd. | 100.00 | — | Non-resident Indians/ overseas companies dominated by non-resident Indians. |
| 14. | East India Hotels Ltd. | 750.00 | — | Existing resident Indian shareholders etc. |
| 15. | Jagatjit Industries Ltd. | 22.65 | — | To shareholders of Universal Glass Ltd. |
| | -do- | 100.00 | — | Army Group Insurance Fund. |
| 16. | Premier Mills Ltd. | 375.00 | — | Existing resident Indian shareholders. |
| 17. | Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd. | 800.00 | — | -do- |
| 18. | International Computers Indian Mfre. Ltd. | 200.00 | — | -do- |
| 19. | Advani-Oerlikon Ltd. | 100.00 | — | Army Group Insurance Fund. |
| 20. | Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. (India) Ltd. | 170.42 | — | Indian public, employees & business associates. |

**Blank Foreign Exchange Permits Issued to Large Industrial Houses**

1776. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3416 on 12 August, 1983 regarding blank foreign exchange permits issued to large industrial houses and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if not, reasons for such an abnormal delay and when it will be possible for him to do the needful ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The RBI were asked to furnish the information required in fulfilment of the Assurance given in Lok Sabha in rep'y to Unstarred Question No. 3416 dated the 12th August, 1983.

The RBI have intimated that the information can be culled out only by going through a large number of files relating to issue of blanket permits in their various regional offices and the work involved is colossal. The Reserve Bank of India are already on the job and they have been asked to give top priority to the work.

Since it is likely to take considerable time to collect the requisite information, grant of extension of time limit by 3 months i.e. upto 12th February, 1984 for the fulfilment of the Assurance has been requested for.

**Opening of Branches of Regional Grammya Banks in Gujarat**

1777. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Regional Grammya Banks functioning in Gujarat District-wise ;

(b) how they are functioning ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more such banks in Gujarat, particularly in Adivasi areas ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The following four Regional Rural Banks covering the district(s) noted against each are functioning in the state of Gujarat.

| | Name of Regional Rural Bank | District covered |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Jamnagar Gramin Bank | Jamnagar |
| 2. | Kutch Gramin Bank | Bhuj |
| 3. | Banaskantha Mehsana Gramin Bank | Banas Kantha Mehsana |
| 3. | Panchmahal Gramin Bank | Panchmahal |

(b) According to the latest progress report, as at the end of March, 1983, these four Regional Rural Banks had opened 80 branches, mobilized Rs. 5.07 crores in deposits and their outstanding advances stood at Rs. 2.71 crores in 14,651 borrowal accounts.

(c) and (d) Three more Regional Rural Banks to cover districts of Surat and Bharuch. Valsad and Dangs ; and Sundernagar & Bhavnagar are proposed to be opened in Gujarat during 1983-84.

**Raids of Cement Dealers in Delhi**

1778. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during a raid conducted in October 1983 on cement dealers in Delhi, the tax officials detected undeclared income running into crores of rupees ; and

(b) if so, the details of the dealers raided and the results of the raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Income-tax Department conducted searches at the business and residential premises of the following cement and building material

dealers of Delhi on 12-10-1983 and on subsequent dates : —

(i) Hakumat Rai & Sons Group.

(ii) M/s. Pritam Dass & Sons and their associates.

(iii) M/s. Badarpur Sand Stores and their associates.

The searches resulted in seizure of *prima-facie* unaccounted cash amounting to Rs. 6.53 lakhs and jewellery valued at Rs. 7.08 lakhs approximately. Cash amounting to Rs. 25,000/- and jewellery valued at Rs. 50,000/- approximately has been restrained pending further verification. Seized documents are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts.

**Package Plan of ITDC for Students**

1779. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the student package plan of ITDC and the purpose of this plan in terms of the Commercial objectives of the ITDC ;

(b) the number of student groups who have availed of this plan till date giving details of these groups, places visited and duration of stay at ITDC hotels ; and

(e) the steps being taken to popularise this plan among students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Student Package Plan valid till 30.9.1984 with all inclusive special rate of Rs. 60 per head per day aims at encouraging educational group tours and promotion of "integration through tourism". Commercially the plan would also help ITDC to utilise the vacant Hotel capacity.

(b) Necessary information is given in the statement attached.

(c) The package plan is being promoted through advertisements in newspapers, by direct mail-shots to travel agents, tour operators, schools, colleges etc. and is marketed through ITDC's Ashok Travels & Tours offices all over India.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institution | No. of Students | Places visited | Duration of stay |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Delhi School of Economics | One group of 19 students and 1 teacher | Mysore and Bangalore | 5 Nights |
| 2. | American School New Delhi | Two groups of 43 students | Bhuvneshwar, Kovalam, Mandu and Sanchi | 11 Nights |
| 3. | Indian Institute of Mass Communication | One group of 36 students and two instructors | Agra and Jaipur | 2 Nights |
| 4. | Institute of Secretarial Training & Management | One group of 36 students and two instructors | Kovalam | 1 Night |

**Branches of Commercial Banks Authorised to deal in Foreign Exchange**

1780. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many commercial banks were functioning in India as on 1st January, 1983 and how many total branches did they have ;

(b) how many of these commercial banks were authorised to handle foreign exchange

as on 1st January, 1983 and how many total branches did they have which were dealing in foreign exchange as on that date ;

(c) how many bank branches authorised to deal in foreign exchange, were actually functioning in each of the cities of Delhi Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ; and

(d) how many branches of foreign banks dealing in foreign exchange, were functioning in the cities mentioned in (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As on 1st January, 1983, 212 commercial banks were functioning in India with 40,828 branches.

(b) As on 29th July, 1983, 64 commercial banks were Authorised Dealers in foreign exchange and 10,73 branches of these banks were dealing in foreign exchange on that date.

(c) and (d) Number of bank branches authorised to deal in foreign exchange in these cities as on 1st January, 1983 is given below :—

| Category of Banks | Bombay | Calcutta | Madras | New Delhi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Branches of Indian Commercial Banks | 473 | 269 | 347 | 390 |
| Branches of Foreign Banks | 39 | 39 | 10 | 18 |
| Total branches. | 512 | 308 | 357 | 408 |

**Registration of Exporters with the Reserve Bank of India**

1781. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5025 on 31 January 1978 regarding registration of exporters with the Reserve Bank of India on 31 March 1978 and state :

(a) the total number of export firms issued CNK code numbers by Reserve Bank of India as on 1st January, 1980 and 1st January 1983 ; and

(b) the total number of such code number holders registered with each regional office of Reserve Bank of India at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Madras, Bangalore and Cochin ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The required information is as follows :—

| Regional Office | As on 1st January 1980 | As on 1st January 1983 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Delhi | 24831 | 29520 |
| 2. Bombay | 26745 | 32278 |
| 3. Calcutta | 11244 | 12847 |
| 4. Ahmedabad | 3827 | 4680 |
| 5. Kanpur | 6215 | 7226 |
| 6. Madras | 11424 | 14099 |
| 7. Bangalore | 1280 | 2209 |
| 8. Cochin | 2533 | 3215 |
| 9. Bhopal | — | 20 |
| 10. Bhubaneshwar | — | 20 |
| 11. Chandigarh | — | 1195 |
| 12. Hyderabad | — | 787 |
| 13. Jaipur | — | 678 |
| 14. Patna | — | 29 |
| Total : | 88099 | 108803 |

**Registration of Clearing and Forwarding Agents/Companies with Customs Authorities**

1782. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2385 on 10 March 1978, regarding registration of clearing and forwarding agents/companies with Customs Authority and state how many clearing and forwarding agents/companies were registered with Customs authorities at International Airports and major Indian ports as on 1st January 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THEMINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Customs House Agents are licenced in accordance with the provisions of the Customs House Agents Licensing Regulations, 1965, framed under Section 146 of the Customs Act, 1962. Companies, Firms and even Individuals are eligible for issue of such licences. There is, however, no provision for licencing of forwarding Agents. The number of clearing Agents licenced by the Customs Authorities at different Ports as on 1st January, 1983 is given below :—

| S. No. | Name of the Custom House | No. of Clearing Agents |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. | Bombay | 377 |
| 2. | Calcutta | 122 |
| 3. | Madras | 125 |
| 4. | Cochin | 51 |
| 5. | Trivandrum | 3 |
| 6. | Delhi | 64 |
| 7. | Kandla | 12 |

**Smuggling of Reptile Skins**

1783. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the reptile skins are being smuggled to foreign countries and a large quantity of reptiles skins have been seized by the Customs Authority ;

(b) the quantity of the reptile skins seized during the last three years, during the first six months of the current year and the number of persons arrested ; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to stop the killing of reptiles in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Reports received by the Government indicate that reptile skins continue to be sensitive to smuggling out of the country.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Reptiles are being provided protection under law through Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Under this Act, some species are totally banned from hunting and commercial exploitation, while others can be hunted under a special licence issued by the authorised officer. However, the State Governments who are directly responsible for the enforcement of the Act have been advised not to issue hunting licences in respect of reptiles in view of their declining number. The export of reptiles and their derivatives is also not being permitted.

**Production and Export of Cashewnuts**

1784. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the internal production of raw cashewnuts yearly during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the quantity of raw cashewnuts imported during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) the quantity of cashewnuts exported during the said period ;

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production of cashewnuts within the country;

(e) the names of the States which are producing cashewnutes and whether any other part of the country has been tried for producing cashewnuts ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The internal production of raw cashewnuts during the year 1981-82 was 1,95,760 tonnes. The estimates of production for 1982-83 are not yet available.

(b) The quantity of raw cashewnuts imported is as below :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1981-82 | : | 28585 M.T. |
| 1982-83 | : | 896 M.T. |

(c) Exports of cashewnuts kernels are as given below :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1981-82 | : | 31537 M.T. |
| 1982-83 | : | 30195 M.T. |

(d) With a view to increasing the production of cashewnuts in the country, a Package Programme for the Development of Cashew is under operation in the major cashew growing States/Union Territories during the Sixth Five Year Plan at an estimated outlay of Rs. 544 lakh. Besides, a Multi-State Cashew Projects is in operation in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(e) and (f) The major cashew growing states/U.T. are Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tripura and the Union Territory of Goa. No proposal has been received from the other State Governments for the cultivation of cashew on commercial scale.

**Proposal to Reduce Duty on Dry Fruits**

1785. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Afghan Chamber of Commerce has requested Government to re-introduce the fixed tariff duty system in all kinds of dry fruits ;

(b) the present rate of duty on dry fruits ; and

(c) whether Government will consider to reduce the duty if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The tariff value system of assessment on imported dry fruits was abolished with effect from the 16th April, 1983. Simultaneously, the customs duty on almonds was enhanced from 135% to 185%. The Indo-Afghan Chamber of Commerce has requested the Government to fix reasonable tariff values on all dry fruits and also to reduce the Customs duty on almonds.

(b) The present rate of import duty on dry fruits is indicated below :—

| Name of the Item | Effective rate of duty |
|---|---|
| Not Elsewhere specified | 135% |
| Dates | 135% |
| Almonds | 185% |
| Pistachio Nuts | 135% |

(c) Such matters are considered from time to time, in consultation with the other concerned Ministries, having regard to all relevant factors ; and appropriate measures for adjustment of duties are taken when found necessary.

**Decline in India's Foreign Exchange Earnings from Jute Exports**

1786. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been any decline in the India's foreign exchange earnings from jute exports during 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the details regarding the total exports of jute manufacturers from India country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes. From a level of 439.9 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 239.32 crores export of jute goods declined to 329.5 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 201.82 crores in 1982-83. Export demand for Indian jute goods has Shrunk on account of prolonged recession in industrialised world coupled with a drastic fall in house building activities, higher interest rates and high cost of inventory build-up. Besides an unrelenting onslaught from synthetic substitutes Indian jute industry has had to face a fierce and sustained competition from other major jute exporting country.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

| S.No. | Name of Country | Qty. (in '000 tonnes) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | U.K. | 14.9 |
| 2. | Rest of West Europe | 37.7 |
| 3. | USSR | 129.1 |
| 4. | Rest of East Europe | 30.4 |
| 5. | Far East (Excl. Japan, Australia, New Zealand) | 2.2 |
| 6. | Japan | 21.1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | Africa | 21.9 |
| 8. | USA | 37.5 |
| 9. | Canada | 4.2 |
| 10. | Argentina | 1.2 |
| 11. | Rest of America | 3.0 |
| 12. | Australia | 9.2 |
| 13. | New Zealand | 4.2 |
| 14. | Other Countries | 12.9 |
| | Total | 329.5 |

Valued at Rs. 201.82 crores.

**Representation from Manufacturers of Aluminium Extruded and Welded Pipes for Concession in Excise Duty**

1787. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are about ten manufacturers of aluminium extruded pipes as against one manufacturer of aluminium welded pipes used in sprinkler irrigation equipments in the country ;

(b) whether both categories of manufacturers have represented to Government for giving concession in central excise after the last Budget when central excise was completely withdrawn on such pipes thus putting the extruded pipe manufacturers in worse condition ;

(c) if reply to (a) and (b) above be in affirmative ; the reasons why Government propose to give excise concession to one category of manufacturer of welded aluminium pipes and not extruded pipes manufacturers whose cost of production, in fact, is higher than the former ; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to give some excise concession to extruded aluminium pipes manufacturers also to avoid discouragement due to aforesaid disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The number of aluminium extrusion manufacturers including primary producers is 18. These include manufacturers of aluminium pipes by the extrusion process. There is one producer of aluminium pipes for sprinkler irrigation equipment, who manufactures such pipes by electrical resistance welding of strips. In the 1983 Budget, aluminium pipes used in the sprinkler irrigation equipment were fully exempted from central excise duty. Representations were received from a manufacturer of such pipes by the extrusion process and the manufacturer of such pipes by the welding process requesting for certain concessions in excise duty. After careful consideration of these representations, Government have equalised the rate of duty on the raw material, viz. aluminium ingots and strips used in the respective processes for the manufacture of such pipes.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

**रायबरेली के लिए वायुदूत सेवा**

1788. **श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रायबरेली को इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स की वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़ने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे अन्तिम रूप कब तक दे दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां)** : (क) राँय बरेली उन स्टेशनों में से एक है जिनका वायुदूत सेवा आरम्भ करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) राय बरेली के लिए एक वायुदूत सेवा आरम्भ करने की समयावली, जिसे अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, विमान प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त धन की उपलब्धता, अपेक्षित आधार-संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता तथा प्रचालन की साध्यता पर निर्भर करती है ।

**Smuggling of Cardamom**

1789. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a rising tempo of cardamom smuggling from India across the border of Pakistan to the oil-rich Arab countries vis-a-vis fall in export thereof ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the smuggling of cardamom so as to earn foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Reports received by the Government indicate that cardamom is one of the commodities which are sensitive to smuggling out of the country across the borders including the Indo-Pakistan border.

The Preventive and Intelligence machinery of the Customs formations deployed in the areas vulnerable to smuggling of cardamom have been suitably alerted to thwart any such attempts at smuggling of cardamom out of India.

**Loans to Ex-Servicemen by Punjab National Bank**

1790. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab National Bank has been advancing loans for business purposes to the ex servicemen ;

(b) if so, the number of ex-servicemen from different States provided with business loans from Punjab National Bank during the last three years ; and

(c) the details of the subsidy granted to the ex-servicemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise information in respect of loans provided by Punjab National Bank to Ex-servicemen for the years ending 31st December, 1980, 1981 & 1982 is in the statement attached.

(c) The information is not compiled by the bank.

STATEMENT

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

STATE WISE LOANS TO EX-SERVICEMAN

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

| | Name of State | 1980 | | 1981 | | 1982 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *No | Amount | *No | Amount | *No | Amount |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8 | 2.00 | 10 | 3.00 | 21 | 0.77 |
| 2. | Assam | 9 | 1.00 | 21 | 1.00 | 72 | 3.34 |
| 3. | Bihar | 23 | 1.80 | 64 | 3.24 | 63 | 3.73 |
| 4. | Chandigarh U.T. | 262 | 0.67 | 292 | 3.90 | 223 | 3.09 |
| 5. | Delhi U.T. | 40 | 13.00 | 44 | 14.14 | 67 | 15.81 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 7 | 0.46 | 49 | 0.48 | 15 | 0.30 |
| 7. | Haryana | 532 | 45.62 | 642 | 52.07 | 921 | 65.54 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 424 | 15.02 | 801 | 10.15 | 2067 | 13.19 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 338 | 21.00 | 575 | 34.34 | 504** | 2.22** |

*Borrowal Accounts.

**Data relates to only 22 branches out of 44 branches in the State.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Karnataka | 45 | 11.14 | 40 | 6.48 | 74 | 7.20 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 162 | 11.10 | 186 | 17.13 | 140 | 15.73 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 200 | 26.51 | 209 | 27.82 | 281 | 34.26 |
| 13. | Punjab | 638 | 45.83 | 1342 | 96.40 | 1870 | 139.32 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 170 | 10.30 | 208 | 25.00 | 202 | 34.11 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 15 | 1.84 | 45 | 18.03 | 29 | 4.23 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 127 | 11.34 | 304 | 15.94 | 1250 | 153.50 |
| 17. | West Bengal | — | 1.45 | — | 4.74 | — | 5.32 |
| | | 3000 | 220.08 | 4832 | 334.22 | 7799 | 501.66 |

**To be answered on the 2nd December, 1983**

**Trade Relations with China**

1791. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the establishment of trade relations with China ;

(b) if so, the items on which trade ties have been started between both the countries; and

(c) the details of the export import agreement made between these two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Trade between India and China was resumed in June, 1977.

(b) During the last few years India has exported shellac, iron ore and concentrates, cotton, sugar, iron and steel items and chrome ore to China. Recently contracts for export of shellac and chrome ore to China have been signed. The items imported by India from China during the last few years are spices, silk, chemicals and related products, textile yarn, miscellaneous non-ferrous metals and machinery and transport equipment.

(c) There is no Trade Agreement between India and Peoples Republic of China.

**अन्तरिम राहत से भविष्य निधि की कटौती ।**

1792. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले सत्र के दौरान उन्होंने चौथे वेतन आयोग के गठन और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम राहत के भुगतान की घोषणा की थी;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम राहत के भुगतान सम्बन्धी घोषणा में अन्तरिम राहत को भविष्य निधि की कटौती के प्रयोजन के लिये "वेतन" माने जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं था;

(ग) क्या उक्त घोषणा के बाद रेलवे बोर्ड ने दिनांक 2 अगस्त, 1983 के अपने पत्र संख्या पी० सी० III-83/पी० सी०-IV/3 (आई० आर०) के माध्यम से यह आदेश जारी किया था कि अन्तरिम राहत को "वेतन" के रूप में माना जाएगा और उसमें से भविष्य निधि की धनराशि काटी जानी चाहिये और तदनुसार भविष्य निधि नियमों के अनुसार अन्तरिम राहत की धन राशी में से भविष्य निधि की कटौती की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अन्तरिम राहत को "वेतन" के रूप में मानती है और क्या "वेतन" नियमों के अनुसार महंगाई भत्ता, अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता, समयोपरि भत्ता, रनिंग भत्ता आदि देने का उसका विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) कन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 1.6.1983 से अन्तरिम राहत की स्वीकृति के लिए सरकार के निर्णय के बारे में 26.7.83 को संसद में वित्त मन्त्री द्वारा की गई घोषणा में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा गया था कि अन्तरिम राहत की गणना केवल सेवा-निवृति के लाभों के लिए ही की जायगी और किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं। वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा इस बारे में आदेश जारी किए जाने के बाद यह स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया था कि उन कर्मचारियों के मामले में जो अंशदायी भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, क्या भविष्य निधि में अंशदान की वसूली और उस पर सरकार के अंशदान के लिए अन्तरिम राहत की गणना वेतन के रूप में की जाएगी। चूंकि उन कर्मचारियों के मामले में जो अंशदायी भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, ऐसी निधि में जमा राशि का अन्तिम भुगतान सेवा-निवृत्ति के बाद किया जाता है, इसलिए यह उचित समझा गया था कि ऐसे मामलों में भविष्य निधि में कर्मचारी के अंशदान की वसूली और उसी आधार पर सरकार के अंशदान के लिए अन्तरिम राहत की गणना वेतन के रूप में की जाए। रेल मन्त्रालय ने वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा दिए गए स्पष्टीकरण के आधार पर इस बारे में आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं।

(घ) अन्तरिम राहत की राशि की गणना केवल सेवा-निवृत्ति के लाभों के लिए की जाती है और किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं की जाती इसलिए अन्तरिम राहत को हिसाब में लेते हुए महंगाई भत्ते, अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते, समायोपरि भत्ते, रनिंग भत्ते आदि की अदायगी को विनियमित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Discussion on Shooting down of KAL at IATA Meeting held in Delhi**

1793. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incident of shooting down KAL by the Soviet Union killing all the Civilian passengers, was taken up at the meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) held in the capital recently ; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The issue was discussed and a resolution was adopted, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 7129/83).

**News Item Captioned 'U.S. Defence Experts are Stationed in Quetta'**

1794. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the 'Hindustan Times' of 17 October, 1983 containing a statement of a former Chief Minister of Baluchistan that the coastal area of Baluchistan has been handed over to USA and US defence experts are stationed in Quetta ;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to find out whether Baluchistan is being used by USA for Rapid Development Force and also for a missile base ;

(c) if so, their findings in this regard ; and

(d) whether this brings the North West of our country within the striking range of the U.S. missiles ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) There is no reliable information to the effect that the coastal area of Baluchistan has been handed over to the USA for being used either by a Rapid Deployment Force or for setting up a missile base.

**Miscarriage of Justice by Court Martial**

1795. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that sometime back a judge of the Delhi High Court while pronouncing judgement in the case of an aggrieved officer, had characterised the Court Martial as having "resulted in the miscarriage of justice" ; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to stop the recurrence of such instances of miscarriage of justice by Court Martial ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) In a judgement given on civil writ petition No. 510 of 1977 (case of Maj RS Bhagat Vs Union of India), the Delhi High Court quashed the proceedings of the General Court martial and set aside the sentence of dismissal passed against the officer. The High Court made some observations on the acceptance and rejection of certain pieces of evidence by the Court Martial and concluded by observing that it resulted in miscarriage of justice in that particular case. There is, however, no adverse criticism of the Army Act/Rules as such, in this judgement.

Sufficient safeguards have been provided in the Army Act and the Army Rules to ensure that there is no miscarriage of justice in trials by court martials. The proceedings of court martials are subject to thorough review by the officers of the judge Advocate General's Department. The confirming authority has the power to refuse confirmation where there is likelihood of miscarriage of justice. In addition to this, the Central Government, the Chief of the Army Staff and other officers have been vested with the power under the Act to annual the proceedings if they are found to be illegal or unjust.

The Army Act & Rules also provide for trial of offences against the normal law of the land either by Court Martial or by Criminal (Civil) Courts and the question of jurisdiction is settled by established legal procedure depending on the merits of each case.

**Detention of Civilian Employees of General Reserve Engineering Force and other Projects**

1796. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI T.S. NEGI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some civilians of General Reserve Engineering Force of project Vartak, project Swastik, Eastern Store Division, Eastern Base Workshop and HQ DGBR were arrested and detained under military Custody during 1979 and 1980, beyond 60 days and 90 days without bringing them to the trial and without obtaining the sanction of COAS and Central Government contrary to the Army Rules 27(3) (i) and 27(3) (ii), respectively ;

(b) if so, details of such employees viz their particulars, units, dates of detention, dates of bringing to trial ;

(c) reasons for not obtaining sanction of statutory authorities for such detentions ;

(d) action taken against officers responsible for such detention ; and

(e) whether Government propose to sanction suitable compensation for such detention and annual the proceedings of General Reserve Engineering Force employees thus detained and reinstate them in service with all benefits, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MIMISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P.

SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Checking of Baggage by Customs Authority**

1797. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen press reports of seizure of baggage of Prime Minister's Staff (Indian Express of 12 October 1983 and 20 October, 1983) and if so, full details thereof and the corrective steps taken ;

(b) whether Government will ensure that strict watch is kept on all Government officials accompanying Ministers in Future ;

(c) whether Ministers are also required to declare their baggage and whether Custom authorities are free to check their baggage ; and

(d) whether Government have rewarded the concerned Customs Staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Press reports which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of the 12th October and 20th October, 1983 had come to Government's notice ; and a clarification explaining the facts was issued on the 12th October itself, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 7130/83).

14 of the passengers on this special flight (one of whom had also carried the unaccompanied baggage of another passenger, who was due to arrive separately later) did not clear their dutiable baggage on the spot and left it with the Customs for subsequent clearance for which, in accordance with the usual procedure, detention receipts were issued to them on 4.10.83. This baggage included such items as video cassette recorders, Colour T.Vs., Cameras and a firm arm, of an aggregate value of about Rs. 1,38,000/- ; some of this baggage has since been cleared.

(b) and (c) There is no special exemption from declaration, or examination, of the baggage of Ministers. The Ministers, as also other persons accompanying them or travelling on the same flight, are subject to the same procedures and baggage rules, and are entitled to the same facilities under such rules, as are available to any other passenger travelling on ordinary commercial flight.

(d) There is no provision for reward for normal performance of the normal duties by the Customs staff.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में सीमा सड़क संगठन द्वारा बनाई गई सड़कें**

1798. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में सीमा सड़क संगठन द्वारा बनाई गई सड़कों के नाम क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार लेह, लद्दाख और कोरिक में रक्षा कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिए रोहलॉग में एक सुरंग बनाने का है ?

**रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (के. पी. सिंह देव)** : (क) 1978-79 से 1982-8 की अवधि में सीमा सड़क संगठन ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित सड़कें बनवाई थी :—

(I) पोंटा साहिब के समीप भारतीय सीमेंट कारपोरेशन की राजबान सीमेंट फैक्ट्री के लिए खदान स्थल तक सम्पर्क सड़क (6.36 कि.मी.) —निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ।

(II) सुमुदो के समीप स्काउट विंग तक लिंक रोड (1.38 कि.मी.)—प्रारम्भिक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है लेकिन समतल करने और स्थायी निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है ।

(III) संसारी—किलर—थिरत (117 कि.मी.) —35 कि.मी. तक का फार्मेशन कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ।

(ख) इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

**Revenues Through Non-Distributable Duties**

1800. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the yield of revenues to Government through non-distributable duties, such as excise on sugar for the last three years ; and

(b) the percentage of discretionary grants out of the total grants given State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) All Excise Duties except Cesses and Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile articles) which are earmarked for specified purposes, are shareable with the States. Net proceeds from Excise Duty on Electricity and Additional duty in lieu of Sales-tax are wholly passed on to the State after deducting the share of Union Territories.

The yield of revenue to the Government from the cesses and Additional Duties (Textiles and Textile articles) during the last three years as per departmental records were as under :—

Rs. Lakhs.

| | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 (Provisional) |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Cesses on production collected by the Central Excise Department | 7387 | 12829 | 26262 |
| (ii) Cesses collected by other agencies | 3143 | 4152 | 4600 (R.E.) |
| (iii) Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile articles) collected by the Central Excise Department. | 6737 | 9393 | 8357 |

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Suits, Civil Writs Instituted Against Export Promotion Council**

1801. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the various Export Promotion Councils together with their years of existence ;

(b) the total number of suits, Civil Writs, SLPs or other legal proceedings instituted by the Members/Exporters against these Councils during the last three years separately ; and

(c) the total amounts of money spent on legal advices, Legal Chamber work, suits, Civil Writs, SLPs, etc. during the above period separately for each Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A Statement is annexed.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

| Sr. No. | Name of the Export Promotion Council | Year of commencement |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Apparels Export Promotion Council | 1978 |
| 2. | Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council | 1963 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council | 1954 |
| 4. | Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council | 1958 |
| 5. | Cashew Export Promotion Council | 1955 |
| 6. | Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council | 1966 |
| 7. | Handloom Export Promotiom Council | 1965 |
| 8. | Leather Export Promotion Council | 1956 |
| 9. | Sports Goods Export Promotion Council | 1958 |
| 10. | Shellac Export Promotion Council | 1957 |
| 11. | Silk & Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council | 1954 |
| 12. | Wool & Woolen Export Promotion Council | 1965 |
| 13. | Plastics & Linoleums Export Promotion Council | 1955 |
| 14. | Engineering Export Promotion Council | 1955 |
| 15. | Processed Foods Export Promotion Council | 1962 |
| 16. | Spices Export Promotion Council | 1960 |
| 17. | Carpet Export Promotion Council | 1982 |
| 18. | Export Promotion Council for finished leather and leather Manufacturers | 1963 |

The following Export Promotion Councils have been recently approved by the Government of India but not yet started functioning :—

1. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council.
2. Handicrafts Export Promotion Council.
3. Export Promotion Council for Construction and Civil Engineering.

**D A. [Neutralisation Panel**

1802. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dearness Allowance Neutralisation Panel has since come to any conclusion regarding the upward revision of the variable Dearness Allowance ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Tripartite Committee for considering revision in the DA formula for Central Public Sector employees is continuing its deliberations.

(b) In view of (a), does not arise.

**Pakistan's Nuclear Capability**

1803. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Pakistan is close to developing nuclear weapons capability for testing a nuclear bomb ;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan is to explode the nuclear bomb wilhin one or two months; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Available information suggests that Pakistan

is continuing her efforts to acquire Uranium enrichment and nuclear fuel reprocessing capability which would enable her to detonate a nuclear device.

(c) Government keep all developments impinging on the country's security under constant watch and initiate appropriate measures from time to time maintain full defence preparedness.

**Loopholes in Excise Rules**

1804. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that through his article in the monthly published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Joint Director in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has pointed out the loopholes in excise rules which enable the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers to collect tax from the consumers and pocket it without passing it on to Government, and the revenue arrears to Government has shot up from Rs. 33.86 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 250.25 crores in 1981-82 ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to plug these loopholes in the Excise rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the article entitled "Enrichment Through Tax Levy" appearing in October, 1983 issue of the Journal "The Chartered Accountant", the author has made the following three main points :

(1) Whenever rate of duty on a commodity is revised upward, the manufacturers, the wholesalers and retailers charge the increased rate even in respect of those goods which paid duty at pre-revised rate, thereby reaping a rich harvest.

(2) Undue enrichment of the manufacturers of excisable goods as a result of—

(i) their obtaining refunds subsequently ;

(ii) their paying duty at a lower rates but charging customers higher rates ;

(iii) their clearing excisable goods on payment of duty on lower prices and their selling subsequently when price or rate of duty has gone up.

(3) Interest on government dues.

As regards (1) above, it is stated that by virtue of provision under entry 84 of Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, Central Excise duty is levied on the goods produced or manufactured in India. This levy is attracted when excisable goods are produced or manufactured ; however its actual collection is deferred till the goods are removed from the factory (except where the goods are captively consumed, when duty is collected on the removal even within the factory itself). Once the goods have discharged their duty liability, the Central Excise Department ceases to have any control on such goods ; nor would it perhaps be feasible for this Department to deal with such goods available in the market.

In relation to 2 (i) above it is stated that this matter is already under active consideration of the Government. However, under the present law as ammended with effect from 17.11.1980, refunds can be given only for the past six months even in respect of goods which were not excisable or were entitled to exemption unless duty has been paid under protest.

As regards 2 (ii) the Central Excise Law does not make any stipulation, one way or the other, with regard to a manufacturer of excisable goods who has cleared goods from his factory on payment of duty of excise at the appropriate rate. However, mantion may be made that where goods are liable to excise duty on value basis and the manufacturer has collected higher duty than that payable to the Government, assessable value is stepped up to the extent of the difference between the two.

In so far 2 (iii) above is concerned, the comments made in regard to (1) apply.

Taking up the third point, the present law does not provide for interest, neither

on the Government dues nor on the refunds payable to the manufacturers.

**Special tax Incentives to Non-resident Indians**

1805. (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme extending special tax incentives to non-resident Indians for their investment in India ; and

(b) the number of non-resident Indians who have availed of this scheme and amount of investments made by them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) statement giving the salient features of the provisions made in this regard through the Finance Act, 1983 is attached.

(b) Information on these points is not available at present.

STATEMENT

The Finance Act, 1983 has inserted a new Chapter XII-A in the Income-tax Act containing sections 115C to 115-I making special provisions relating to certain incomes of "Non-resident Indians". Non-resident Indians deriving investment income and long-term capital gains from" foreign exchange assets" will be charged to tax at the flat rate of 20% plus surcharge thereon at the rate of 12.5 percent of such income-tax. "Foreign exchange asset" means any "specified asset" acquired, purchased or subscribed to by a non-resident Indian in foreign currency in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and any rules made thereunder. The term "specified assets" means :-

(i) shares in an Indian company ;

(ii) debentures issued by a public limited Indian company ;

(iii) deposits with a public limited Indian Company ;

(iv) securities of the Central Government ; and

(v) any other asset which the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf.

2. In computing the income of non-resident Indians from any foreign exchange asset, no deduction will be allowed in respect of any expenditure or allowance under any provision of the Income-tax Act.

3. If the net proceeds realised on transfer of any foreign exchange asset are re-invested or deposited by a non-resident Indian within six months in any other specified asset or in a Non-resident (External) Account in any bank in India or in any saving certificates notified by the Central Govt. for the purposes of clause (4B) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, the capital gains will be exempt from tax if the cost of the new asset or the amount deposited in the Non-resident (External) Account is not less than the net proceeds realised on the transfer of the foreign exchange asset. In cases where the cost of new asset or, as the case may be, the amount deposited in the aforesaid Account is less than the net proceeds realised on transfer of the foreign exchange asset, the exemption from tax in respect of capital gains will be allowed in the same proportion as the cost of acquisition of the new asset or the amount of deposit bears to the net proceeds. In cases where the new asset including any deposit, is transferred or converted (otherwise than by transfer) into money, by the non-resident Indian within three years from the date of its acquisition, the capital gains arising from the transfer of the original foreign exchange asset exempted from tax on the basis of the acquisition of the new asset will be deemed to be long-term capital gains chargeable to tax in the year in which the transfer, or conversion (otherwise than by transfer) into money, of the new asset takes place.

4. In cases where a non-resident Indian has income only from a foreign exchange asset or income by way of long term capital gains arising on transfer of a foreign exchange asset or both and tax deductible at source from such income has been deducated, he will not be required to file a voluntary return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the Income-tax Act.

5. The income from foreign exchange assets and long-term capital gains arising on transfer of such assets would be treated as a separate block and charged to tax at a flat

rate as explained in paragraph 1 above. If the non-resident Indian has other income in India, such other income will be treated as an altogether separate block and charged to tax in accordance with the other provisions of the Income-tax Act.

6. A non-resident Indian may also opt that the special provisions relating to taxation of the investment income and long-term capital gains at a flat rate should not apply to him. This option will be exercisable by a taxpayer by making a declaration to that effect alongwith his return of income for the relevant assessment year. In cases where such an option is exercised by a non-resident Indian, the whole of his total income (including income from foreign exchange assets and long-term capital gains arising on transfer of a foreign exchange asset) will be charged to tax under the general provisions of the Income-tax Act.

**Equipping Indian Air Force with Latest Sophisticated Equipment**

1806. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the advanced surveillance capabilities of the neighbouring countries, Indian Air Force is lacking in air borne early warning system to counter the thereat ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to equip the Indian Air Force with the latest sophisticated equipment of airborne early warning system to meet the eventuality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Keeping in view our security environments and within the constraints of techno-economic resources, Government have taken all steps necessary to enhance the air-defence capabilities, including systems for surveillance and detection of possible threat from the air. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

**Irregularities in the Purchase of Escorts Shares by Caparo Group**

1807. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been serious irregularities in the purchase of Escorts shares by the Caparo group of industries on behalf of Shri Swraj Paul and that the recent Reserve Bank 'clarification' on investment by non-residents has helped the Caparo group of industries by glossing over these irregularities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Presumably, the clarification referred to in the Question is the Press Release dated 17th September, 1983 issued by the Reserve Bank of India. A copy of the said Press Release is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT 7131/83). This Press Release only clarifies the position regarding investment by overseas companies and other bodies predominantly owned by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin.

**Checking of the Indigenous Production of BEEF/PIG Tallow and its use in the manufacture of Vanaspati, Soap Etc.**

1808. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to check the indigenous production of beef/pig tallow and its use in the manufacture of vanaspati, soaps and other articles ; and

(b) the action taken by Government to dispose of the huge stock of mutton and beef tallow including pig tallow including imported and lying with the manufacturers for use in the production of vanaspati and soap etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Use of animal tallow in the manufacture of Vanaspati is not allowed under the relevant law. There is a machinery to enforce this law. Information on other aspects is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Legal action has been initiated for appropriate disposal of stocks of imported animal tallow which have come to notice.

**Central Investment in Public Sector Projects in West Bengal**

1809. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central investment for Public Sector Projects in West Bengal, year-wise since 1977 ;

(b) whether such investment has been for new projects or on-going projects; and

(c) where the investments have been for any new projects, details thereof and the employment potential generated or expected to be generated by such investments in the new projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Hon 'ble Member is perhaps referring to the investments in Central public enterprises in West Bengal. The investment represented by the value of gross-block, for the years ending 31.3.77 to 31.3.82 as available in the Public Enterprises Surveys placed before the parliament in the Budget Session every year, is as follows :-

| | (Rs. in crores) |
|---|---|
| as on 31.3.77 | 768.30 |
| as on 31.3.78 | 1058.83 |
| as on 31.3.79 | 1082.88 |
| as on 31.3.80 | 1540.39 |
| as on 31.3.81 | 1736.40 |
| as on 31.3.82 | 1977.67 |

(b) and (c) The investments made are for on-going projects as well as for new projects. Since 1977-78 the employment position in respect of Central Public Sector enterprises in West Bengal is given below :

| | No. of employees in lakhs. |
|---|---|
| as on 31.3.78 | 3.39 |
| as on 31.3.79 | 3.46 |
| as on 31.3.80 | 3.61 |
| as on 31.3.81 | 3.80 |
| as on 31.3.82 | 3.81 |

**Assistance Granted by Public Financial Institutions for Industrial Development**

1810. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance granted by the public Financial Institutions, (Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India and General Insurance Corporation, for industrial development and capital formation as on 31 March, 1983 ;

(b) of these, the total amount granted to the M.R.T.P. companies as on 31 March, 1983 ;

(c) the amount written off and the amounts considered 'bad debts' and doubtful ; and

(d) the percentage of equity shares held by the All India Financial Institutions in the M.R.T.P. companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATPABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information relating to the cumulative position as on 31.3.83 of the amount disbursed by the all India financial institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and Unit Trust of India (UTI) to all industrial units and to those units belonging to MRTP companies is given below :

(Rs. in crores)

| Institution | Disbursements | |
|---|---|---|
| | MRTP companies | Total |
| IDBI | 649.59 | 2163.63 |
| IFCI | 373.05 | 1258.31 |
| ICICI | 898.57 | 1702.60 |
| LIC | 110.64* | 725.95 |
| GIC | 50.08 | 204.90 |
| UTI | 230.66 | 372.93 |

*Indicates the total for 1981-82 and 1982-83 only.

(c) The information readily available relating to bad and doubtful debts written off by the all India financial institutions is given below :

(Rs. in crores)

| Institutions | As at the end of | Amount written off |
|---|---|---|
| IDBI | — | — |
| ICICI | December, 1982 | 6.50 |
| IFCI | March, 1983 | 6.15 |
| LIC | — | — |
| UTI | June, 1983 | 8.63 |

(d) As per the information readily available, as on 31.12.1982, the all India financial institutions held equity shares of a total value of Rs. 406.99 crores in 365 MRTP companies.

**Study About the Working of Textile Industry**

1811. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that low wages and high profits are the characteristics of the textile industry today ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study about the working of the Taxtile Industry in the country ; and

(c) if so, the results of the study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to the data published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin (Aug. 1982) for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, the profitability in the cotton textile industry is lower than the profitability in certain other industries. According to available information, the per capita wages of workers earning less than Rs. 1000/- per month in the cotton textile industry compare favourably with such earnings in several allied industries.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

**Alternate Sources of Revenue in case of Abolition of Sales Tax**

1812. SHRI A.T. PATIL :

SHRI K.B. CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state in case of abolition of Sales Tax, what are the alternate sources of revenue to the States, proposed, considered and/or decided upon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : In pursuance of the resolution adopted in the Chief Ministers' Conference on Sales Tax held on 15th February, 1981, an Export Committee was appointed to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States could be safeguarded. The proposal was thus for replacement of Sales Tax by additional excise duty and not for abolition of sales tax on the five commodities.

The Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, M.P., submitted its Report on 29th January, 1983, which was placed on the Tables of both the Houses on 29th April, 1983. The Committee, in its Report, had determined a formula for the distribution of additional excise duty on the five commodities amongst the States so that they might not suffer any losses and their resource mobilisation was not hampered.

The Report of the Expert Committee (Tripathi Committee) was considered by a Conference of Chief Ministers on 2nd November, 1983, at New Delhi. A large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax, in principle. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recomended by the Tripathi Committee.

While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted

by them in February, 1981, the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among State Government on these issues.

**Low Occupancy of Rooms in 5-Star and 4-Star Public Sector Hotels**

1813. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the room occupancy percentage in the 5-star and 4-star hotels owned and run by the public sector is quite low and as a result they are incurring losses ;

(b) if so, their room occupancy percentage during this year and last two years, year-wise and details of losses sustained ;

(c) whether the reasons for the above low-occupancy rate have been ascertained ; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement showing room occupancy percentage-with overall financial performance of 4/5 star public Sector Hotels during 1981-82, 1982-83 and the current year is given at statement.

(c) The main reasons for low occupancy in the Hotels are increased room capacity in Delhi, economic recession in the tourist generating markets, high airfare structure on long haul destination, low tourist arrivals. (d) Following steps have been taken to improve the performance of hotels :-

—Inclusion of hotels for chain use by the foreign tourists.

—Grant of additional discount to local Companies.

—Grant of extra discount to travel agents.

—Grant of extra discount to public sector undertakings during summer months.

—Introduction of summer and winter discount in all hotels w.e.f. October, 1983.

STATEMENT

| Name of Hotels | Occupancy (%) | | | Financial Performance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 (upto Sept. 1983) | |
| 1 | 2 | | | 3 |
| 5-Star Hotels | India Tourism Development Corporation | | | Public Sector Hotels as a whole have earned profits (before tax) as under :- (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1. Ashok, New Delhi | 59 | 50 | 30 | Year / Name of the Corporation: ITDC / HCI |
| 2. Ashok, Bangalore | 69 | 50 | 36 | 1981-82: 235.82 / 158.70 |
| 3. Akbar, New Delhi | 73 | 69 | 45 | 1982-83: 20.70 / (—)22.37** |
| 4. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort | 42 | 42 | 26 | 1983-84: The real position about profit & loss will emerge only after the closure of the financial year 1983-84 i.e. on 31st March, 1984. |
| 5. Qutab Hotel | 75 | 74 | 52 | |
| 6. Ialitha Mahar Place Hotel, Mysore | 47 | 44 | 30 | |
| 7. Airport Ashok Calcutta | 60 | 53 | 40 | |
| 8. Hotel Samrat, New Delhi* | | 41 | 24 | |

| 1 | 2 | | | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hotel Corporation of India | | | |
| 1. Centaur Hotel, Bombay | 103 | 102 | 101 | **Centaur Hotel, Delhi was commissioned only in November, 1982. |
| 2. Centaur Hotel, Delhi | ** | 65 | 42 | |
| 4-STAR HOTEL (ITDC) | | | | |
| 1. Janpath Hotel | 88 | 92 | 83 | |
| 2. Varanasi Hotel | 55 | 28 | 29 | |
| 3. Jaipur Ashok | 41 | 50 | 27 | |
| 4. Kanishk Hotel | * | 54 | 39 | |

*Hotel was not in operation in 1981-82.

**Foreign Remittance on Account of non-resident Investment Policy**

1814. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the concrete size of the foreign remittances on account of the non-resident investment policy as announced by Government under the following heads ;

(i) portfolia investment in the corporate sector ; and

(ii) any other mode of investment ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Investments allowed to be made by non-resident of Indian nationality/origin and overseas corporate bodies owned to the extent of at least 60 per cent by such persons, under the various schemes since the investment facilities were liberalised in April 1982, according to the information available with the Reserve Bank of India.

Position as on 1st October, 1983
(Rs. in crores)

| | |
|---|---|
| ACTUAL INVESTMENTS | |
| I. Portfolio investment with repatriation rights (as per statement received from authorised dealers) | 25.92 |
| II. Portfolio investment on non-repatriation basis (as per statement received from authorised dealers) | 0.16 |
| PROPOSALS APPROVED | |
| III. Direct investments with repartiation rights in shares/debentures : | |
| (i) Under 40% scheme | 69.98 |
| (ii) Under 74% scheme | 17.57 |
| IV. Direct investments on non-repatriation basis | 10.40 |

**Hotels functioning under I.T.D.C.**

1815. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of ITDC hotels throughout the country at present ; and

(b) their names, State-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Necessary information is givin in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

| Name of the Hotel | Location | State in which located |
|---|---|---|
| Hotels owned by ITDC | | |
| 1. Hotel Patliputra Ashok | Patna | Bihar |
| 2. Hotel Jammu Ashok | Jammu | Jammu & Kashmir |
| 3. Hotel Ashok | Bangalore | Karnataka |
| 4. Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel | Mysore | Karnataka |
| 5. Hotel Hassan Ashok | Hassan | Karnataka |
| 6. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort | Kovalam | Kerala |
| 7. Hotel Khajuraho Ashok | Khajuraho | Madhya Pradesh |
| 8. Hotel Aurangabad Ashok | Aurangabad | Maharashtra |
| 9. Hotel Kalinga Ashok | Bhubaneshwar | Orrisa |
| 10. Hotel Jaipur Ashok | Jaipur | Rajasthan |
| 11. Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel | Udaipur | Rajasthan |
| 12. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort | Mamallapuram | Tamil Nadu |
| 13. Hotel Madurai Ashok | Madurai | Tamil Nadu |
| 14. Hotel Varanasi Ashok | Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh |
| 15. Hotel Airport Ashok | Calcutta | West Bengal |
| 16. Ashok Hotel | New Delhi | Delhi |
| 17. Akbar Hotel | New Delhi | Delhi |
| 18. Janpath Hotel | New Delhi | Delhi |
| 19. Lodhi Hotel | New Delhi | Delhi |
| 20. Ranjit Hotel | New Delhi | Delhi |
| 21. Qutab Hotel | New Delhi | Delhi |
| 22. Ashok Yatri Niwas | New Delhi | Delhi |
| 23. Hotel Kanishka | New Delhi | Delhi |
| 24. Samrat Hotel | New Delhi | Delhi |
| HOTELS MANAGED BY THE INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION | | |
| 1. Hotel Pinewood Ashok | Shillong | Assam |
| 2. Hotel Galaxy | Agra | Uttar Pradesh |

**Power of Convening a General Court Martial**

1816. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have been delegated their power of convening a General Court Martial under section 109 of army Act 1960 read with section 4 (4) of the Act, to the COAS, vide Schedule 'C' of SRO 329 dated 23 September, 1960 to enable COAS to issue A-I warrant to Chief Engineers to convene a General Court Martial in respect of civilian of GREF in the Border Roads Organisation ;

(b) if not, how the non-statutory rule laid down in annexure-7 of the Border Roads Regulations wherein COAS has been empowered to issue such A-I Warrant to Chief Engineers, can over-ride the schedule 'C' of SRO 329 dated 23 September, 1960 ; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop implementation of such non-statutory provisions and start forthwith exercising such powers by itself in respect of civilians of GREF ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Under Section 109 of the Army Act, 1950, which has been applied to General Reserve Engineer Force *vide* SRO 329, dated 23.9.1960, the Central Government or the Chief of the Army Staff or any officer empowered in this behalf by warrant of the Chief of the Army Staff, has the power to convene a General Court Martial. Therefore, there is no requirement for delegation in favour of the COAS in this regard. Accordingly, no change in this position is proposed.

**15 Per Cent Bonus Ex-Gratia to all Central Govt. Employees**

1817. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of Central Government Employees (Staff Side) have urged Government at the Joint Consultative Machinery meeting to grant at least 15 per cent bonus ex-gratia to all Central Govt. employees other than those to whom produciivity linked bonus has already been granted ; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto, with a view to placing all employees in various corresponding categories by and large at par ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The representatives of the Staff Side of the National Council of JCM demanded that in respect of the category of employees who were not covered by Productivity Linked Bonus Schemes, at least 15 days' wages may be paid as ad-hoc bonus pending evolution of a formula for these employees.

(b) Productivity-Linked Bonus was allowed by Govt. to certain sections of Central Government employees working in various commercial and production oriented sectors of the Government, eg. Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, Defence Production Units etc. The Government also decided that the Central Govt. employees who were not covered under the existing Productivity Linked Bonus Schemes, may be granted 15 days' emoluments as ad-hoc bonus for the year 1982-83, pending evolution of a formula for these categories of employees as a whole or separate formulae for each sector. Orders in this regard were issued on 10th November, 1983.

**Contraband Goods Seized**

1818. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the contraband goods seized from different parts of the country during the current financial year so far ;

(b) how it compares with the extent of such goods seized during the past two years in the corresponding period ;

(c) whether the seizures reflect any increase in the incidence of smuggling into the country ; and

(d) the main items smuggled into the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The total value of seizures of contraband goods effected during the period April to September, 1983 of the current financial year and during the corresponding periods of. the financial years 1981-82 and 1982-83 are furnished below : —

| Year (April to September) | Value (Rs. in crores) |
|---|---|
| 1981-82 | 19.35 |
| 1982-83 | 33.40 |
| 1983-84 | 44.16 (provisional) |

Thought there has been some escalation in smuggling activities in the country as reflected from the figures of seizures given above, there has been no let-up in the anti-smuggling drive.

(d) The main items of goods smuggled into the country are : gold, diamonds, watches, foreign currency, synthetic fabrics and electronic goods.

**Scheme for Accelerated Development for Building a Stable and Going Economy**

1819. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest Annual Report for the year 1982-83 of the Reserve Bank of India points to three areas which need special attention for building a stable and going economy ; and

(b) if so, which are the areas requiring special attention and what schemes have been laid down for accelerated development in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The three areas which according to the Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ending June 30, 1983 need special attention are : agriculture, external payments and inflation. As regards Agriculture, RBI has suggested fuller utilisation of irrigation potential, research on drought resistance varieties of seeds, development of dry farming and extension work to reach small farmers. In order to ensure continued viability of the country's external payments, the report emphasises export promotion and import substitution particularly reduced dependence on imported sources of energy. For controlling inflation the report advocates keeping monetary and credit expansion in line with the growth of real output, stepping up the savings rate and improving the efficiency in the use of capital and other inputs.

Necessary adjustments have been made through the instrument of budget, annual plan and otherwise to raise the level of investment in infrastructure, particularly the energy sector which is of critical importance in ensuring continued viability of external payments, mobilising resources for investment through non-inflationary means, improvement in capacity utilisation through better management, incentives for higher production and exports and adjustment in excise duty for industries facing demand recession. Crash programmes have been launched for maximising the production of pulses and oilseeds and increasing emphasis is given to command area development to ensure fuller utilisation of irrigation potential. The monetary and credit policy is so deployed as to keep the growth of excess liquidity in the banking system under check without denying the genuine credit needs of the productive sectors.

**Target for Export Earnings**

1820. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set a target of Rs. 4500 crores as export earnings for the decade ending 2000 ;

(b) if so, the allocation of the amount amongst traditional and non-traditional items, item-wise details thereof ; and

(c) the names of the countries which are buying our non-traditional items alongwith amounts of such exports, country-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Steps to Increase Productivity of Public Sector Companies**

1821. SHAI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of public sector companies at work as on 31st March, 1983 ;

(b) the total amount invested by Government in these companies by way of paid-up capital ;

(c) the names of companies which have made profit in excess of Rs. one crore during 1982-83 and the profits earned by them in each case ; and

(d) the number of companies which have made losses during 1982-83 and the steps proposed to be taken to increase profitability of these companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The accounts of some of the Central public enterprises are still under audit and hence the firm audited figures are not yet available for all the enterprises. These details will be available in the Public Enterprises Survey for 1982-83 scheduled to be placed before the Parliament in the ensuing Budget session.

**Supreme Court Decision on Excise Duty**

1822. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4263 on 19th August, 1983 regarding Supreme Court decision on Excise Duty and state :

(a) whether the full implications of the judgement have been studied and acted upon ; and

(b) the amount of additional central excise duty collected as a result of the said judgement and the amount yet to be realised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Supreme Court pronounced on the 7th October, 1983 its final judgement in regard to the deduction of post-manufacturing expenses from the sale price for the purposes of determination of assessable value of the excisable goods. A further judgement by way of clarifying certain issues was delivered on the 14/15th November, 1983. However, individual cases are being taken up by the Supreme Court from 2.12.83 onwards. On receipts of the final directions of the Supreme Court in respect of individual cases, necessary action will be taken to implement the same. In the meantime, implications of the judgement have been studied and suitable instructions issued to the field formations.

(b) The information is being collected ftom the field formations spread all over the country and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

**नैनीताल अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक द्वारा शाखाओं का खोला जाना**

1823. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नैनीताल अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक ने इस वर्ष के दौरान कितनी शाखाएं खोली है और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां ये शाखाएं खोली गयी है;

(ख) क्या अल्मोड़ा और नैनीताल जिलों में शाखाएं बराबर संख्या में खोली गयी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या नई शाखाएं खोलते समय क्षेत्र, आवश्यकता और वर्तमान बैंकों से दूरी को ध्यान में रखा गया है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) नैनीताल-अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना 26 मार्च, 1983 को की गई थी। बैंक ने अभी तक कोई शाखा नहीं खोली है सिवाय उस शाखा के जो मुख्यालय के साथ संलग्न है और जो 26-3-1983 से नैनीताल में कार्यरत हैं।

(ख) और (ग) बताया गया है कि क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक को शाखाएं खोलने के लिए आठ केन्द्र दिये गये हैं; 2 नैनीताल में और 6 अलमोड़ा में। दिसम्बर, 1983 तक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक द्वारा 5 शाखाएं खोलने की योजना है। इन पांच में से 3 शाखाएं अलमोड़ा जिले

में और 2 नैनीताल जिले में होंगी।

**रानी खेत छावनी बोर्ड में पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान**

1824. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रानीखेत छावनी बोर्ड के असैनिक क्षेत्र में पीने की समस्या के समाधान के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने क्या कदम उठाएं हैं;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने इस कस्बे के लिए पीने के पानी की लिफ्ट योजना को मंजूरी दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना पर कब तक कार्य शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है तथा इस पर कुल कितना खर्चा होने का अनुमान है ?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव)** : (क) सिविल जनता को पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए रानी खेत छावनी बोर्ड सेना इंजीनियरी सेवा से जल प्राप्त करता है। जल सप्लाई के इसके अपने स्त्रोत भी हैं। गर्मियों में पानी की सप्लाई पर्याप्त न होने के कारण छावनी बोर्ड ने एक स्वतन्त्र जल आपूर्ति योजना जिसे उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम लागू करेगा, शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है तदनुसार निगम से इस बारे में विस्तृत अनुमान तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है। इन अनुमानों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) सेना प्राधिकारियों ने 3.019 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर पीने के पानी को खींच कर निकालने की एक योजना का प्रस्ताव रखा है। सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है।

**अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिले में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना**

1825. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में अपनी शाखाएं खोलने के लिए पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए थे, उन्होंने विनिर्दिष्ट स्थानों पर अपनी शाखाएं खोली है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, उन वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के बाद भी शाखाएं अभी नहीं खोली हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर ये शाखाएं नहीं खोली गयी हैं; और

(ग) इन बैंकों को ये शाखाएं खोलने के लिए बाध्य करने हेतु सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव)** : (क) और (ख) जुलाई 1980 से जून 1983 तक की तीन वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को शाखाएं खोलने के लिए अलमोड़ा जिले के 18 केन्द्र तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिले के 6 केन्द्र दिये गये थे।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इन दो जिलों के निर्धारित केन्द्रों में बैंकों ने पांच-पांच शाखाएं खोल दी हैं। जिन 14 केन्द्रों में बैंकों ने अभी तक अपनी शाखाएं नहीं खोली है उनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

| जिला | बैंक जिसके नाम आवंटन है | केन्द्र का नाम |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| अलमोड़ा | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | 1. जलाली |
| | | 2. जंती |
| | | 3. दोबाघाट |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | ओरियन्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स | 4. गुमटी |
| | | 5. सरायखेत |
| | | 6. इडा |
| | | 7. बसौली-सेरा |
| | | 8. कुवलीन |
| | | 9. बासौली |
| | | 10. खौखा खंका |
| | युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक | 11. धर्मगढ़ |
| | युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक | 12. शामा |
| | | 13. भैंसाई-छीना |
| | | 14. पुलहिंडोला |

(ग) मुख्यत: बुनियादी आधार-भूत सुविधाओं जैसे परिसर, सड़कें, संचार और सुरक्षा व्यवस्थाओं के अभाव से अब तक इन 14 केन्द्रों में अपनी शाखाएं नहीं खोल सके हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इन केन्द्रों में कार्यालय जल्दी खोले जाने के मामले में सम्बन्धित बैंकों से बराबर कह रहा है।

**भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन-वृद्धि**

1826. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कुल कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं जिन्हें 50 रुपये प्रतिमाह से भी कम पेंशन मिल रही है ;

(ख) बर्मा सरकार के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अधिकतम कितनी पेंशन दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या इन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को मिलने वाली पेंशन की अपर्याप्तता तथा अल्पता को देखते हुए उनका मन्त्रालय उसकी राशि में वृद्धि करने पर विचार करेगा ?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव)** : (क) किसी भी भारतीय भूतपूर्व सैनिक को मिलने वाली पेंशन और राहत की राशि 50 रुपये प्रतिमाह से कम नहीं है।

(ख) बर्मा सरकार के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेंशन बर्मा सरकार मंजूर करती है और भारत में इस पेंशन को विभिन्न एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से वितरित किया जाता है। नियंत्रक रक्षा लेखा (पेंशन) के रिकार्ड के अनुसार डाकघरों/पेंशन-पे मास्टरों के माध्यम से बर्मा सरकार के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को मिलने वाली पेंशन की अधिकतम राशि 119.23 रु० प्रतिमाह है।

(ग) रिजर्विस्टों को छोड़कर भारतीय सेनाओं के पेंशनरों को मिलने वाली सेवानिवृत्ति और परिवार पेंशन (जिसमें राहत शामिल है) की न्यूनतम राशि को हाल ही में 1.4.1983 से बढ़ाकर क्रमश: 160 रु. और 150 रु. कर दिया गया है।

**Relief in Excise Duties**

1827. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government announced some relief in Excise Duties in some items during the last few months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what necessitated the announcement of such relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the excise duty concessions granted to some of the commodities from September, 1983 onwards are given in the statement annexed.

(c) The above excise concessions are generally intended to stimulate production or for providing some fiscal relief to the industries.

STATEMENT

| S. No. | Notification No. and date | Commodity | Excise duty reduction (per cent ad valorem) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To |
| 1. | 237/83 & 238/83 7.9.1983. | Processed 'Poly Vastra' woven on handloom from handspun yarn subject to certain conditions. | 7.72 (approx) | nil |
| 2. | 241/83 8.9.83 | Aluminium strips used in aluminium pipes for sprinkler equipments. | 28.6 | 22 |
| 3. | 251/83 1.10.83. | Tyres of specified sizes for buses and trucks and tyres for vehicles or equipments designed for use off the road. | 66 | 55 |
| 4. | 252/83 1.10.83 | (i) domestic refrigerators of capacity not exceeding 165 litres. | 42 | 26.25 |
| | | (ii) Refrigerators of capacity exceeding 165 litres and deep freezers. | 84 | 52.5 |
| 5. | 253/80 1.10.83. | Parts of refrigerating and air conditioning appliances and machinery. | 131.25 | 84 |
| 6. | 254/83 1.10.83. | Electric storage batteries. | 21 | 15.75 |
| 7. | 255/83 1.10.83. | Specified domestic electrical appliances. | 31.5 | 21 |
| 8. | 257/83 1.10.83. | Motor vehicles of engine capacity exceeding 2500 cc other than saloon cars, dumpers and 3-axled vehicles. | 15.75 | 7.875 |
| 9. | 263/83 26.10/83. | 3-axled motor vehicles other than articulated vehicles. | 10.5. | 5.25 |
| 10. | 277/83 22.11.83. | Aerated waters (other than soda) cleared in glass bottles containing— | | |
| | | (i) 200 ml. or less. | 31.5 paise per bottle | 26.25 paise per bottle |
| | | (ii) More than 200 ml. | 31.5 paise + 15.75 paise for every 100 ml. or fraction thereof in excess of 200 ml. per bottle. | 26.25 paise + 13.125 paise for every 100 ml. or fraction thereof in excess of 200 ml. per bottle. |

**Study Made by Government Regarding Rise in Price of Consumer Items**

1828. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any detailed study regarding the steep hike in price of a large number of consumer items during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government are proposing to undertake a comprehensive study with regard to spiralling prices of essential commodities during the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Government is keeping a close watch on the price situation. During the past three months, wholesale price indices of certain consumer items have gone up sharply whereas prices of some others have declined as may be seen from the following data :

| | Items | Percentage variation October, 1983 July, 1983 |
|---|---|---|
| RISE : | Gram | + 5.9 |
| | Masoor | + 4.9 |
| | Potatoes | +12.9 |
| | Onions | +31.9 |
| | Oranges | + 4.6 |
| | Milk | + 4.8 |
| | Eggs | +10.4 |
| | Tea | +10.5 |
| | Gur | +21.1 |
| | Edible Oils | + 5.5 |
| FALL : | Rice | — 0.1 |
| | Wheat | — 0.7 |
| | Jowar | — 1.2 |
| | Bajra | —17.3 |
| | Maize | —18.3 |
| | Ragi | —10.1 |
| | Moong | —11.5 |
| | Bananas | — 7.2 |
| | Fish | — 4.5 |
| | Atta | — 9.3 |
| | Sugar | — 2.3 |
| | Khandsari | — 4.1 |

**Uniform Rules for Services Framed by Reserve Bank of India**

1829. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has framed uniform rules for services including appointment and promotion and the uniform rules for disciplinary proceedings all over the country ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India is following different procedures in different set up for disciplinary proceedings against the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

**Computerisation in Banking Industry**

1830. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nation-wide agitation to resist the moves for computarising the Indian Banking Industry has been launched by the National Organisation of Bank Workers ;

(b) if so, the reasons for bankmen to oppose computerisation ;

(c) whether decision of Government to go ahead for using computers in the banks, has already been taken ; and

(d) to what extent this has added to the efficiency in the working of the banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) have signed on 8th September, 1983 agreements with 3 major unions of workmen in banking industry, namely, the All India Bank Employees Association, the National Confederation of Bank Employees and the Indian National Bank Employees Congress which among them represent a substantially large percentage of workmen, on some of the issues

which had not been settled at the time of signing the 3rd Bi-partite Settlements and had therefore remained outstanding since then. One of the major issues included in the settlement of 8th September, 1983 was introduction of Computers and Machines in the banks. The National Organisation of Bank Workers which was a signatory to the 3rd Bipartite Settlements has not signed the settlement of 8th September as it is reportedly of the view that computerisation in banking industry would reduce jobs in the banking industry. This view is not correct as one of the provisions of the agreement on computerisation was that there would be no retrenchment of workers and there would be only minimum displacements.

Banks are of the firm view that computerisation and mechanisation are essential for increasing productivity and efficiency in the banks. Banks have, therefore already initiated or would be initiating action for computerisation and mechanisation in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Government is of the view that computerisation and mechanisation will help the banks in providing speedy and efficient service and ensuring effective and efficient management control.

**Export of Coffee**

1831. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of export of coffee at present ; and

(b) the measures proposed to explore increasing export in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) QUANTITY IN TONNES

| 1980-81 | 81-82 | 82-83 | 83-84 Apr.Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89270 | 83817 | 83783 | 50100 |

(b) Exports of coffee to the International Coffee Organisation member countries are not to exceed the annual quota fixed by the organisation. However, in order to increase exports to non-member countries, four sales-cum-study teams were sent to East Europe/West Asia/North Africa and South East Asia. The Board has been operating a scheme of a rebate of 25% on the auction prices for increasing our exports to non-member countries.

**News Item Captioned "Rise in Currency Notes in Circulation"**

1832. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the "patriot" of 15 October, 1983 captioned as "Rise" in Notes in circulation";

(b) if so, the details of the increase in notes in circulation during the last three years ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of increase in notes in circulation during the last 3 financial years are given below :

(Rs. crores)
(% variation)

VARIATION IN NOTES IN CIRCULATION ON LAST FRIDAY BASIS

| 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28.3.80 to 27.3.81 | 27.3.81 to 26.3.82 | 26.3.82 to 25.3.83 | 25.3.83 to 7.10.83 |
| 1913 | 1019 | 2119 | 1162 |
| (16.2) | (7.4) | (14.4) | (6.9) |

(c) The Government views movements in notes in circulation in the context of overall monetary developments in the economy which are under continuous review. The Reserve Bank of India takes appropriate measures from time to time to regulate the quantity of notes in circulation and to correct imbalances as needed.

**Nationalisation of Tea Industry**

1833. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal

under consideration of Government to nationalise the Tea Industry in the country ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISETR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Promotional Avenues for Clerical Employees under Department of Defence Production**

1834. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the promotional avenues available for Clerical employees serving in Ordnance Factory Board, Department of Defence Production and how many years one Lower Division Clerk gets promotion to a higher grade ;

(b) the promotional avenues available for clerical employees serving in Directorate General of Inspection under the Department of Defence Production and in how many years one Lower Division Clerk gets promotion to a higher grade ;

(c) whether there is any difference between the two organisations under the same Department ; and

(d) if so, the action taken to remove the same so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) A Statement is attached.

---

I. PROMOTIONAL AVENUES AVAILABLE FOR CLERICAL EMPLOYEES IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES AND OFB HQRS OFFICE:

| Post From Which Promotions Are Effected | Posts to Which Promotions Are Effected in ORD. FYS. | Posts to Which Promotions Are Effected in OFB HQRS Office |
|---|---|---|
| L.D.C. | (1) UDC, Cashier, Asstt. Cashier<br>(2) SUP 'B' (NT) (Other Than Stores)<br>(3) Security Asstt. 'B' Grade | U.D.C. |
| U.D.C./Cashier/ Asstt. Cashier | Office Supdt. GR. II | ... |
| U.D.C. | SUP 'A' Grade (NT)—Other Than Stores) | Asstt. |
| Office Supdt. GR. II | Office Supdt. GR. I | ... |
| Office Supdt. GR. I | Asstt. Foreman (NT) | ... |
| Asstt. | ... | A.S.O. |
| A.S.O. | ... | S.O. |

In Ordnance Factories, LDCs become eligible to promotion to Sup 'B' (NT)-other than Stores) and Security Assistant 'B' Grade after completion of three years service as LDCs. For promotion to Grade of UDC, a minimum of 5 years service as LDC is essential. Promotions in both the cases are, however, subject to availability of vacancies. The promotional avenues of LDCs in the Ordance Factories are slightly better as compared to the position in the OFB HQRS Office.

II. PROMOTIONAL AVENUES AVAILABLE FOR CLERICAL EMPLOYEES SERVING IN DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INSPECTION :

| Posts From Which Promotions are Effected | Posts to Which Promotions are Effected |
|---|---|
| L.D.C. | U.D.C. |
| U.D.C | O.S.-II |
| O.S.-II | O.S.-I and so on |

As per existing rules, an LDC in the DGI becomes eligible for promotion to UDC after 5 years of regular service. However, actual promotions are made according to the availability of the vacancies. As such, The number of years required for actual promotion from LDC to UDC varies from time to time.

According to the existing rules, the period of service required for promotion from LDC to UDC is identical both in OFB and DGI. However, as indicated above actual promotions are made depending upon the availability of vacancies.

**Merger of DGI Into Board of Ordnance Factories**

1835. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the stage and inter-stage inspection responsibility which hithertofore was with Directorate General of Inspection, is being transferred to Board of Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, the categories of employees and its strength to be transferred to the Board of Ordnance Factories alongwith the job ;

(c) the categories of employees and its strength to be retained in DGI ;

(d) the steps being taken to safeguard the promotional avenues and other benefits available now for them as a result of total reduction of strength of Directorate General of Inspection ; and

(e) if the said transfer of inspection responsibility is inescapable, what is the hitch in total merger of Directorate General of Inspection into Board of Ordnance Factories and what would be the adverse effect, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e)

Directorate General of Inspection is responsible for stage and inter-stage inspection in respect of Ordnance Factories established before 1962. It has been decided to transfer these functions to the Ordnance Factories Board. The modalities of transfer of these functions are being worked out. Even after such transfer, Directorate General of Inspection will continue to be responsible for final inspection. Besides, Directorate General of Inspection has other functions not connected with the production of Ordnance Factories. As such there is no question of a merger of the Directorate General of Inspection into the Ordnance Factories Board.

**Foreign Tourists prefer to stay in Private Hotels in India**

1836. SHRI C. CHINNASAMY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists who stayed in ITDC hotels as against private hotels during the last three years ;

(b) year-wise and hotel-wise break-up of these figures for the last three years ;

(c) whether ITDC has conducted any official study on these figures ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that foreign tourists prefer private hotels to ITDC hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Statistics of international tourists are compiled on an all India basis. The number of foreign tourists staying in Private hotels is thus not available.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The performance of ITDC hotels, by and large, compares favourably with private hotels in similar conditions.

**Export of Cotton**

1837. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have cleared the proposal for the export of cotton ;

(b) if so, the number of cotton bales

likely to be exported during the current year and to which country ;

(c) the number of cotton bales exported during the year 1982-83 ; and

(d) the name of the agency through which cotton will be purchased and exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Government of India have released for export during the current year a quantity of two lakh bales of staple cotton. However, the decision with regard to export of cotton is taken after taking into account the demand and supply position from time to time. It is too early to forecast the quantity to be exported during the whole of the current cotton season. The destinations to which these exports will take place will be known when deals by Exporting Agencies are finalised with foreign buyers.

(c) Approximately 7.14 lakh bales.

(d) Quotas for export of staple cotton have been released in favour of Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., and State Marketing Federation viz. Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation and Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation. The purchases will be made by the exporting agencies.

**Decrease in Export of HPS Groundnut**

1838. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of HPS groundnut is decreasing day by day ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the amount of the HPS groundnut exported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and likely to be exported during the current year ;

(d) the name of the agency through whom the export is being made ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that there is a great demand of HPS groundnut in foreign countries ; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by Government to boost the export of HPS groundnut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Export of HPS Groundnuts is allowed within a limited ceiling and is canalised through NAFED.

Exports in 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as under :

| | Quantity (Tonnes) | Value (Rs. lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1981-82 | 33537 | 3825.46 |
| 1982-83 | 23042 | 2034.88 |

The export season for 1983-84 has just commenced and therefore it is too early to make an assessment.

(d) to (f) For maximising export within the ceiling released, it has been decided to allow private trade also to export HPS Groundnuts under the overall policy of canalisation through NAFED. There is a substantial demand for HPS Groundnut in the world market at present.

**New Visa Procedure**

1839. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is losing about 100 crores per annum in foreign exchange on account of the Government's decision to clamp visa for all tourists coming into the country ;

(b) if so, whether country is losing about 10 per cent of the floating tourists in flow annually as a result of the imposition of the new visa procedure ;

(c) if so, whether in view of heavy losses, Government are considering any change ; and

(d) if not, the measures being considered to overcome the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM

KHAN) : (a) and (b) The statistics of international tourist arrivals in India and foreign exchange earnings from them are computed on a calendar year basis. The international tourist arrivals during the period January-October 1983 (excluding Nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, for which figures are still awaited) totalled 6, 94, 016 recording an increase of 1.3% compared to the corresponding period of 1982.

(c) and (d) Visa restrictions generally act as a disincentive to tourism and tourist traffic from transitting passengers has reportedly declined. However, it is difficult to quantify the shortfall in the tourist arrival figures or resultant loss in foreign exchange earnings on this account alone. The alternative measures adopting for ensuring a higher growth of tourist arrival and consequent foreign exchange earnings are : (i) opening of new offices overseas in Sri Lanka, Kuala Lumpur and Dubai ; (ii) increased publicity through Press and Media ; (iii) promoting regional tourism from countries of West Asia and South East Asia ; (iv) promotion of chartered traffic ; (v) hosting of international conferences/conventions etc. and (vi) development of infrastructural facilities at tourist centres falling along the identified travel circuits including expansion of existing airports and construction of new-air-terminals.

**रक्षा पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा खरीदा गया कपड़ा**

1840. **श्री दौलत राम सारण** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान रक्षा आपूर्ति विभाग ने किन-किन फर्मों से कपड़ा खरीदा है और कपड़ों की दर मात्रा तथा प्रत्येक फर्म से खरीदे गये कपड़े का कुल मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) उपयुक्त कपड़े की खरीद के लिए निविदाएं कब मंगाई गई थी तथा उनके बाजार भाव सहित कुल कितनी निविदाएं प्राप्त हुई थी ;

(ग) जिन लोगों के सामने उनको खोला गया था, उनका विवरण क्या है तथा किन-किन तारीखों को खोला गया था और सबसे कम बाजार भाव की निविदाएं देने वाले का नाम क्या है;

(घ) क्या विभाग ने केवल उन निविदा देने वालों को बुलाया है जिन्होंने अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य बताया था, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और आई जी एस ने भी सबसे कम दरों का बाजार मूल्य देने वाली मिलों की क्षमता को स्वीकार किया था; और

(ङ) निम्नतम निविदा को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन)** : (क) रक्षा पूर्ति विभाग ने चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान टेरी-कॉट ओलिव ग्रीन कपड़े के लिए निम्नलिखित ठेके दिए :—

| | फर्म का नाम | प्रति मीटर दर (रुपये) | मात्रा लाख (मीटर) में | कुल मूल्य लाख (रुपयों) में |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (I) | मैसर्स नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम) | 46.58 | 15.00 | 698.70 |
| (II) | मैसर्स जगजीत कॉटन टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लिमिटेड | 42.35 | 5.00 | 211.75 |
| (III) | मैसर्स एलगिन मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड (सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम) | 44.20 | 0.90 | 39.78 |
| | | | 20.90 | 950.23 |

(ख) और (ग) मई, 1983 के मध्य में 35 लाख मीटर के लिए विज्ञापन के माध्यम से टेण्डर मंगाएं गए और इन्हें 16 जून, 1983 को खोला गया। 39.95 रुपये से 60.90 रुपये प्रतिमीटर मूल्य (उत्पाद शुल्क को छोड़कर) के बीच 39 कोटेशनें प्राप्त हुई। टेण्डर खोलते समय 18 फर्मों के प्रतिनिधि मौजूद थे। मैसर्स कलकत्ता सिल्क मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता ने (विभिन्न मात्रा स्लैबों के लिए) 39.95 रुपये से 40.20 रुपये के बीच में न्यूनतम भाव दिए थे।

(घ) और (ड़) न्यूनतम निविदाकार मैसर्स कलकत्ता सिल्क मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता ने श्रमिक अशान्ति की वजह से अपनी फैक्टरी बंद कर देने के कारण 29 जुलाई, 1983 (प्रस्ताव की वैध अवधि के भीतर) को अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लिया। तकनीकी मूल्याकनों के आधार पर स्वीकार करने योग्य पाई गई फर्मों को प्रति प्रस्ताव किए गए, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य प्रस्ताव पर मैसर्स जगजीत कॉटन टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लिमिटेड को और यथा स्वीकार्य प्राइस प्रीफेरेंस पर सरकारी क्षेत्र की दो यूनिटों को आर्डर दे दिए गए।

**Foreign Exchange Racketing in Delhi**

1841. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the reported foreign exchange racketeering taking place in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in the investigation so far ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the errant party?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Sir, if the Hon'ble Member specifies the report referred to and/or the name(s) or identifying particulars of the person(s) with respet to whom information is required, the information can be collected and furnished.

**Comprehensive Review of the Army Act**

1842. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2233 in Rajya Sabha on 16-8-1983 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has recommended for a comprehensive review of the Army Act to ensure that a disciplined and dedicated Indian Army does not nurse a grievance that the substance of justice and fairplay is denied to it ;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the light of the above recommendation of the Supreme Court and in the light of the views of Chiefs of Staff Committee received by Government ;

(c) what were the views of Chiefs of Staff Committee ; and

(d) what are the guidelines issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the above recommendation was made in the context of the Court Martials being required to write a reasoned order in support oftheir conclusion.

(b) Government do not propose to take action on this particular recommendation as trial by Court Martial is akin to trial by a jury which does not record a reasoned order, the world over.

(c) and (d) The other recommendations of the Chiefs of Staff Committee are under the consideration of Government.

**Redressal of Grievances of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Working in M.M.T.C.**

1843. SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No.4368 on 19 August , 1983 regarding representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in MMTC and state:

(a) whether Government noticed certain criminal caste atrocities punishable under Civil Rights Act from complaints mentioned

in statement attached to the reply to part (a) of above questions ; and

(b) the reasons for failure to refer these crimes to Police for initiating criminal prosecution against erring officers by Management and Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Import of Animal Tallow Under OGL**

1844. SHRI AHSFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of import of animal tallow under OGL during 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1983 year-wise and also during 1st April, 1983 to 31st October, 1983 month-wise with amount and quantity ;

(b) names of the firms who imported animal tallows during this period ;

(c) whether they have submitted utilisation certificates to this effect ; and

(d) if so, the details of the utilisation certificates firm-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Statistics are not separately maintained for imports under OGL. Also import of animal tallow as raw material for Actual Users (Industrial) was not allowed under OGL during 1973-74 to 1977-78. Under OGL No. 3/78 dated the 3rd April 1978, import of animal tallow (other than mutton tallow) under OGL became possible.

(b) Import statistics are not maintained firmwise.

(c) and (d) There has been no provision in the import policy for submission of utilisation certificates in respect of animal tallow by the concerned firms to the import trade control authorities. The utilisation of imported material by Actual Users is subject to verification by sponsoring authorities such as Directors of Industries, DGTD, etc. as per the procedure laid down.

**Anticipated Shortfall in Excise Revenue**

1845. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please state the names of articles for which excise duty concessions have been announced recently and the anticipated shortfall in excise revenue during the current year in respect of each of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : A statement showing the items in respect of which excise duty concessions were granted since 1.10.1983 and the revenue effect of these concessions during the current financial year is annexed.

STATEMENT

| S. No. | Name of the items | Estimated revenue effect during the current financial year (Rs. Crores) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tyres of specified sizes for buses and trucks and tyres for vehicles or equipments designed for use off the road. | 11.3 |
| 2. | Domestic refrigerators of capacity not exceeding 165 litres. | 2.8 |
| 3. | Refrigerators of capacity exceeding 165 litres and deep freezers. | 1.9 |
| 4. | Parts of refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery. | 2.4 |
| 5. | Electric storage batteries. | 1.1 |
| 6. | Specified domestic electrical appliances. | 1.2 |
| 7. | Motor vehicles of engine capacity exceeding 2500 cc other than saloon cars, dumpers and 3-axled vehicles. | 25.5 |
| 8. | 3-axled motor vehicles other than articulated vehicles. | 1.4 |
| 9. | Aerated waters (other than soda) cleared in glass bottles. | 2.6 |

**Complaints About Misuse in Non-Resident Investment Scheme**

1846. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints about the non-resident investment scheme being misused ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Different views have been expressed and representations made from time to time about the effects of the liberalised schemes relating to investment by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin. In view of the safeguards already built into these schemes, Government do not propose to take any further steps in this regard for the present.

**Settlement of Pension Disbursement Cases of Retiring Government Servants**

1847. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that the pension of Central Government servants whose emoluments at the time of retirement were less than Rs. 1000 a month, could be revised by applying an ad-hoc formula ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps taken for quick settlement of cases of pension disbursement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of this Ministry's OM NO. F. 1 (3)-EV/83 dated 22.10.1983 incorporating the details regarding quick settlement of pension disbursement have been placed in the Parliament Library.

**Export Position of Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics**

1848. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the export position of basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics in 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) whether there had been an increase in the export of these items in 1982-83 ; and

(c) if so, the details of the percentages of increase, new areas of export and foreign exchange earned thereby in 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to the Basic Chemicals Export Promotion Council, the export of basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics in 1980-81 and 1981-82 were Rs. 479.39 and Rs. 304.11 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c) Exports of basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics in 1982-83 are reported to have risen to the level of Rs. 307.71 lakhs which represents an increase of Rs. 3.60 lakhs or 1.18% over the preceeding year. Exports of these items increased considerably to USA, West Germany, France and Sri Lanka.

**Parity in Pay Scales Between the Employees of State and Central Governments**

1849. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have sought parity in pay scales, at least in the case of lower level employees upto upper division clerks and 90 per cent equalisation of those above that level with that of Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the names of such States which have sought such parity and the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have seen the news item appeared in the "Indian Express" of 26 October, 1983 under the heading "States for National Wage Policy" ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d)

The Government have seen the news item in the Indian Express dated 26-10-1983 which refers to, inter-alia, representation to the 8th Finance Commission by the State Governments for parity in pay scales of their employees with those of Central Governments employees. It is for the Finance Commission to consider this while finalising their recommendations.

**Refusal of Transfer of Shares of DCM and Escorts Purchased by Swaraj Paul and other Non-Resident Indians**

1850. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether purchase of shares by Swaraj Paul & Co. and other non-resident Indians in DCM and Escorts in open market have been refused and rejected by the Board of Directors of the Company; if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(b) whether members of Board representating Financial Institutions agreed to refusal decision of the transfer of shares, and if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the extent of the shares held in aforesaid companies by the Public Financial Institutions and whether representation of the Financial Institutions is proportionate of their interest in the Board of Directors ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) According to the available information, the Boards of Directors of DCM Ltd. and Escorts Ltd. have not so far approved registration of transfer of shares lodged in the name of companies belonging to Caparo Group. Action in respect of transfer of shares of companies vests in the Board of Directors of the companies.

(b) Decisions on matters coming up before the Boards of Directors of companies are taken by consensus or by a majority vote of Directors as necessary. It is not customary to indicate how nominee Directors voted on particular questions.

(c) The public financial institutions hold 41.57 per cent and 52.01 per cent of the paid-up equity capital of DCM Ltd. and Escorts Ltd. respectively. Normally, one or two nominees appointed by the institutions look after the interests of all the financial institutions. In the Board of DCM Ltd., the IDBI, UTI and LIC have appointed one Director each. Similarly, in the Board of Escorts Ltd. IFCI and LIC have appointed one Director each.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 1089 DT. 29.7.83 RE: PURCHASE OF SHARES BY NON RESIDENT INDIANS IN VARIOUS COMPANIES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It has come to the notice of Ministry of Finance that there was some inaccuracy in the annexure to reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1089 already given on 29th July, 1983. In the light of further documentary evidence now available with the Government, the Minister of Finance requests for making a correction in the statement already made on the 29th July, 1983. The delay is regretted.

In the annexure to reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1089 dated 29.7.1983 the details of column No. 2 stand corrected as follows :

| READ | FOR |
|---|---|
| (1) Victor Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (1) Victor Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| (2) Gainford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (2) Gainford Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (3) Thornton Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (3) Thornton Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (1) Roman Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (1). Roman Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (2) Bamford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (2) Bamford Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (3) Corbin Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (3) Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (4) Rockside Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (4) Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K. |

| READ | EOR |
|---|---|
| (5) Iota Ltd., Isle o f Man | (5) Iota Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (6) Crocodile Ltd., Isle of Man | (6) Crocodile Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (7) Fiasco Overseas Ltd., Isle of Man | (7) Fiasco Investment, Ltd. U.K. |
| (8) Tricot Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (8) Tricot Investments Ltd., U.K. |

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO 1152 OF 29.7.83 RE: DETAILS OF SHARES PURCHASED OF INDIAN COMPANIES BY MR. SWARAJ PAUL—A NON-RESIDENT INDIAN

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : It has come to the notice of Ministry of Finance that there was some inaccuracy in the annexure to reply already given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1152 on 29th July, 1983. In the light of further documentary evidence now available with the Government, the Minister of Finance requests for making a correction in the statement already made on the 29th July, 1983. The delay is regretted.

In the annexure to reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1152 dated 29th July, 1983 the details of column No. 2 stand corrected as follows :

| READ | FOR |
|---|---|
| (1) Victor Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (1) Victor Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| (2) Gainford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (2) Gainford Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (3) Thornton Investments Ltd. Isle of Man | (3) Thornton Investments Ltd. U.K. |
| (1) Roman Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (1) Roman Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (2) Bamford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (2) Bamford Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (3) Corbin Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (3) Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (4) Rockside Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (4) Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (5) Iota Ltd., Isle of Man | (5) Iota Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (6) Crocodile Ltd.. Isle of Man | (6) Crocodile Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| (7) Fiasco Overseas Ltd., Isle of Man | (7) Fiasco Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| (8) Tricot Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (8) Tricot Investments Ltd., U.K. |

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 2323 DT 5/8/83 RE : IMPACT OF INVESTMENTS MADE BY NON RESIDENT INDIANS

It has come to the notice of Ministry of Finance that there was some inaccuracy in the annexure to the statement attached to the reply already given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2323 dated 5th August, 1983. In the light of further documentary evidence now available with the Government, the Minister of Finance requests for making a correction in the statement already made on the 5th August, 1983. The delay is regretted.

In the annexure to the statement attached to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2323 dated 5th August, 1983 the details of column No. 2 stand corrected as follows ;

| READ | FOR |
|---|---|
| (1) Victor Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (1) Victor Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| (2) Gainford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (2) Gainford Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (3) Thornton Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (3) Thornton Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (1) Roman Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (1) Roman Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (2) Bamford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (2) Bamford Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (3) Corbin Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (3) Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (4) Rockside Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (4) Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (5) Iota Ltd., Isle of Man | (5) Iota Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| (6) Crocodile Ltd., Isle of Man | (6) Crocodile Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| (7) Fiasco Overseas Ltd., Isle of Man | (7) Fiasco Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| (8) Tricot Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | (8) Tricot Investments Ltd., U.K., |

## STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 4301 DT 19.8.83 RE : NON RESIDENT INDIANS WHO SOUGHT PERMISSION OF RBI FOR INVESTMENT IN SHARES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : It has come to the notice of Ministry of Finance that there was some inaccuracy in the statement attached to the reply already given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4301 dated 19th August, 1983. In the light of further documentary evidence now available with the Government, the Minister of Finance requests for making a correction in the statement already made on the 19th August, 1983. The delay is regretted.

In the statement attached to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4301 dated 19th August, 1983 the details of column No. 1 stand corrected as follows :

| READ | FOR |
|---|---|
| Tricot Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Tricot Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Victor Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Victor Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Gainford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Gainford Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Thornton Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Thornton Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| Roman Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Roman Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Bamford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Bamford Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| Corbin Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K. |

| READ | FOR |
|---|---|
| Rockside Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Iota Ltd., Isle of Man | Iota Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| Crocodile Ltd., Isle of Man | Crocodile Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Fiasco Overseas Ltd., Isle of Man | Fiasco Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Corbin Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Corbin investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Rockside Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Rockside Investments Ltd. U.K. |
| Iota Ltd., Isle of Man | Jota Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Crocodile Ltd., Isle of Man | Crocodile Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Fiasco Overseas Ltd., Isle of Man | Fiasco Investments Ltd., U.K. |

## STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO 5207 DT 26/8/83 RE : U.K. COMPANIES WHO SOUGHT SHARES OF RELIANCE TEXTILES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : It has come to the notice of Ministry of Finance that there was some inaccuracy in the reply already given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5207 on 26th August, 1983. In the light of further documentary evidence now available with the Government, the Minister of Finance requests for making a correction in the statement already made on the 26th August, 1983. The delay is regretted.

The original reply by the Minister reads as follows :

"(a) The names of the companies in U.K. who purchased shares of Reliance Textiles in India are as follows :—

(i) Tricot Investment Ltd.
(ii) Victor Investment Ltd.
(iii) Gain Ford Investments Ltd.
(iv) Thornton Investment Ltd.
(v) Roman Investment Ltd.
(vi) Bamford Investment Ltd.
(vii) Corbin Investments Ltd.
(viii) Rockside Investments Ltd.
(ix) Jota Investments Ltd.
(x) Crocodile Investments Ltd. and
(xi) Fiasco Investments Ltd.

(b) These companies are duly incorporated under the U.K. laws. Details regarding the names of shareholders and the capital of these companies are furnished to the RBI in strictest confidence and cannot be discussed."

The revised reply reads as follows :

"(a) & (b) The following companies who have purchased shares of Reliance Textiles in India, were at that time incorporated in the Isle of Man :

(i) Tricot Investments Ltd.
(ii) Victor Investments Ltd.
(iii) Gainford Investments Ltd.
(iv) Thornton Investments Ltd.
(v) Roman Investments Ltd.
(vi) Bamford Investments Ltd.
(vii) Corbin Investments Ltd.
(viii) Rockside Investments Ltd.
(ix) Iota Ltd.
(x) Crocodile Ltd.
(xi) Fiasco Overseas Ltd.

Details regarding the name of shareholders and the capital of these companies are furnished to the R.B.I. in strictest confidence and cannot be discussed."

## STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 5259 DT/26/8/83 RE : SHARES PURCHASED BY INDIAN EMIGRANTS IN INDIAN COMPANIES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : It has come to the notice of Ministry of Finance that there was some inaccuracy in the statement attached to the reply already given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5259 on 26th August, 1983. In the light of further documentary evidence now available with the Government, the Minister of Finance requests for making a correction in the statement already made on the 26th August, 1983. The delay is regretted.

In the statement attached to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5259 dated 26th August, 1983 the details of Column No. 1 stand corrected as follows :

| READ | FOR |
|---|---|
| Tricot Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Tricot Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Victor Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Victor Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Gainford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Gainford Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Thornton Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Thornton Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| Roman Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Roman Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| Bamford Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Bamford Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| Corbin Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Rockside Investments Ltd.. Isle of Man | Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Iota Ltd., Isle of Man | Jota Investment Ltd., U.K. |
| Crocodile Ltd., Isle of Man | Crocodile Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Fiasco Overseas Ltd., Isle of Man | Fiasco Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Corbin Investments Ltd,, Isle of Man | Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Rockside Investments Ltd., Isle of Man | Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Iota Ltd., Isle of Man | Jota Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Crocodile Ltd., Isle of Man | Crocodile Investments Ltd., U.K. |
| Fiasco Overseas Ltd., Isle of Man | Fiasco Investments Ltd., U.K. |

**12.00 Hrs.**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have given a privilege notice against the Finance Minister, which has been pending for a long time. On the question of investment by non-resident Indians ; Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has actually misguided the House. I have given all the documents... *(Interruptions)*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इसको देख लेंगे, अगर फिर भी कोई डिस्क्रिपेंसी होगी तो उस को भी दूर करवा देंगे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given all the new documents. The companies have said that they have not invested in shares. But he has explained... *(Interruptions)*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : प्रोफेसर साहब, आप जिद् क्यों कर रहे हैं । मैं कह रहा हूं कि अगर कोई कमी रह गई है तो मैं फिर दोबारा चैक करवा कर दोबारा करवा दूंगा और आप की तसल्ली करवा दूंगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My

reguest is that I have produced such a documentary evidence that straightway, under your power, you can refer it to the Privileges Committee.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं तसल्ली से करूंगा और आप की भी तसल्ली करवा दूंगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So you will get more explanation from the Minister.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप के सेटिस्फैक्शन के अनुसार होगा ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This issue which yet to be referred to the Committee, has appeared in the "*Telegraph*" and the paper has also given all the explanation. This is a serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the same thing. I will look into it. There is no bar. If you are not satisfied, it is always the freedom of the House to have it discussed under the rules. वह मैं देख लूंगा ।

*RE* REPORTED STATEMENT OF SHRI JARNAIL SINGH BHINDRANWALE

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल** (जयपुर) : आप ने **हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स** में पढ़ा होगा जरनैल सिंह भिण्डरावाले का स्टेटमेंट है, मुझे वह पढ़ कर अफसोस भी हुआ, दुख भी हुआ और ताज्जुब भी हुआ । शुरू में एक जरा सी घटना के बारे में अखबार में खबर आ गई जो गलत थी कि वहां किसी गुरुद्वारे को जला दिया । मैंने दौलत राम सारण, जो वहां चुरू से एम. पी. हैं उन से पूछा, उन्होंने बताया कि वहां कोई गुरुद्वारा नहीं है, फिर भी मैंने इम्मीडिएटली उसी दिन चीफ मिनिस्टर को तार दिया कि मिसक्रीएन्ट्स के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय इतने कांशस हम सब हैं । फिर भी आज इस प्रकार का स्टेटमेंट जो भिण्डरावाले ने दिया राजस्थान की किसी संस्था का नाम लेकर वह अफसोस की बात है । अगर कहीं पर भी किसी प्रकार की कोई बात किसी सिख भाई को होगी तो हम लोग जो प्रदेशों में रहते हैं उन के ऊपर उस की जिम्मेदारी है ताकि कौमी एकता और आपस का सद्भाव बना रह । परन्तु इस प्रकार से थ्रट देना और पैनिक क्रिएट करना...

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, Bhindranwale should be arrested immediately. The Government must have guts. Don't be afraid of Bhindranwale or his musclemen. He is threatening. (*Interruptions*)

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** (राबर्ट्सगंज) : देश की एकता और सद्भावना को बनाए रखना चाहिए । आखिरकार पंजाब सिर्फ सिक्खों का नहीं है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का है । जब ऐसा कोई स्टेटमेंट आ जाता है तो उसमें बड़ी गड़बड़ी पैदा होने की आशंका पैदा हो जाती है । हम चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयता का ध्यान रखते हुए, कॉमी एकता का ख्याल रखते हुए, सतीश बाबू मैं आप का समर्थन कर रहा हूं, इस तरह का स्टेटमेंट नहीं आना चाहिए । मैं सिक्खों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं । प्रश्न यह है कि भिण्डरावाले द्वारा ऐसा स्टेटमेंट देने से ऐक विचित्र स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है । इसलिए निवेदन है कि आप सरकार को कहें या जैसे भी हो, भिण्डरावाले के स्टेटमेंट का कन्ट्राडिक्शन आ जाए ।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The whole House should condemn it . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, any person, whatever may be his position, trying to disrupt the unity of the nation, trying to create disucssion between communities, is the enemy of the nation. We want to remain united All communities, all languages, all religions, they are Indians, they have a right to live anywhere in India. Anyone holding a threat is an enemy of the nation and the Government should take stern action against that man . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, the whole House should pass a

Resolution. That is necessary. I will urge upon you to accept it. All are unanimous on this issue. He should be condemned and the whole House should pass a Resolution. condemning him. He should not be allowed to go on saying like that.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Before this Bhindranwale was a Congress (I) supporter. That is why Government is fighting shy to take action against him. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister whether it is a fact, why they are fighting shy to take action against him ? Government has proved its impotency against Mr. Bhindranwale.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, on this issue. I would like to say that Mr. Bhindranwale... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, let the hon. Members not bring in party politics that he was a supporter of Congress (I) or he was a supporter of a particular party...*(Interruptions)*

It is absurd and baseless.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us talk about what he is now, not once upon a time... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Take action now...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : You have created a Frankenstein. Take action now. All of you should condemn it. Don't try to politicalise it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Government must take action against him.

...*(Interruptions)*

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** (हरिद्वार) : सरकार भिंडरांवाले को अरैस्ट नहीं कर सकती है। मजदूरों और किसानों को कर सकती है (व्यवधान)...

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is no doubt that the statement is highly objectionable, is provocative and no Government can ignore it. But I would also say that chaotic situations always give elements like Bhindranwale an opportunity. Not only we must condemn him and take action but we must also re-double our efforts to find a solution to the Punjab problem.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : For your information, Sir, I was in Jaipur yesterday. I also enquired from the Government about this incident in Churu. There are only six Sikh families, total six, and this building which is under fire, as they have mentioned, is a small house under construction which, I think, is a six inches boundary filled with water. There is no Gurudwara, there is nobody inovlved in it. It is some antisocial elements who are creating this problem. Not only that, some of the political parties in Rajasthan, which I myself saw yesterday, they are selling *Ganga Jal* with a bottle filled for Rs. 11, Rs. 21 and Rs. 51. They are creating problems for us and they are openly criticising one prominent citizen of this country and selling this *Ganga Jal* openly. चर्बी से जो जो बर्बाद हो गये हैं, 11 रु० की बोतल लो और स्वच्छ हो जाओ।

There is also a story about it. Normal water in bottles they are selling for money and thus they are making money We must take care of it. The Home Minister must assure the House that he will take action against them.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : He has been issuing all kinds of statements. Therefore, I would urge upon the Home Minister to take stern action against such persons who are giving this kind of provocative statements, because it will ultimately result in disastrous consequences. The entire nation is concerned on this issue. So, the demand is that the Home Minister must take action.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है, इस लिये केन्द्र सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है। अब आप इस मामले को राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी कह कर टाल नहीं सकते हैं। इस समय गृह मंत्री श्री सेठी जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे जरा हम लोगों को बतलायें कि पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ?

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश** (चैल) : अध्यक्ष जी, भिंडरांवाले का जो बयान अखबारों में

निकला है, इस से सारे देश की धार्मिक भावनाओं को चोट पहुंची है। मैं चाहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर खुद इस मामले को सीरियसली लें। वह बार-बार यह कहते रहे हैं कि पंजाब में हालत सुधर रही है, लेकिन वास्तव में हालात बदतर होते जा रहे हैं। इस का मतलब है कि प्रेजिडेन्ट रूल में भी हालत नहीं सुधरी है। जब 6 आदमी मारे गये थे तो वहां दरबारा सिंह की सरकार खत्म कर दी गई थी, आज जब ऐसी भावना पैदा होती है और ये घटनायें बढ़ती जाती हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को खत्म होना चाहिये।

**श्री रामलाल राही** (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो मुद्दे उठाना चाहता हूं—पहली बात तो यह है कि देश में साम्प्रदायिकता का तनाव निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। भिण्डरांवाले का जो स्टेटमेन्ट छपा है उस को देख कर हिन्दू समाज में व्यापक रोष है। इस समय गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दू समाज का कोई भी संगठन इस तरह की स्थिति क्यों पैदा करता है जिससे अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लोगों पर प्रहार हो और वे उद्वेलित हों—इस तरह की कार्यवाही करने के लिये, इस तरह के स्टेटमेन्ट देने वाले के लिए सरकार द्वारा तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। अभी हाल में आप ने देखा होगा कि सूअर और गाय की चर्बी के नाम पर हिन्दू धर्म के पाखिण्डयों ने गंगाजल बता कर, पता नहीं किस कुंए-तालाब से पानी भर कर, देश में घूम-घूम कर बांटा, पैसा बटोरा और साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा दिया। ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए गृह मंत्री जी को कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए तथा वक्तव्य देना चाहिए। साम्प्रदायिक शान्ति बनाये रखना देश में अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हमारे जिले सीतापुर में खाद्यान्न योजना में काम करने वालों की बकाया का 20 लाख रुपया खाद्यान्न योजना के नाम पर भेजा। वह पैसा मजदूरों को, जिन का कि बकाया था, उन को न देकर वहां के अधिकारी कर्मचारी और कुछ नेताओं ने आपस में बांट लिया। हम चाहते हैं कि इस की विजिलेंस जांच होनी चाहिये तथा गृह मंत्री जी इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Through you I would request the Press that this type of statements, which creates communal tension amongst the people, should not be published. So, I would request you to look into this. Secondly, this has already been discussed...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : ऐसा क्यों दे ? क्या अधिकार है ?

**डा० कृपासिन्धु भोई** (सम्बलपुर) : अधिकार नहीं है।

It is only a request. I would request the Press.

I would request the hon. Home Minister to take necessary action.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अखबार ऐसा कर सकता है ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : The statement of Shri Bhindranwale is a matter of concern for the entire country; it dose not pertain only to the Sikh community or any other community in this country, which is taking exception to it. So, I would request the. hon. Minister to come out with a statement. He should assure the House that this sort of blackmailing the country would not take place in this country more.

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी** (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत नाजुक मसला है और आप आधा मिनट में खत्म कराना चाहते हैं तो खत्म नहीं होगा। मैं यह फैसला करके खड़ा हुआ हूं कि पूरी बात कहूंगा, अगर आधी बात कहूंगा तो उस का इस देश में उल्टा असर पड़ेगा। एक तबका है जो इस देश में आग लगाना चाहता है और ये भिण्डरांवाले जैसे लोग, इस में अकेला भिण्डरांवाला नहीं है, इन के पीछे कोई न कोई ताकत है और उस ताकत को लोक सभा, जो देश का सब से ऊंचा मन्दिर है, नहीं रोक सकती है तो फिर उस को रोकने वाली कोई दूसरी ताकत नहीं है। अगर कोई हिन्दू यह कहे कि सिखों को मार दो, मुसलमानों को

मार दो या ईसाइयों को मार दो या कोई ईसाई यह कहे कि हिन्दू, सिख और मुसलमानों को मार दो, तो वह कोई धार्मिक आदमी नहीं है और शब्द धर्म का उस को समर्थन नहीं है लेकिन इतना कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो आरोप लगा रहे हैं राजस्थान के, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि नवभारत के अन्दर चौधरी चरण सिंह का बयान निकला है और उन्होंने कन्डेम किया है और कहा है कि एक चोरी को मिटाने का तरीका दूसरी चोरी नहीं होता है। अगर हिन्दू को मारा जाएगा, तो उस का बदला सिख को मारना नहीं होता है। ऐसा पागल और पाजी बयान एक पवित्र जगह में बैठ कर दिया जाए, तो मैं खुल्लम-खुल्ला कहता हूं कि लोक सभा के लोग अगर डर जायें या वोट के लिए स्वार्थ कर जाएं तो यह राष्ट्र आज नहीं तो कल और कल नहीं तो परसों टूट ही जाएगा। मैंने खालिस्तान का सवाल यहां पर उठाया था और जब उस के लिए धरना दिया, तो बड़े-बड़े जिम्मेवार लोगों ने मुझे कहा कि यह एक मजाक है और खालिस्तान हवा में है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खालिस्तान हवा में नहीं है। शायद यह अच्छा हो कि हम में से 5-10 एम० पीज को अगर मार दें, तो शायद देश की किस्मत खुल जाये मगर वहां पर इस तरीके से लोगों को मारा जाता है। वहां पर अगर मुसाफिरों को मारा जाता है, तो जमुना नगर में एक गरीब भैंस चराने वाले को मारा जाता है सरदार के नाम पर, तो इन का इलाज क्या है। मैंने इसीलिये एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है और आप क्यों नहीं इसे मंजूर करते। इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेवार है? सरकार इसके लिये जिम्मेवार है। अगर वह ऐसे लोगों को नहीं पकड़ सकती, तो वह इस्तीफा दे दे। अगर इस तरह से ऐसे आदमी छूट जाते हैं, तो यह जो 70 करोड़ का देश है, इसमें कोई न कोई आदमी ऐसा पागलपन कर जाता है और उस का री-एक्शन दूसरे लोगों पर भी होता है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान का दिमाग बदल सकता है। इस तरह से यह लोक सभा नहीं चलने वाली है। अध्यक्ष जी, आप चाहे मुझे जो सजा दें और चाहे यह सारी पार्लियामेंट मुझे हमेशा के लिए निकाल दें, जब तक इसके बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं हो जाता, मैं इस पार्लियमेंट को चलने देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। इसका हल कौन निकालेगा। आप की पार्लियामेंट इसको करेगी। यह पार्लियामेंट राजनीति का सबसे ऊंचा मन्दिर है, अगर वह इस फैसला को नहीं करेगी, तो क्या पाडे करेगा, जो गुरचरण सिंह टोहरा को मुबारकबाद का तार देता है। एक तरफ आग लगाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ पानी छिड़कते हैं। यह बात चलने वाली नहीं है, यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं तब तक नहीं बैठूंगा, जब तक कि इस का फैसला नहीं हो जाता। मैं सभी साथियों से कहता हूं। यह पक्ष और विपक्ष की बात नहीं है। अगर विपक्ष के लोग खराब काम करते हैं, तो उनको गिरफ्तार करो और अगर पक्ष के लोग रियायत करते हैं, तो मैं उनसे कहता हूं कि वे सरकार को मत चलने दें। जब ऐसी बात है, तब इस पार्लियामेंट को चला कर आप क्या करेंगे। जब लोग कत्ल कर दिये जाएं, लोग मार दिए जाएं और एक पैसे का बदमाश खड़ा होकर सिखों को थ्रेटनिंग दे और हिन्दुओं को थ्रेटनिंग दे, तो सब लोग दबी बिल्ली की तरह रह जाएं, यह कहां तक उचित है। यह गांधी का देश है। यह नानक का देश है और यह गौतम का देश है। सब लोग बुजदील हो गये हैं, सब कायर हो गये हैं और मुकाबला करने की हिम्मत नहीं है। अध्यक्ष जी, इसका पहले हल निकालो। लोक सभा इसका हल निकाले, नहीं तो इसको डिजोल्व कर दो, खत्म कर दो इस पार्लियामेंट को। सरकार को खत्म कर दो। क्या फायदा है इस का।

**प्रो० रूप चन्द पाल** (हुगली) : कब खत्म करें।

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी** : अभी खत्म करो। दोबारा चुनाव हों और फिर नई सरकार बने। ···(**व्यवधान**)···

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब आप बैठ जाइए। आप की पूरी बात सुन ली है।

**श्री भीकू राम जैन** (चांदनी चौक) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं दिल्ली से पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूं और दिल्ली का पंजाब से बहुत बड़ा संबंध है। आज सवेरे बहुत सारे सिख साहवान और हिन्दू साहवान मेरे पास आए थे और जिस वक्त अखबारों में उन्होंने यह खबर पढ़ी, तो दोनों को बड़ी तकलीफ हुई।

सिखों को इस बात का डर है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर उन की इतनी बड़ी दुकानें हैं और कहीं कोई ऐसा अनुचित कार्य न हो जाए, जिस से उनको तकलीफ हो। इसी तरह से यहां पर जो हिन्दू हैं, उनके रिश्तेदार वहां पंजाब में रहते हैं और इस स्टेटमेंट से, जो कि एक बिल्कुल गैर-जिम्मेवाराना स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, कहीं पंजाब में या अमृतसर में कोई ऐसी घटना न हो जाए, जिससे उनको नुकसान पहुंचे। दिल्ली के अन्दर उनका नुमायन्दा होने की हैसियत से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के अन्दर लोग परेशान हैं और उन को बहुत तकलीफ और डर इस स्टेटमेंट से हुआ है और इस विषय के अन्दर सरकार खामोश रहे, तो कहीं दिल्ली के अन्दर कल या परसों किसी किस्म का बवंडर न खड़ा हो जाए, ऐसा डर है। मुझे इस के बारे में मालूम नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि न सिर्फ यह सिखों का सवाल है, आज सेक्यूलर देश के अन्दर अगर कोई आदमी इस बात की चुनौती दे कि सिखों को मार दिया जाएगा या हिन्दुओं को मार दिया जायेगा और देश की सरकार खामोश रहे, तो फिर मेरे अंदाज में सेक्यूलरइज्म का नारा बेकार हो जायेगा। मैं दिल्ली की तर्जुमानी करता हूं। मुझे एक या दो आदमियों ने नहीं, बल्कि पचासों, सौओं आदमियों ने कहा है और मुझे अब यह मौका मिला है कि मैं आप से गुजारिश करूं कि अगर इस चीज पर तुरन्त एक्शन नहीं लिया गया तो कल को क्या हो जाए, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता।

किसी एक आदमी की यह जुर्रत हो जाये कि वह सारे सिखों का नुमाइन्दा हो कर यह कह दे। कल को मैं सारे हिन्दुओं का नुमाइन्दा बन जाऊंगा, कोई और सज्जन खड़े हो कर सारे मुसलमानों के नुमाइन्दे हो जाएंगे। किसी समाज का, किसी प्रांत का कोई आदमी नुमाइन्दा बन कर अगर इस तरह की बात कहने लगे तो देश कैसे चलेगा।

इसलिये मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि जो यह आज स्टेटमेंट आया है, इससे ज्यादा गलत और गैर जिम्मेदाराना कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं आ सकता है। एक स्टेटमेंट आए और उसमें यह बात कही जाए कि सारे हिन्दुओं को अमृतसर में या पंजाब में मार दिया जाएगा। कल को महाराष्ट्र के लोग कहेंगे कि दिल्ली वालों को मार दिया जाएगा। यह सारे देश का मामला है, यह पोलिटिकल इशू नहीं है। यह देश के इन्टेग्रेशन से ताल्लुक रखता है। आज दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत परेशानी पैदा हो गई है। होम मिनिस्टर के पास इसकी रिपोर्ट आ गयी होंगी, नहीं आई हों तो, पता कर लिया जाए। वरना दिल्ली के अन्दर स्थिति खराब हो जाएगी और उसका नतीजा किसी के लिए भी अच्छा नहीं होगा।

**श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली** (श्रीनगर) : मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि यह वाकया बड़ा दुःखदायी है। मैं जिस स्टेट से ताल्लुक रखता हूं उस स्टेट का शायद कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से डिफ्रेंसिज हों लेकिन सेक्युलरिज्म में हमारा पक्का एत्माद है, यकीन है। बारहा वक्तन-फवक्तन हमने इसका सबूत दिया है। लेकिन भिंडरांवाला का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है और अखबारों के जरिए से हम तक पहुंचा है उससे हमको बहुत दुःख पहुंचा है। हमें इस बात से कुछ लेना देना नहीं है कि वे किस पार्टी से

تالوک رکھتے ہیں لیکن میں اس سٹیٹمنٹ کی روشنی میں ہوم منسٹر سے گزارش کروں گا کہ پنجاب کی صورت بہت خراب ہو رہی ہے اور اس معاملے میں ہم یہاں سب ایک ہیں۔ ساری اپوزیشن پارٹیز اور کانگریس پارٹی کا بھی یہی وچار ہے کہ پنجاب کا جو مسئلہ ہے اس کو جلدی سے جلدی حل کریں اس کے بارے میں کوئی سیٹلمنٹ جلدی سے جلدی آنا چاہیئے۔ اور ایسا سیٹلمنٹ آنا چاہیئے کہ جو سارے ملک کے مفاد میں ہو۔

میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس طرح کا بھنڈراں والا کا سٹیٹمنٹ آیا ہے اسی طرح کا ایک سٹیٹمنٹ کسی سنت کا آیا تھا کہ راجستھان سے تمام سکھوں کو نکال دیں گے۔ یہ بھی پروکیٹو سٹیٹمنٹ ہے۔ کسی سوامی جی نے ہریانہ سے دھمکی دی ہے کہ تمام سکھوں کو نکال دیں گے۔ یہ کمیونل وائلنس جہاں کہیں بھی ہو چاہے جموں ہو اس کو سختی کے ساتھ کچلنا ہوگا۔ کسی بھی مت کے نام پر اسے سر نہیں اٹھانے دینا چاہیئے۔ اس سے ہمارا سیکولرزم خطرے میں پڑ جائے گا۔

**श्री सूरजभान** (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज से 6 महीने पहले भिंडरावाला ने यह बयान दिया था कि मैं पांच हजार हिंदुओं का कत्ल कर दूंगा। उसके फौरन बाद सफर करते हुए कुछ हिन्दुओं का कत्ल किया गया। अब उसने यह कहा है कि पंजाब से तमाम हिन्दूओं को मैं बाहर नहीं जाने दूंगा। अब उसने पांच हजार हिन्दुओं की बात नहीं कही है, सब के बारे में कहा है कि यहीं खत्म कर दूंगा। इससे ज्यादा खतरनाक और एन्टी नेशनल स्टेटमेंट कोई हो सकता है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह बतायेंगे कि इस स्टेटमेंट के लिए भिंडरावाला के खिलाफ नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट में कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जा सकता है ? मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि उसको नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट में गिरफ्तार कर के, जेल में मुकद्दमा चलाया जाए।

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** (Durgapur) : Grave situation has arisen. Noth the sides are unanimous on this issue.

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह का भिंडरांवाला का स्टेटमेंट आया है, उसी तरह का स्टेटमेंट किसी सन्त का आया था कि राजस्थान से तमाम सिखों को निकाल देंगे। यह भी प्रोकेटिव स्टेटमेंट है। किसी स्वामी जी ने हरियाणा से धमकी दी है कि तमाम सिखों को निकाल देंगे। यह कम्युनल वायलेंस जहां कहीं भी हो, चाहें जम्मू में हो, इसे सख्ती के साथ कुचलना होगा। किसी भी मत के नाम पर इसे सिर नहीं उठाने देना चाहिए। इससे हमारा सेक्युरिज्म खतरे में पड़ जायेगा।

**شری عبدالرشید کابلی** (سری نگر) : میں آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ یہ واقعہ بڑا دکھ دائی ہے۔ میں جس اسٹیج سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں اس اسٹیٹ کی شاید کچھ پالیٹکل پارٹیز سے ڈیفرینسز ہوں لیکن سیکولرزم میں ہمارا پکا اعتماد ہے یقین ہے۔ بارہا وقتاً فوقتاً ہم نے اس کا ثبوت دیا ہے۔ لیکن بھنڈراں والا کا جو اسٹیٹمنٹ آیا ہے اور اخباروں کے ذریعے سے ہم تک پہنچا ہے اس سے ہمیں بہت دکھ پہنچا ہے۔ ہمیں اس بات سے کچھ لینا دینا نہیں ہے کہ وہ کس پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں لیکن میں اس اسٹیٹمنٹ کی روشنی میں ہوم منسٹر سے گذارش کروں گا کہ پنجاب کی استھتی بہت بہت خراب ہو رہی ہے اور اس معاملے میں ہم یہاں سب ایک ہیں۔

The statement from the Home Minister will not be sufficient. I would request you to say something and pass a Resolution so that national unity and integrity can be maintained.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपके जरिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि भिंडरावाले के वक्तव्य की निन्दा करते हुए यह सदन सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास करे।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी** : नहीं। जब तक होम मिनिस्टर साहब इसके लिए खूंटा नहीं गाड़ेंगे तब तक इसका हल नहीं निकलेगा इस का हल कब तक निकलेगा, जब तक हल नहीं निकलेगा तब तक बात नहीं चलने वाली है।

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव** (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मनीराम बागड़ी जी ने जिस भावना के साथ बात कही है, सभी लोग उसी प्रकार से फील करते हैं।

आज दुर्भाग्य से देश में ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है और होती जा रही है, इसके ऊपर बहुत गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। भिंडरावाला जैसे लोगों का हौसला इसलिए बढ़ रहा है कि उनका ख्याल है कि वे कुछ भी कह सकते हैं, कुछ भी कर सकते हैं और इसके बाद खुले रह सकते हैं। इतने इम्यून हो गए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। रूलिंग पार्टी ने अपनी सरकार को हटाया तो हम उम्मीद करते थे कि राष्ट्रपति शासन होने के बाद सरकार शांति और व्यवस्था की हालत को दुरुस्त करने में प्रभावी कदम उठाएगी। लेकिन स्थिति पहले से ज्यादा बदतर होती जा रही है। इसका प्रभाव सारे देश पर बुरा पड़ रहा है। मैं इस संबंध में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में कम्युनल सिचुएशन बिगड़ती जा रही है। कम्युनल हारमनी क्रिएट हो रही है। आपने जगह-जगह देखा, दशहरा-दीवाली, मोहर्रम के मौके पर उत्तर प्रदेश में दर्जनों जगहों पर नियोजित ढंग से दंगे कराने की कोशिश की गई। कितने ही लोगों की जानें गईं। इस तरह से स्थिति सारे देश में बिगड़ रही है।

मैं नहीं समझता कि अब हम इसमें क्या कर सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अपोजीशन को बातचीत में बुलाने से हालत और बिगड़ गई है। अब हम उससे बाहर हैं। हमारी गृह-मंत्री महोदय से इतनी सी प्रार्थना है कि इस भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सारे देश के लोगों में पेनिक न हो जाए, इसके लिए प्रभावकारी कदम उठाएं। कम से कम यह तो सजेस्ट कर सकते हैं कि नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कमेटी की बैठक तो बुलाएं। उसको रीआर्गनाइज करिए, बैठक बुलाइए। सारे देश की स्थिति पर उसमें विचार होना चाहिए।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भिण्डरांवाला के इस बयान से मालूम पड़ता है कि देश की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए इससे ज्यादा खतरनाक कोई और बयान नहीं हो सकता। इस बयान के बाद भी सरकार नेशनल सिक्यूरिटी एक्ट के अन्दर उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं करती तो मैं कहूंगा कि इससे देश की जनता को शक पैदा होगा कि सरकार इतना भयानक बयान आने के बाद उसको नेशनल सिक्यूरिटी एक्ट, के तहत क्यों अरेस्ट नहीं कर पाती। यह सरकार जो आंदोलन करने वाले छात्रों को, किसानों को जो अपनी मांग के लिए आन्दोलन करते हैं, उनको नेशनल सिक्यूरिटी एक्ट में बन्द कर सकती है लेकिन देश की एकता और अखण्डता को तोड़ने वाले भिण्डरावाला को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकती।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि इसको तुरन्त नेशनल सिक्यूरिटी एक्ट में बन्द करके जेल में डालना चाहिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that in Gandhiji's India, there is one concept on which the entire country has consensus. It is our irrevocable commitment to unity, communal harmony and secularism. Any one who challenges that, I think, must be resisted to the end. I would draw the attention of the House that when there was

communal strife in Noakhal in Gandhiji's life-time, he did not insist on any resolution being passed in thelegislature but he insisted that some actionshould be taken to see that communal harmony was restored. And, therefore, when Bhindranwale indulges in this sort of pronouncements it is accident that today it happens to be Bhindranwale and tomorrow it might be persons from any other community or religion—action must be taken. We are not concerned which community he belongs to.

Sir, I want to go on record that many sober elements in the Sikh community will also condemn the actions of Bhindranwale including the Members in this House and, therefore, Bhindranwale will not be equated with the Sikh community as a whole. He is also tarnishing the image of the Sikh value and Sikh community in the country. He is tarnishing the entire image of secularism and, therefore, sometimes I am always feeling surprised that while in various sectors like trade-union or other fields action has been taken against others why Bhindranwale has actually not been punished. Therefore, as Shri Bagri pointed out firm action should be taken against men like Bhindranwale who are destroying the forces of secularism in the country.

**श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंह वाला** (संगरूर) : स्पीकर साहब, हम जो नेशनल सिख हैं, हमारी पोजीशन बिल्कुल खराब है और मुख्तलिफ है वनिस्पत उन सिखों के जो उनके साथ हैं। काफी अरसा हुआ इस बात पर कई दफा बहस हो चुकी है। मैंने अपने ख्यालात कई बार यहां कहे और जो भिण्डरावाले का रोल है, उसको ओपनली मैंने यहां डिसकस किया। आज जो भिण्डरावले का स्टेटमेंट आया है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि सिखों के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है, हमारे लिए खुदकुशी के बराबर है। हमारी पोजीशन ऐसी बन चुकी है, न तो उसके खिलाफ कह सकते हैं और जो कहता है, उसकी जान खतरे में होती है। मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि अगर उनकी तरफ से कोई नामुनासिब बातें आई हैं जो नहीं मानी जा सकती तो सरकार उनको ना कह सकती है। यदि मुनासिब समझती है, उनको मंजूर कर सकती है। इतनी खुली छुट्टी मैं समझता हूं, किसी को नहीं दी जा सकती। जहां कायदे कानून से सरकार चलती हो और किसी कम्युनिटी के खिलाफ मुल्क की सरकार से खिलाफ या दूसरे फिरके लोगों के खिलाफ जो मर्जी कहा जाए, मैं खुद महसूस करता हूं, यह ठीक नही है। परसों जब मैंने गुरुद्वारे की बात सुनी तो मुझे चण्डीगढ़ से बाइ कार यहां आना था। मेरे दिमाग में भी कमजोरी आई कि मुझे हरियाणा में से गुजरना है। अगर किसी के दिमाग में आ गई तो मुझे कार की बजाय रेल पर आना पड़ेगा। हो सकता है, कोई दिन ऐसा जाए कि यहां से वहां न जा सकें। और वहां से पार्लियामेंट में न आ सकें। यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इसको लम्बा करने का कोई फायदा नहीं सरकार कोई न कोई फैसला जरूर करे। मैं समझता हूं, हरचंद सिंह लोंगोवाल बनौर प्रेजीडेंट अकाली दल कोई बयान देता है उसको कुछ समझा जा सकता है। गुरुचरण सिंह टोहरा बतौर एस० जी० पी० सी० कोई बयान देता है, उसको मैं चाहूंगा, कुछ जा सकता है। लेकिन, जो आदमी छिपा हुआ बैठा है, उसके खिलाफ इतने मुकदमे हैं, वह कौम और मुल्क के खिलाफ ब्यान देता है, फिर भी सरकार सोई हुई है। मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस मसले को जल्दी हल किया जाए।

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** अध्यक्ष जी, आज इस माननीय सदन ने एक बहुत ही गंभीर मसला उठाकर हमारे सामने एक स्थिति का पूरा नक्शा रखा है। भिंडरावाले का जो स्टेटमेंट आज अखबार में छपा है, इसकी जितनी निंदा की जाए, थोड़ी है। यह स्टेटमेंट न तो कोई सिख प्रतिनिधि का हो सकता है, न देश-भक्त का हो सकता है और यह समझना कि किसी धार्मिक आदमी का हो सकता है, कभी मान भी नहीं सकते। जिस धर्म को भिंडरावाले कहते हैं कि मैं उस धर्म का प्रचार करता हूं, उस धर्म में ऐसी भावना को मन में लाना और सोचना एक बहुत बड़ा पाप है। यह वह धर्म है जिसकी

वाणी, साहब श्री गुरु नानक देव जी हैं। उनका क्षेत्र केवल पंजाब और हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, पूरा विश्व उनका क्षेत्र है वह जगत गुरु हैं। उनका उपदेश है "एक पिता एकस के हम बालक, तू सेर गुरू हाई।" उन्होंने कहीं भी अपने धर्म मिशन और प्रचार को सीमित नहीं माना है। भिंडरावाले ने जो धमकी दी है कि पंजाब में से हम सभी हिन्दुओं को निकाल देंगे, खत्म कर देंगे, इससे बड़ा सिख धर्म के विरुद्ध कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं हो सकता जितना बड़ा उन्होंने दिया है। इसके पीछे दो-तीन चीजें हैं जो मैं सदन के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा। यह जो अखबार में छपा है कि चूरू में गुरुद्वारा जला दिया गया मैं चाहूंगा कि उस एजेंसी की खबर ली जाए जिसने बगैर जानकारी और पड़ताल किए हुए, यह खबर छापी है। इतना बड़ा क्वन्डर देकर पूरे देश भर में बेचैनी पैदा कर दी कि गुरुद्वारा जला दिया गया, ऐसी एजेंसी को हक नहीं है कि हमारे लोगों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ करे। मैंने चूरू के डी एम से, वहां राजस्थान के मंत्री महोदय से, वहां के एम० एल० ए० से सम्पर्क किया तो पता चला कि अभी तक वह बिल्डिंग बहुत थोड़ी बनी है, अभी उसकी नीव उठाई गई है और कोई बिल्डिंग भी नहीं है। छोटा सा गुरुद्वारा वहां बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। दस बारह घर ही वहां हैं। जिस को आग लगाई गई है वह सड़क के ऊपर थोड़ी सी जो दीवार बनाई गई थी जिस पर बोरे लगाए गए थे सिमेंट को पक्का करने के लिए उस को आग लगा दी। एजेंसी ने इतनी बड़ी खबर दे दी। कोई कांग्रेस में हो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में हो, अकाली में हो, सभी सिखों के मन के ऊपर ठेस पहुंची जब पढ़ा कि गुरुद्वारे को जला दिया गया। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि कोई तरीका आप निकालें या सारी प्रेस के साथ यह बात की जाए कि ऐसी खबर जिस का सारे देश के लोगों की जिन्दगियों के साथ, उनकी अपने और शांति के साथ सम्बन्ध हो, जब तक उसकी पूरी तरह से जांच पड़ताल न कर ली जाए तब तक ऐसी खबर कभी न छापी जाए और फिर भी अगर कोई ऐसी खबर छापती है तो उसको गिरफ्तार कर लेना चाहिये।

भिंडरांवाले की पोजिशन क्या है? वह किसी पौलिटिकल पार्टी में नहीं है। अकाली दल उसको डिसओन नहीं करता है। अकाली दल का राजनीतिक आन्दोलन चल रहा है जिस को बल दे रहे हैं भिंडरावाला जिस की वजह से सारे पंजाब का ही नहीं पूरे देश का वातावरण दूषित हो गया है न अकाली दल के नेताओं में इतनी हिम्मत है कि भिंडरावाले के खिलाफ स्टेटमेंट दें और उनको वह डिसओन भी नहीं करते हैं·····

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : एक्शन क्यों नहीं लेते हैं?

**श्री बूटा सिंह** : पंजाब में एक राजनीतिक आन्दोलन चल रहा है।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) : कांग्रेस की पैदाइश हैं।

**श्री बूटा सिंह** : जिस की पैदाइश है वे सम्भाले बैठे हैं।

पंजाब में राजनीतिक आन्दोलन चल रहा है जो अकाली दल की मांगें हैं उनके बारे में भिंडरावाले आज तक नहीं बोला है और सारा बल अकाली भिंडरावाले से ले रहे हैं। भिंडरांवाले को जितना प्रोटेक्शन है वह अकाली पार्टी ने दिया हुआ है। वह उनके आफिस में हैं। नानक निवास किसका है? कांग्रेस आई का दफ्तर है? आपको सोचना चाहिये इससे पहले कि आप कुछ कहें। शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी का, अकाली दल का दफ्तर है। अगर वह अकालियों के मित्र हैं तो अकालियों को कहना चाहिये कि ऐसे लोगों·····

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** : What is the Minister of Home Affairs doing?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : What a statement by the Government ? We cannot have it like that. What is the Government doing ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Shri Buta Singh is condemning it for the last so many years.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : How can you say that Mr. Buta Singh is condemning it ?

*(Interruptions)*

जब वह दिल्ली में थे तो उनको गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

**श्री बूटा सिंह** : मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब वह दिल्ली में आए थे तो किस बात के लिए एरेस्ट करते ? जब से वह नानक निवास में जा कर बैठे हैं तब से उन्होंने अकाली दल की मदद करके सारे पंजाब के वातावरण को इतना अशान्त कर दिया है कि आज पंजाब में न सिख सुरक्षित हैं, न हिन्दु हैं, न हरिजन हैं ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to ask you one question. Let us be very clear. When Mr. Bhindranwale came to Delhi with unlicensed guns—I was looking at him and his associates in the bus—did you arrest him ? Try to search your own heart. Did you arrest him ? No. Who was helping in his image building in Punjab ? He has the cement ground created by the Congress I ? Don't forget it. Akalis.....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Those who are sitting in glass houses, should not throw stones.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Akali Dal was there. They were sharing views with other parties in Vijayawada.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : तीन बार गिरफ्तार करके क्यों छोड़ा गया ?

**श्री बूटा सिंह** : किसने छोड़ा ? सरकार ने ? कचहरी ने छोड़ा ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Are you helpless now ? Can you not do anything ?

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** : अध्यक्ष जी, अब क्या करना चाहते हैं यह बतायें ।..... **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री बूटा सिंह** : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं तो यह निवेदन करने जा रहा था कि आप जो भी आदेश देंगे, मुझे यकीन है आप कुछ कहने वाले थे अभी गृह मंत्री जी से, आप जो भी आदेश देंगे उसका हम पालन करेंगे । और मैं उधर के माननीय सदस्यों को कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चिन्ता का विषय है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है । परन्तु पंजाब में और पंजाब से बाहर जो सिख रहते हैं जो भारतीय हैं और देशभक्त हैं उनके ऊपर भिंडरावाले के स्टेटमेंट का कोई असर नहीं है । वह जानते हैं कि यह शरारत अंग्रेज स्टेटमेंट है, देशद्रोही स्टेटमेंट है और हिन्दू, मुसलमान और सिख सब में फर्क डालने वाला यह स्टेटमेंट है, इसलिये इस स्टेटमेंट का कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा । मैं मानता हूं कि जिस तरह से पंजाब और पंजाब से बाहर के सिख इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं वैसे ही हमारे समाज के अन्य दूसरे वर्ग भी इस सारे षड्यंत्र को इसी रूप में देखेंगे और उनमें जो आपस में एक दूसरे के प्रति पड़ौसी का बहुत प्यार का रिश्ता है, चाहे सिख हो, हिन्दू हो ईसाई हो, मुसलमान हो या हरिजन हो, वह सब इसी तरह से मिल कर रहेंगे और इस स्टेटमेंट का कोई असर अपने ऊपर नहीं होने देंगे ।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : This is a deliberate attempt at under-estimation of the evilness of the phenomenon called 'Bhindranwale'. Therefore, let him not say that. *(Interruptions)*

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी** : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी एक दर्खास्त थी ताकि आप आराम से बोलते उसको सुन लेने के बाद इतना बोलने के बाद अब तो सरकार को कुछ कहना चाहिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप बैठिये, आपकी बात सारी मैंने सुन ली ।

**श्री रामलाल राही** : यह कहते हैं कि कहीं सिखों में असंतोष नहीं है । फिर राजस्थान में कैसे उनमें असंतोष है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : माननीय राही जी, आप बैठिये । कभी कभी तो संयम रखा करो ।

माननीय सदस्यगण, आपकी भावनाओं के लिये ही मैंने सब की बातें सुनीं, क्योंकि विषय ही ऐसा था, समस्या ही ऐसी है जिसमें क्या, कोई भी आदमी इसकी अनदेखी नहीं कर सकता । अगर देश नहीं है तो आप नहीं हो, न आपकी संसद है और न यहां बोलने की बात है । जो प्रजातंत्र की प्रणाली आपने दी है जिसमें आप बात करते हैं, जिसमें आप लिख सकते हैं, अपनी अभिव्यक्ति कर सकते हैं और जहां मर्जी चाहे जा सकते हैं, बम चलते हैं, जो इच्छा हो वह काम कर सकते हैं, यह सब इसी की देन है, प्रजातन्त्र की ही देन है । और अगर इसी पर कुठाराघात हो गया तो सच बात है न रहेगा बांस और न बजेगी बांसुरी । इसलिये आपका चिंतित होना, अभिव्यक्ति करना आपका जरूरी है, आपका चिन्तित होना जरूरी है । आज भी अगर आप चिन्तित नहीं होते तो आप यहां बैठने के हकदार नहीं हैं, मैं भी नहीं बैठ सकता हूं । आपको सोचना पड़ेगा ।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं, सिर्फ आपके द्वारा मैं कह सकता हूं आपकी भावनाओं का जो प्रकटाव है उसको भी मैं सरकार तक पहुंचा सकता हूं । आपने स्वयं उसको पहुंचा दिया है, गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, वह सोचें इस बात को और कुछ करें । मैं तो दो मिनट में कह सकता हूं कि जितना डर से डरोगे, डर उतना बढ़ता जायेगा । हमेशा डर डर के जाने से निकलता है । और जिन्दगी में मौत एक दफा आती है, बारबार नहीं आती है और देने वाला भी भगवान होता है । और मारने वाला कोई नहीं है । किसके हाथ में लिखा है कि एक करोड़ को कोई मार देगा ? यह एक भुलावा है अगर किसी के दिमाग में हो तो न वह मार सकता है, और न कोई और मार सकता है । पैदा नहीं हुए मारने वाले । मारने वाला तो एक ऊपर वाला है, वही मारता है ।

यह भारतवर्ष आपका, मेरा और सबका है । हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है इसके प्रति । अगर हम आज महसूस नहीं कर सकते तो जन्मभूमि को खतरा है । फिर हम क्या करेंगे ? इसलिये आपके हाथ मजबूत, यह सारा सदन आपके साथ है और आप बोलिये कि क्या करना चाहते हैं, या करना चाहेंगे यह बतायें । आज बतायेंगे या कल बतायेंगे जब आप चाहो बताओ, लेकिन काम करके बताओ यह सदन की अभिव्यक्ति है ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I have heard your direction as well as the views of the hon. House and the hon. Members. I have read the unfortunate statement which has been made by Shri Bhindranwale. I would collect all the facts and I request you to allow me to make a statement on Monday on this subject.

---

**12.42 Hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Notifications under Finance Act, Estate Duty Act, Customs Act, and Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the table :—

(1) A copy of the Foreign Travel Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 874 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1983 together with an

explanatory memorandum, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7115/83.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 841 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1983 regarding exemption of the money payable under the Army Group Insurance Scheme or the the Navy Group Insurance Scheme or the Air Force Group Insurance Scheme from Levy of Estate Duty under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7116/83.]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 859 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Hong Kong Dollars into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of Notification No. 282-Customs dated the 1st October, 1983, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7117/83.]

(4) A copy of Order (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 783 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1983 making certain amendments in the order published in Notification No. S.O. 434 (E) regarding the continuation of the term of the Eighth Finance Commission issued under proviso to article 280 of the Constitution read with the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7118/83.]

**Review on and Report of Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., Bombay for 1982, Man Made Textiles Research Association, Surat for 1981-82, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE : (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7119/83.]

(2) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Man Made Textiles Research Association, Surat for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Man Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 1981-82.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7120/83.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions by the Government on the working of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, for the year 1981-82.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7121/83.]

**Notifications under Export Quality Control and Inspection) Act and Report of and Review on Control Silk Board Bangalore for 1982-83**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—

(i) The Export of Double Warp Jute Tarpaul in Cloth and Bag, and Double Warp Jute Canvas Cloth and Bag (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 3270 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1983.

(ii) The Export Inspection Agency (Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 659 in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1983.

(iii) The Export of De-Oiled Rice Bran (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 3683 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October 1983.

(iv) The Export of Beche-de-mer (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 3915 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983.

(v) The Export of Basmati Rice (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 3916 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983.

(vi) The Export of Safety Razor blades (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 4073 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1983. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7122/83.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 under section 12-A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.

(3) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Accounts* of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7123/83.]

---

**12.44 hrs.**

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1983-84**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Sir, on behalf of my colleague, I beg to present a statement (Hindiand English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1983-84.

---

**12.45 hrs.**

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising out of reported training camps for training of extremists of Punjab in the neighbouring areas of the State**

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up Calling Attention. Shri Sudhir Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported training camps for training of extremists of Punjab in its neighbouring areas."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, Government have received reports about the holding of train-

*The Annual Accounts were laid on the Table on the 26th August, 1983.

ing camps in the recent past in the State neighbouring Punjab. Since June 1983, out of a total of 14 such camps, 6 have been held in Jammu & Kashmir and 2 in Himachal Pradesh. While these camps are ostensibly intended for training in religious matters, it has been reported that inflammatory speeches preaching secessionist and sectarin views were made. It is understood that in some of these comps, training in arms and wielding of lathis etc. was imparted and terrorist methods were e-ulogised. It has been further reported that in these camps the participants were exhorted to procure licensed or unlicensed arms. It has also been reported that the Chief Minister of J & K met the participants of one of the camps. According to some reports with the Government consignment of arms brought from a neighbouring country has reached some organisers of these camps in Guru Nanak Niwas, Amritsar.

The concerned State Governments have been asked to take necessary steps in this regard. In the case of Jammu & Kashmir, since a large number of camps were held in that State, the State Government has been addressed a number of times to take adequate measures. Their response is awaited. The situation is under close watch.

I have seen the reports about the resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Shiromani Akali Dal at its meeting held on 29th November, 1983. The Resolution reiterates the party's faith for seeking a negotiated settlement on all issues while reaffirming its resolve to conduct struggles. Government have always been willing to hold negotiations for meaningful settlement, but a settlement should not be a one sided one. It should be acceptable to all parties and States concerned.

The same resolution states that if the party's demands were not conceded by January 26, 1984, Shiromani Akali Dal would announce the next programme. It should be noted that every time S.A. Dal announces a date line it is for an important National Day. It is hoped that wiser counsels will prevail with the Akali Leadership and they will not encourage activities which impair National unity and integrity.

**12.48 Hrs.**

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a Calling Attention.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There should be calm in this House, there should be a proper debate on the statement. This is a serious matter. Calm should be restored in the House.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Movelikara) : Sir, you do not get the report from the Ministry. But still House is discussing. The Minister has not got the report from Jammu and Kashmir. Then, what is the use of discussing it. Let us have a thorough and a detailed discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to have a thorough discussion you please give a separate notice. Let this not be insisted now. This calling Attention is already on the agenda and those hon. Members whose names have come in the ballot will feel aggrieved.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : If you allow a discussion now then it will be a pretext for refusing a detailed discussion latter on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give a separate notice.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : You assure us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes. Yes. You can have a discussion. Now, Mr. Giri.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am not allowing anybody. Nothing to go on record without my permission.

Let me submit. I have received a note from the speaker that this Calling Attention may be deferred for the present. This can be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. When a discussion again is allowed all these Members whose names are

**Not recorded.

there in the Calling Attention shall also be given a chance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : No, Sir. This is not acceptable. The situation is moving very fast and, as such, it is not a question of one-time discussion. There is bound to be more discussion later on. So, whatever has to be said today may be allowed. The Home Minister is going to make a statement on Monday and on the basis of that we can have further discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, you have received a note from the Speaker. We understand the spirit of it but since the present Calling Attention has come for discussion today I think it should continue. As more material would be coming in future the House can debate later on also. So, I think, we should continue with it.

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता** (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में.....

**12.55 Hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आपका मैसेज आया था उसके विषय में मेरा सुझाव यह था, अभी जीरो अवर में आप ने देखा कि पंजाब के ऊपर लोगों की क्या भावनाएं हैं, मैं सोचता था कि अभी जो कालिंग अटेंशन का विषय है उस पर डिस्कशन हो ले तो उससे सरकार को नये मुद्दों पर नये सिरे से दृष्टिपात करने का मौका मिलेगा। बहुत से सुझाव आएंगे और, उन सुझावों पर विचार करने का मौका मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : देखिए, आप की बगैर मर्जी के तो मुझे कुछ करना नहीं है। आपकी सब की मर्जी होगी, आप पांच आदमियों के नाम इस पर लिखे हुए हैं, आप देख लें कि उस में ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है तो ज्यादा फायदे की बात सदन की बात है, लेकिन अगर आप मानिएगा तो मैं आपको मजबूर करने वाला नहीं हूं। आप को पता है मैं तो प्रजातंत्र पर चलता हूं (**व्यवधान**)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : तो दोबारा डिस्कशन और कहें तो और करवा दूंगा आप से सलाह करके।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी** : मन्डे को मन्त्री महोदय वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं, उस पर आप चर्चा करवा सकते हैं और परिस्थिति भी बदलती जाने वाली है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI P.C. SETHI : That is a different subject. This is a different subject.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, the statement that will come on Monday is different.

...(**व्यवधान**)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : एक मिनट मेरी बात सुनिए। हरीश जी, रुकिए जरा।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Your suggestion that that should be discussed, instead of carrying on with Calling Attention, is better.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं तो कहता हूं कि आप को पांचो को बोलने का समय उसमें भी दूंगा। आगे डिस्कशन करते रहें।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : नहीं मानते तो फिर देखेंगे कि दोबारा कौन सा डिस्कशन होता है। कौन सा कोई तूफान उठ रहा है ? अगर सारा हाउस कहेगा तो दोबारा करूंगा।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस को अगर मैं डिस्कशन में कन्वर्ट कर दूं। और आज ही करवा दूं फिर ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir. Two things are involved

in this issue. One is Brahmachari ; another is Bhindranwale. There can be two separate discussions. Today we are discussing this thing.

MR. SPEAKER : This is neither here nor there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is no Brahmachari, there is no Swami in this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He will come indirectly.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : न स्वामी है न ब्रह्मचारी है, दोनों नहीं हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I don't think how these two things come in ; they are neither here nor there.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : नहीं, है ही नहीं ।

**श्री बूटा सिंह** : न जाने उन के मन में क्या हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : वह अन्दर है उनके मन में ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : हमारे मन में यह है कि आज इस पर चर्चा हो जाय ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : तो आज इसको डिस्कशन में कन्वर्ट कर दें ? आज ही कर दें ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : नहीं साहब, ऐसे ही चलने दें ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You have listed it in the Calling Attention notice. There is the convention of the House. If it is same subject, it is different. Here the subjects are different. That is why I say, let us not mix up,

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, may I just point out this ? Some of the hon. Members have tabled their Motion under Rule 193, 184 etc. and they wanted to be included in the list of those who have to participate in this discussion. Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty may have something up his sleeve ; he may wish to say something ; others may want to say something ; I would request you to allow those Members also, that is, those whose names are there, to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : It can be turned into discussion after on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The subjects are different, Sir.

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी** (हिसार) : कालिंग अटेंशन को बहस में कैसे बदल देंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : हमेशा बदलते रहे हैं ।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you cannot convert it the two subjects are different.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dandavate there is not much of a difference. I think there is not much of a difference in it.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a slight difference.

MR. SPEAKER : We can first allow all these five. Then others will take part in the discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Let them be called first. Let those people listed in the Calling Attention be called first.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You can give preference to those whose names have come.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. What we do is this.

We can start it now and whatever remains at 3.30 PM can be taken up after 6 O clock.

**13.00 Hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at six minutes past Fourteen [of the Clock.*

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *In the Chair*)

## TRANSFORMER AND SWITCHGEAR LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof and to modernise and augment the production of transformers, switchgears and other allied electrical equipments by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued supply of the aforesaid articles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infra-structure thereof and to modernise and augment the production of transformers, switchgears and other allied electrical equipments by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued supply of the aforesaid articles which are assential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I introduce the Bill.†

## STATEMENT RE TRANSRFORMER AND SWITCHGEAR LTD. (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFORMER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, I seek you permission to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving a reasons for immediate legislation by the Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983.

---

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 5th December, 1983 will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1983.
3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the Textile Undertakings (Taking over Management) Bill, 1983.
4. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1983-84.
5. Discussion on the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 Mid-term-Appraisal.
6. Consideration and passing of :—
   (i) The Lepers (Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshad-

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II, section 2, dated 2.12.1983.
†Introduced with the recommendation of this Previlent.

weep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh Repeal) Bill, 1983.

(ii) The Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1983.

**श्री दिगम्बर सिंह** (मथुरा) : सभापति जी, मैं अगले सप्ताह विचार के लिये दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं—

1. उत्तर प्रदेश में वृन्दावन देश का प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थान है। जितने मंदिर अकेले वृन्दावन में हैं उतने देश के सब तीर्थ स्थानों में नहीं हैं। हजारों मन्दिर हैं। लाखों तीर्थ यात्री देश विदेश से यहां दर्शन करने आते हैं वहां यमुना नदी पर पुल नहीं है उसकी विशेष आवश्यकता है। भारत सरकार और प्रदेशीय सरकारों के मंत्री और नेता जब कभी वहां जाते हैं तो शीघ्र पुल बनने का आश्वासन देते हैं। प्रदेश की सरकार कहती है कि भारत सरकार इसके लिये अनुदान नहीं देती।

2. मथुरा वृन्दावन और गोकुल के पास यमुना नदी बहती है। उसका पानी बहुत गंदा है। उसमें तमाम गन्दे पानी के नाले और नालियाँ गिरती हैं। इसके कारण बीमारी फैल रही है। उस समस्या के हल करने के लिये भारत सरकार के मंत्री निरीक्षण भी कर आये थे। उन्होंने एक नई दिल्ली में बैठक बुलाई थी और 31 अक्टूबर, 83 को पुन: बैठक करने वाले थे। किंतु अभी तक बैठक नहीं बुलाई।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : I would like the following items to be included in the List of Business for next week :

(1) Lok Sabha has passed the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill Yesterday. However even the draft of the comprehensive Bill on amended Dowry Prohibition Act is not circulated.

Both the Joint Committee on Criminal Law and Dowry Prohibition Act have recommended setting up of faimly courts and special courts. The Home Minister has assured the House that the family courts would be set up.

I would request that the comprehensive Dowry Prohibition Bill and the concrete proposal of family courts be taken up for discussion next week.

(2) Our country is proud of the performance of our cricketers and the number of cricket fans is increasing daily.

Has the Government taken into consideration the total number of people who watch criket matches either in the stadium or on TV and listen to the radio commentary, resulting in the loss of man-hours which could have been fruitful for productive work ?

I would request the Government to come forward with a proposal to declare Saturday and Sunday as holidays for cricket matches, and reduce the period of the cricket matches from five to one or two days only.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I would like the following two items to be included in the List of Business for next week :

(1) Government should take adequate steps to ensure that the growing politician-criminal nexus is broken. At the level of representation in the Assemblies, there are many MLAs with criminal records. Government should publish a list of all MLAs with party affiliation who have been charged by the Police with criminal breaches of law, or convicted in criminal cases. (*Interruptions*)

The National Slums Policy was promised to Parliament by the then Minister for Works, Mr. P.C. Sethi in 1980. Now almost four years are over, and the policy of slums amenities on Central Government lands is yet to be formulated.

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी** (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, आने वाले सप्ताह की कार्यसूचा में नीचे लिखे विषयों को चर्चा के लिए जोड़ा जाए—

(1) "हिसार टेक्सटाईल मिल में लंबे अरसे से हड़ताल चल रही है, मजदूर

भूखे मर रहे हैं, मिल चालू किया जाए तथा मजदूरों की उचित मांगें मनवाई जाएं।"

(2) "हरियाणा में अनगिनत लोगों को आंखों के गलत ढंग के आपरेशन से अंधे और काणे कर दिये गये। यह एक जुर्म है, जिसकी चर्चा सदन में जरूरी है।"

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I want the following issue to be included in the next week business in the Lok Sabha commencing from 5.12.1983.

The Jammu & Kashmir State is an integral part of India and the Constitution of India accorded a special status to this State through Article 370. The said Article envisaged obviously political and economic advancement of the State. It was expected that pursuant to the State's constitutional relationship, special attention would be paid to its overall development. This has not unfortunately happened over the years. Since independence the State had not come on the industrial map at all. One cannot imagine that, there has been a deliberate attempt at that but one cannot escape to notice the lapse. Otherwise, how can the Union Government justify a share for the J & K State being as abysmally low as 0.06 per cent of the total investment of Rs. 25504.43 crores having been invested in the country's public sector industries during the post-independence period.

A discussion on this problem could clarify issues and the Central Government would be in a better position to appreciate the State's aspirations for progress.

**श्री विजय कुमार यादव** (नालंदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं 2.12.83 की कार्यसूची के मद सं० 7 में निम्नलिखित विषयों को शामिल कर आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में शामिल करने का अनुरोध करता हूं :—

1. नालंदा (बिहार) विश्वविद्यालय प्राचीनतम ऐतहासिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय था जहां विदेशों से छात्र-अध्ययन के लिये आते थे। इसके खंडहर अभी भी उस प्राचीन गौरव की याद दिलाते हैं।

इस क्षेत्र एवं बिहारवासियों की एक लंबे अरसे से मांग है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा करने के लिये नालंदा में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाये।

2. यूं तो बिहार राज्य का पिछड़ापन देश में एक समस्या है जिसकी घोर उपेक्षा हो रही है। पर नालंदा जिला एवं इसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र और भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सर्वे के अनुसार यह क्षेत्र रैन शेडो क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। सिंचाई के लिये कोई निरंतर बहने वाली नदी नहीं है तथा जमीन के भीतर का जल भी लगातार सुखाड़ के कारण समाप्त हो रहा है। नालंदा जिले के सामने कृषि चौपट हो जाने तथा भूमि मरू भूमि बन जाने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है।

गंगा नदी से नहर निकालकर सोन नदी के नहर का विस्तार कर तथा ढाढर-तिलैया योजना के द्वारा नालंदा जिला में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की गारंटी की जा सकती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ही संभव हो सकता है।

इन दोनों विषयों को आगामी सप्ताह के अजेंडा में जोड़ना चाहता हूं।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : India has been consistent in supporting the cause of Palestinian people and it has been its honest and sincere endeavour to see that areas subjugated after 1956 by Isreal revacated by it and that freedom with self-respect is ensured to the people of Palestine wtth which lies the security, safety and peace of the entire Middle-East and the world. Under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of India, the Non-Aligned Summit is exploring the goal of long cherished solution to this problem. Unfortunately growth in belligerency and communal and sectarian enmities fomented by Israeli invasion in Lebanon compounded with internal feud and factional fights in P.L.O. have inflicted untold miseries on the people of Lebanon and Palestinians. The ceasefire in Tripoli between rival groups of P.L.O. have given a ray of hope, but who knows it may prove a short ived experience.

India as the Chairperson of Non-Aligned Summit has a great role to play for the restoration of peace and unity in the PLO ranks and building a cordial relationship between the PLO leader Yassar Arafat and President Hafix Assed of Syria. India with its commanding position in the community of nations must see to it that peace loving forces Israel to vacate its aggression from Lebanon and occupied territories of Palestine and rank and file of PLO short of any differences moves forward to the ultimate goal of freedom to its people, the Palestinians.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** (उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारिता के सम्पन्न होने जा रहे चुनावों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को मताधिकार दिया है जिन्होंने सहकारी समितियों के ऋणों की अदायगी नहीं की है। रिजर्व बैंक के निर्देशों का पालन न करते हुए जिसमें रिजर्व बैंक ने कहा है कि सहकारी संस्थाओं के चुनाव में डिफाल्टरों को खड़े होने का अधिकार नहीं है। किन्तु देश में मध्य प्रदेश ही ऐसा राज्य है जहां सहकारी संस्थाओं में "डिफाल्टर" सदस्यों को मताधिकार दिया गया है।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आवश्यक निर्देश दे जिससे सहकारिता को दिगभ्रमित होने से बचाया जा सके।

2. विगत कई महीनों से इन्दौर का होप टेक्सटाइल मिल बंद कर दिया गया है। जिसके कारण कई-कई हजार मजदूर बेकार और बेरोजगार हैं।

होप टैक्सटाइल मिल को प्रारम्भ करने के लिये राज्य सरकार के प्रयास अपर्याप्त हैं जिसके कारण श्रमिकों में रोष और असंतोष है।

ऐसी स्थिति में होप टेक्सटाइल इन्दौर को शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार पर्याप्त सहायता दे तथा देश में टेक्सटाइल मिलों के कार्यकरण में सुधार का विषय आगामी सप्ताह की सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाये।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I want the following two issues to be included for discussion for next week :

(i) According to a study, as many as 195 ordinances were promulgated in one day in 1976 and 225 at one go in 1977 in Bihar.

There cannot be any doubt that the manner in which the Bihar Government, since 1971 have sought to keep hundreds of Ordinances alive year after year, has made a mockery of the intention of these who framed the basic law since they provided for promulgation of ordinances only as extraordinary measures with a limited life.

This is a subversion of the due process of law making. It is a matter of great regret that the Central Government have too accorded sanction for the repromulgated ordinances, whenever this has been necessary.

(ii) The Government of West Bengal have been urging upon the Government to enact a law to ban private financing and investment firms and thereby empower the State Governments to attach the property of such firms. This plea was made in March, 1982 following the State's action against Sanchaita Investment.

In the absence of such legislation numerous other unscrupulous financing and investment agencies continue to carry on their business. The urgency of the matter is underlined by the fact that the State Government could not attach the 'benami' property bought by the owners of the Sanchaita Investments with the depositors' money.

It is therefore necessary for the House to know if such legislation is in the offing.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** (हरिद्वार) : अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में मैं निम्नलिखित मामला सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूं। कृपया सम्मिलित करने का कष्ट करें।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि देश भर में भट्टा मालिकों ने मजदूरों की कुछ मांगों को ले कर हड़ताल कर रखी है। ईंटों की कमी के कारण ईंट उपभोक्ताओं को तीन सौ रुपये हजार की जगह 450 रुपये हजार ईंट खरीदनी पड़ रही है। यही नहीं, लाखों भट्टा मजदूर हाथ पर

हाथ रखे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। उनके बच्चे रोटियों के लिये तरस रहे हैं।

अगर इस वर्ष भट्टा मालिकों की हड़ताल रही तो देश का विकास भी रुक जाएगा। ईंटें और ज्यादा महंगी हो जाएंगी। भट्टा मजदूर भूखे मर जाएंगे। इसलिए इस पर विचार होना जरूरी है।

**श्री बूटासिंह** : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य जो सुझाव देते हैं उनको हाउस की जो बिजिनैस एडवाइजी कमेटी है उसके सामने रखा जाता है और वहां बैठ कर फैसला होता है और उसके बाद समय दिया जाता है। बहुत सी बातें जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कही हैं बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। उन में से कुछ तो ऐसी हैं जो कि आगामी सप्ताह में डिसकशन के लिये आ सकती है और उस में शामिल हैं। कुछ ऐसी हैं जिन को उस समिति के सामने ले जाना जरूरी है। मैं उनको उसके सामने रखने की कोशिश करूंगा और उनके ऊपर भी चर्चा हो सकेगी तो करवाने की कोशिश करूंगा।

एक बात सोज साहब ने कही है। मैं समझता हूं कि राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिये उन्होंने वह कही है। यह कहना कि 35 वर्ष में जम्मू काश्मीर में इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये, डिवेलेपमेंट के लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ और जिस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को जिम्मेवार उन्होंने ठहराया है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में तथ्य जो है उसको मैं सदन के सामने रखूं। उन्होंने बिल्कुल उलटी बात कही है। 35 बरस तक वहां किस पार्टी का राज्य रहा है, किस ने वहां हकूमत की है और उस हकूमत ने क्या जम्मू काश्मीर के लोगों की वहबूदी के लिये किया यह तो वहां के लोग या वहां की सरकार ही बता सकती है। वहां के लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि क्या कुछ वहां हुआ और क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसके बारे में किस ढंग से यहां चर्चा हो सकती है इसको आप देखें। मुझे ऐतराज नहीं है। सदस्य चाहें तो हम इस विषय पर या जो जम्मू काश्मीर में डिवेलेपमेंट के काम हुए हैं, उन पर चर्चा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन फाइव ईअर प्लान का मिड टर्म एप्रेजल सदन के सामने आ रहा है। माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहें तो उसमें यह सब कुछ कह सकते हैं। लेकिन एक चीज जरूर है। यह कहना गलत है कि जम्मू काश्मीर का डिवेलेपमेंट नहीं हुआ है। कितना होना चाहिये था और जितना होना चाहिये था हुआ या नहीं हुआ, इस में अन्तर हो सकता है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह भी देखना होगा कि वहां के इनफ्लुएन्शल पोलिटिक्ल पर-संज ने अपनी जायदादें कितनी बढ़ाई हैं और गरीबों की क्या हालत है।

**श्री आचार्य भगवान देव** (अजमेर) : उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये।

**श्री बूटासिंह** : मंत्रियों के महल बन गये हैं (**व्यवधान**) उन्होंने राजनीतिक दृष्टि से यह बात कही है इसलिये मुझे यह कहना पड़ा है।

**प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज** : मंत्री जी की मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं। लेकिन उन्होंने एक लफ्ज बहुत ही गलत बोला है। उन्होंने कहा है कि सदन में मैंने जो तजवीज रखी है यह मैंने इसलिये रखी है कि उसका पोलिटिक्ल एडवांटेज मैं लेना चाहता हूं, इस में मेरी पोलिटिक्ल गर्ज है। जो फिगर मैंने बताई है यह फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की कोट की हुई है। उन्होंने खुद बताया है कि हमारे मुल्क में 25,500 करोड़—

**پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز** : منتری جن کی میں بڑے عزت کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن انہوں نے ایک لفظ بہت ہی غلط بولا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ سدن میں میں نے جو تجویز رکھی ہے، یہ میں نے اس لئے رکھی ہے کہ اس کا پالیٹکل ایڈوانٹیج میں لینا چاہتا ہوں اس میں میری پالیٹکل غرض ہے۔ جو فیگر میں نے بتائی ہیں یہ فائننس منسٹر کی کوٹ کی ہوئی ہے۔ انہوں نے خود بتایا ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں ۲۵۵۰۰ کروڑ.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : This cannot be discussed here. Why do you not give a motion for discussion ?

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** : भट्टों की जो स्ट्राइक चल रही है उसमें कई लाख मजदूर भूखों मर रहे हैं और सात दिसम्बर को वे लोग वोट क्लब पर प्रदर्शन भी करने जा रहे हैं—

**श्री बूटा सिंह** : माननीय सदस्य ने इसके बारे में पिछली बार भी कहा था । वर्क्स और हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री का भट्टों के साथ बहुत ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है । मैंने स्वयं फैडरेशन के लोगों को, पदाधिकारियों को बुलाया अपने आफिस में, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पदाधिकारियों को बुलाया । हमने ट्राइपाटाइट मीटिंग करने का फैसला किया है जो कि मैं समझता हूं जल्दी हो जाएगी जिस में जो भी भ्रम भट्टा ओनर्ज के मन में हैं, उनका हम स्पष्टीकरण कर देंगे ताकि भट्टा उद्योग बंद न हो ।

---

**14.30 hrs.**

## DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT *RE* SITUATION ARISING OUT OF REPORTED TRAINING CAMPS FOR TRAINING OF EXTREMISTS OF PUNJAB IN THE NEIGHBOURING AREAS OF THE STATE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up discussion under Rule 193. Shri Sudhir Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Punjab situation has assumed tremendous importance in the present perspective of India. On the one side, the Akalis stand to get their demands fulfilled but they have not yet been able to do so, and on the other hand, the Central Government is adopting delaying tactics to thwart all the efforts made by the Akalis and the opposition Members. In this situation, thousands of lives have been affected, high police officials have been killed, innocent passengers have been brought down from the buses and shot down to death. Not only that, shops have been looted and all these terrorist activities have been let loose there. In this situation, all the Opposition parties have thrown their support to the Government as well as to the Akalis to come to an amicable and reasonable settlement. But in spite of that, the Central Government, led by Mrs. Gandhi, has been accusing the Opposition parties that they are not devoting their proper attention towards the solution of the Punjab problem. The Punjab problem is no doubt a very complicated problem. It has to be solved on the negotiating table and it has to be solved by all amicable means. Territorist activities or any sort of coercion will not go towards the solution of the problem.

The demands of the Akali Dal are very clear—some demands are economic, some are religious, some are political and some are territorial. Some demands are not new at all, they were posed as early as in 1960 when late Tara Singh led the Akali movement to form Punjabi Suba on the basis of Punjabi language. Those demands still remain unfulfilled and should also be fulfilled but I am not going into the details of the demands. The violence has been let loose in such a proportion that not only the people of Punjab are gravely concerned about it, the whole nation has been very much alarmed. So, the situation demands concerned efforts on the part of the Central Government as well as the law seek people of the whole nation. No patriot in India can remain silent when he finds the statement made by Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, that they are in foreign hands working behind the terrorist activities in Punjab. Again, our Home Minister the other day made a statement on the Floor of this House that some sort of training camps have been established in the areas bordering Punjab. So, we have to take it very seriously. What has been said in this regard, I am quoting from one newspaper.

In THE TRIBUNE date 13.11.83 there is a news report :

> "The Congress (I) General Secretary, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today alleged that extremists in Punjab were being trained in Pakistan and Srinagar."

Again he says:

> "Recalling the harassment and arrest Congress (I) workers in connec-

tion with the Kashmir Bandh on November 7, Mr Gandhi said that these were examples of unabashed interference of big powers in the affairs of small nations."

Again, Shri B.D. Pande, Governor of Punjab, made a statement on 1st November 1983. According to HINDUSTAN TIMES dated 3.11.83.

"He (Shri B.D. Pande) is understood to have pointed out that the activities of extremists ought to be treated separately from normal crime in the State. There was a tendency to brand normal criminal activity as the handiwork of extremists, who were politically motivated."

The news report funther says :

"Curiously, even the former Congrews (I) Ministers, who were dismissed after the promulgation of President's Rule, are said to be carrying on propaganda surreptitiously that the removal of Mr Darbara Singh had not brought about any material change in the situation. According to them, the activities of the extremists were continuing unabated even though the paramilitary forces has been vested with special powers, which had been denied to the State Government when Mr Darbara Singh was in power."

Now I am quoting from THE HINDUSTAN TIMES dated 14th Nov. 1983 ;

"The Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah had denied the allegations that extremists from Punjab were being trained in the State. Apparently referring to Congress-I General Secretary Rajiv Gandhi's statement yesterday that training to Punjab extremists was being imparted in camps in Jammu and Kashmir, the Chief Minister said such allegations were being made to tarnish the image of the State Government.

In a statement issued here today he said not a single such camp had been set up in the State. He alleged the Congress-I leaders were making these allegations to create an atmosphere of uncertainty and prepare ground for destabiliastion of the elected government in the State."

In the background of all these things, Sant Longowal has made a statement, which appears in THE TRIBUNE of 11th Nov.

"The Akali Dal chief, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal today charged Mrs. Indira Gandhi with 'inciting communal tension in Punjab.

Reacting to ber statement of Kurukshetra yesterday in which she held the Akalis responsible for the trouble in the State, he said that Mrs Gandhi was trying to get 'cheap publicity' by making 'baseless' charges. A person of her stature should not resort to such 'gimmicks'."

Again, coming to the portion as reported in PATRIOT dated November 22,1983- I am not quoting all these things, but I am quoting below the relevant portion ;

"Jammu and Kashmir Government today decided to refer the case regarding seizure of 615 guns to Interpol as it involved the most offensive arms trade.

"According to highly placed official sources, the State police today sent a special team to Delhi to arrest some Brahmachari"-I am not mentioning his name.

"A request was also made to the Delhi police to help in the arrest of the Brahmachari as, according to Jammu police evidence had come during interrogation of arrested persons that arms were being smuggled to extremists in Punjab and dacoits in Chambal valley from here."

Sir, I am laying stress only on this report.

Also, yesterday two buses were hijacked in the campus of the college in Punjab and those two buses have been burnt down. The students have said that they were doing so in protest against the burning down of a Gurudwara in Rajasthan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But that has been denied.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Now, Sir, the responsibility for creating such a chaotic condition in Punjab has been laid at the doortsep of the extremists. But who are these extremists ? Who are the guiding force behind these extremists?The newspaper report says that there is one Bhindranwale and this Bhindranwale is the source of all inspiration and incitement behind these things. The Congress (I) leaders both in the Capital and in Punjab nourished and nutured this Bhindranwale to subserve their petty party interests.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Giri, the subject is different, but you are only talking on...

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : But you have allowed me under Rule 193.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But your time is up. I have already given you 15 minutes. I can give you another five minutes.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I doubt whether there are Congress (I) leaders who are linked with this Bhindranwale in order to create trouble keeping an eye on the ensuing elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How many times you are repeating this ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I will now put the questions to the hon. Minister to answer. In the face of all these incidents and reports, the view of the hon. Minister is to be considered. Here I would like to quote from the statement of hon. Minister. As regards the training camps in adjoining areas of Punjab, the hon. Minister said :

> "The Government have received reports about the holding of training camps in the recent past in the State neighbouring Punjab. Since June 1983, out of a total of 14 such camps 6 have been held in Jammu & Kashmir and 2 in Himachal Pradesh. While these camps are ostensibly in ended for train ing in religious matters, it has been reported that inflammatory speeches preaching secessionist and sectarian views were made."

My point is that there are 14 such training camps in the adjoining areas of Punjab. But the hon. Minister has only mentioned 6 camps in Jammu & Kashmir and 2 in Himachal Pradesh. But there are 6 other camps. Where are these camps located ? Why has the hon. Minister kept these things from our view ? We want to know. Is it a fact that since those States are ruled by the Congress (I) people, if the camps are set up there, those camps are to be kept secret from our view ?

I want answer to these questions.

The hon. Minister has emphasised the fact that the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir participated in some functions in those camps. Our apprehension is that the Central Government have singled out Jammu and Kashmir Government with the intention of dislodging that Government because the Government there is being run by the Opposition Parties. In the past the Central Government had dislodged properly and democratically elected Governments-in Kerala and other States.

M. CHAIRMAN : From the subject of training of extremists you have come to this subject !

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : They are using this forum to dislodge Jammu and Kashmir Government.

As regards the extremists activities a Report has come out in the press that the Shiva Gun Factory in Jammu and Kashmir has been raided by that Government and the police have found about 500 foreign made guns. But the Jammu and Kashmir Government have sought the help of the Central Government to refer the matter to INTERPOL for investigation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken eighteen minutes.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Hon. Minister may kindly let us know whether the Central Government is ready to refer the matter of Shiva Gun Factory to the INTERPOL ?

The solution of the Punjab problem lies not in coercion or in any kind of terrorist activities. We think a negotiating table can

bring about peace in Punjab. That is the only way out.

I demand that Government should publish white paper as regards extremists and other happenings in Punjab and outside Punjab. Is Government ready to publish a white paper ? Laying of accusations on one shoulder or the other shoulder will not help.

I once again press for a white paper to be published by the Gaverment dealing with all the pros and cons of the terrorist activities in Punjab and outside Punjab.

**श्री हरीश रावत** (अल्मोड़ा) : अविष्ठाता महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो बयान अभी संसद के सम्मुख पेश किया है, उसमें जम्मू-काश्मीर और कुछ और भागों में उग्रवादियों द्वारा ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस लगाए जा रहे हैं, उनका खुलासा दिया है ।

मान्यवर, मुझे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से एक शिकायत है । इससे पहले इस सदन में जब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछा गया कि क्या इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस की आपको जानकारी है ? उस वक्त उन्होंने मना कर दिया था । जब कि हकीकत यह है कि 1981 से इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस जम्मू और काश्मीर में लगाए जा रहे हैं। इन ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस को एक से अधिक उग्रवादी सिक्ख नेताओं के द्वारा भिंडरावाले या तथाकथित उनकी विचारधारा से सहमति रखने वाले लोगों के द्वारा एड्रैस किया जाता रहा है । इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस में एक सिक्ख नौजवान, जिसको बरगलाकर वहां ले जाया गया, की हत्या हुई । यह अपने आप में एक तथ्य है, एक बार नहीं इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस जिन की शुरूआत 25 दिसम्बर, 1982 से शुरू हुई और लगातार इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस वहां की सरकार की जानकारी में, वहां की सरकार के संरक्षण में आयोजित किए जाते रहे हैं ।

जम्मू-काश्मीर और पंजाब हमारे देश के बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और सैंसिटिव पार्ट हैं। जिस देश के साथ जिन भागों के साथ वहां की सीमा लगती है, उन क्षेत्रों में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता की स्थिति है और उनके खिलाफ एक प्रकार की बगावत चल रही है । हमारे देश के ध्यान को बंटाने के लिए इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस को तरजीह देकर, उनका सहारा लेकर, इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिससे हमारे देश की अखण्डता को भी खतरे में डाल सकते हैं । ऐसे समय में जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरकार का फर्ज था, नैतिक दायित्व था कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति के विषय में केन्द्र की सरकार को अवगत कराती ।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के बयान से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि जब जम्मू और काश्मीर की सरकार से पूछा गया कि क्या कोई ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस वहां आयोजित किए गए हैं ? तो उन्होंने अभी तक कोई खुलासा नहीं दिया । भारत के आईन के मुताबिक शपथ ग्रहण करके जो वहां मुख्य मंत्री बनें और वहां की सरकार बनी, उसका बुनियादी तौर पर देश की अखंडता और एकता को बनाए रखने का जिम्मा है । यदि वह क्वेरी का जवाब न दे, तो इससे निन्दनीय और दुखद बात कोई नहीं हो सकती है । मैं समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार इस माननीय सदन में पंजाब की घटनाओं पर, भिंडरावाले के स्टेटमेंट के विषय में जो अपना रोष व्यक्त किया जा रहा है, उसी प्रकार हमको अपने राजनीतिक बैरियर्स को तोड़कर जिस प्रकार से जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार ने घटनाओं के प्रति जो चुप्पी साध रखी है, उस पर भी हमको अपना आक्रोश व्यक्त करना चाहिए । इस प्रकार की घटनाओं के साथ हमारे जो विरोधी पक्ष के मित्र हैं, उनको भी किसी राजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में न देखकर आत्मीय चिन्तन करना चाहिए । यूनाइटेड फ्रण्ट पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य जिनका कि नम्बर मेरे से बाद बोलने के लिए हैं, उनसे भी मैं अपेक्षा करूंगा कि उनको भी इसके खिलाफ यहां साहस के साथ कहना चाहिए । जैसी कि उन्होंने पहले यहां पर उनकी गलतियों के बारे में प्वाइंट आउट किया

है और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार को जिस प्रकार का प्रश्रय यूनाइटेड फ्रण्ट के लोग दे रहे हैं और चन्द्रशेखर जी या दूसरी पार्टी के लोग दे रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ सदन में आवाज उठानी चाहिए।

**14.54 Hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

मान्यवर, इन ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस के मामले में यदाकदा पेपर्स और मैगजीन्स में भी कई प्रकार की बातें आई हैं, जिनकी ओर मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मान्यवर, इस समय जो सरकार जम्मू-काश्मीर के अन्दर है... उस सरकार की बुनियाद किस आधार पर है? यह सरकार उन लोगों के साथ सांठगांठ करके सत्ता में आई है जिनका हिन्दुस्तान की एकता में कभी विश्वास नहीं रहा। मेरा मतलब प्लैबिसाइट फ्रंट के लोगों से है जिनके तथाकथित नेता मौलवी मीरवाइज फारूक हैं। उनके साथ सांठगांठ करके जम्मू-काश्मीर की वर्तमान सरकार वहां पर कायम है। इसका प्रमाण इस बात से मिलता है कि सत्ता में आने के बाद वहां की सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से अपने गुर्गों के जरिये, जो पोलिटिकल टग्ज हैं उनके जरिये, जो वहां की प्रजातान्त्रिक शक्तियां हैं, जो काश्मीर की मजबूती में, उसकी बहबूदी में विश्वास रखती हैं, उनको पीटने की घटनायें हुई हैं, उस हुकूमत ने इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस के खिलाफ ही नहीं, बल्कि जब कभी वहां सैपेटिस्ट फोर्सेज ने सिर उठाया है, कभी कुछ नहीं कहा। इसका एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण मिलता है—जब वहां एक दिवसीय क्रिकेट मैच हो रहा था उस समय एक उग्रवादी संगठन के सहयोग से जिनको जमायते-तुल्बा, जमायते-इस्लाम या मुहाजे-आजादी के नाम से जानते हैं, बहुत भद्दा प्रदर्शन किया। मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस विषय का आज खुलासा करने की जरूरत है, इस विषय में इस सदन को बताने की जरूरत है कि किस प्रकार से कितने दिनों तक वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस विषय में चुप्पी रखी और जब इस बारे में देश में वातावरण बना, आवाज उठने लगी, तब एक बयान देकर अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री समझ ली। ये उग्रवादी लोग एक ट्रेनिंग कैम्प में गये थे, जब वे वहां से निकल कर श्रीनगर जाकर एक प्रोसेशन के रूप में वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से मिलने गये तो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने उन से भेंट की। यह बात मैं एक मैगजीन से कोट करना चाहता हूं—

> "After the conclusion of the camp, nearly 70 Sikh trainees reached Srinagar on July 22 and went in a procession to the Civil Secretariat raising pro-Khalistan and pro-Bhindranwale slogans. They presented a charter of demands to Dr. Farooq Abdullah who assured due consideration. Dr. Abdullah joined the volunteers when they raised pro-sikh slogans before disperting."

**14.57 Hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**आचार्य भगवान देव** (अजमेर) : कौन सा मैगजीन है और किस तारीख का है।

**श्री हरीश रावत** : यह दिल्ली रिकार्डर है और लेटेस्ट है, इसी महीने का है।

**श्री मधु दण्डवते** (राजापुर) : क्या टेप-रिकार्डर है?

**श्री हरीश रावत** : उस कला में तो आपके कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री माहिर हैं।

वहां से प्रकाशित "काश्मीर टाइम्स" में इस प्रकार का ब्यौरा छप चुका है। यह 8 जुलाई, 1983 का अखबार है, मैं इसको भी कोट करना चाहता हूं—यह मीर वाएज मौलवी मोहम्मद फारूक का स्टेटमेन्ट है। उन्होंने कहा है—

> "Mirwaiz Maulvi Mohammed Farooq, Chief of the Awami Action Committee, today appealed to the people of Kasmir to be prepared to defend themselves. Quoting verse from holy Qunan, the Mirwaiz said that Muslims could arm themselves in "jehad".

इस प्रसंग में उन्होंने कहा है कि केन्द्र के खिलाफ यदि हमको आर्म्ज रेजिस्टेंस भी स्टार्ट करना पड़े तो हमको करना चाहिये। किस की उपस्थिति में कहा ? यदि यह बात सिर्फ मीर वाएज फारुक ने कही होती तो हमको तकलीफ नहीं होती, लेकिन जिस व्यक्ति की मौजूदगी में यह बात कही गई वह जम्मू-काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री थे। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी उस मीटिंग में कहा था—

> "The Chief Minister, who spoke briefly after Mirwaiz, endorsed his views by saying that Mirwaiz had already told the people everything and he would not like "to add anything" to what he had already said."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue after 6 O' Clock we are now taking up the Private Members' Business from 3 to 5.30 P.M. Then, there is the Half-An Hour Discussion. I understand that it has already been announced that this can be takan up at 6 O' Clock. So, you must remain here to continue your speech.

---

**15.00 Hrs.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item, Private Members Business. Minister please.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You are trying to remark that the remaining portion of the Calling Attentions will be taken up after the discussion. Unfortunately, today it is not possible to sit beyond 6 O' Clock. Can it be taken up on the next working day ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, if the House agrees, well and good. Yes. It will be continued next Monday. Is it the pleasure of the House to concede the demand of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : He should consider our demands also on occasions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Jalil Abbasi.

---

**15.01 Hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBTRS, BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### Sixty-fifth Report

SHRI KAZI JALIL ABBASI (Domariaganj) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd November, 1983.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The que-s tion is :

> "That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd November, 1983."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

**15.03 Hrs.**

## RESOLUTION *RE* INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri E. Balanandan. He is not present. Since Shri Balanandan, the mover of the resolution is not present, his speech would be considered that it has been concluded.

Now I call upon other speakers.

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कभी कभी तो टाइम ज्यादा दे देते हैं लेकिन कभी कभी गड़बड़ भी कर देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much time you want ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Only half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Granted. All right.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : यह जो औद्योगिक रुग्णता यानी इन्डस्ट्रियल सिकनैस के बारे में प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, यह बहुत अच्छा है। पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा जो इन्डस्ट्रियल सिकनैस फैलाई जा रही है, उस की वजह से कितना बड़ा नुकसान हमारे देश के मजदूरों का और उत्पादन का हो रहा है, इस पर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। ये जितने पूंजीपति लोग हैं, ये जानबूझ कर इंडस्ट्री को सिक करते हैं। वे 85 90 परसैन्ट तक लोन आप की फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से ले लेते हैं और फिर इंडस्ट्री को सिक कर देते हैं। आप के अधिकारी भी इन से मिले हुए हैं और जितने भी यूनिट्स सिक होते हैं, उसके बाद जितने पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है, उतना पैसा उनको मिलता है और उस के बाद भी वह इंडस्ट्री या यूनिट सिक रहती हैं और उसकी सिकनैस नहीं जाती है। इस तरीके से करोड़ों रुपया वे फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से ले लेते हैं और उसके बाद भी स्थिति क्या है? स्थिति यह है कि दिन ब दिन यह सिकनैस बढ़ती ही जा रही है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I gave an amendment. I want first to move that amendment and then he must be allowed to speak. I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are right. I am uphold your point of order.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I beg to move :

That in the resolution.

*after* "employees" *insert*

" the root causc being the creation of rival unions of workers as also the emergence of musclemen as leaders"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now both the Resolution and the Amendment are before the House.

Mr. Vyas will continue his speech.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था इस तरीके से पूंजीपति अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को सिक करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा अपने खजाने में भर रहे हैं और देश में ब्लैक मनी क्रियेट कर रहे हैं।

हमारे कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब टेक्सटाईल इंडस्ट्रीज को देखते हैं। दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज को हमारे इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर साहब देखते हैं। आप देश में कोई भी इंडस्ट्री ले लीजिए चाहे कपड़े की ही, चाहे सीमेंट की हो, चाहे पेपर की हो, सब इंडस्ट्रीज के मालिक फ्राडुलेट तरीके से करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान भारत सरकार को पहुंचा रहे हैं। आपको इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इन पूंजीपतियों की आपकी फाइनेंशयल इंस्टीच्युशंस भी मदद करती हैं। आपकी जितनी भी फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीच्युशंस हैं वे सब इन पूंजीपतियों की दलाल हैं और जानबूझ कर इनको पैसा देते हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में एक मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल है। वह एक बहुत अच्छा यूनिट है। लेकिन उसका जो मालिक ** वह बराबर फ्राडुलेंट कार्य करता है। जब वह रुई खरीदता है तो उसमें भी गड़-बड़ करता है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He cannot make any allegation against a person unless he has given notice in writing to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : क्या आप उस पूंजीपति की मदद करना चाहते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, some enmity has developed between the two Rajasthan Members of Parliament.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : इस पूंजीपति का जो पिता था उसने भी इस मिल को सिक बनाया। उसके बाद करोड़ों रुपया राजस्थान सरकार और भारत सरकार ने उस पर खर्च किया। एक करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा रुपया

*Not recorded.

उसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट किया। उसके बाद इस मालिक ने अपने कब्जे में आने के बाद इस मिल में फिर फाड्डलेट कार्य शुरू कर दिये। रुई खरीदने में घपला, कपड़ा बेचने में घपला। लाखों रुपये के भयंकर घपले इसमें किये गये। इस मिल का एक हौजरी डिपार्टमेंट चलता है। उसमें दुनिया में मशहूर मीटेक्स बनियान बनती है। उसमें भी घपला किया हुआ है। उसकी रुई खरीदने में भी घपला किया जाता है और बनियान बेचने में भी घपला किया जाता है। इस तरीके से आपकी यूनिटें सिक बनायी जाती है और कड़ी मेहनत से कमाये हुए इस देश के करोड़ों रुपयों का ऐसे उद्योगपति दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। आप की मशीनरी उनसे मिली हुई है। उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है।

आपको याद होगा कि मैंने एक साल पहले इस पर प्रश्न उठाया था और कहा था कि किस प्रकार से इसने अपने असेट्स को वहां से ट्रांस्फर किया और उन असेट्स से कोटा के अन्दर एक सिनेमा हाल खड़ा किया। इस मिल के असेट्स इस मिल के मालिक द्वारा ट्रांस्फर किये जा रहे हैं और इस मिल को सिक बनाया जा रहा है। आपने उस समय यह जवाब दिया था कि इस को जो फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीच्युशंस पैसा देती हैं, उनकी इस सबको देखने की जिम्मेदारी है, आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। यहां पर इसके बारे में इतना कहने के बाद भी इस मिल को तीन करोड़ रुपया मिला। इस प्रकार से आपकी फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीच्युशंस जो डूबती हुई नावें हैं उनमें और भी पैसा लगाने की कोशिश करती हैं। इस प्रकार की हालत देश में आपकी फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीच्युशंस ने कर रखी है। जो देश में सिक यूनिट्स हैं वे पैसा लेकर अपने यूनिट्स को और भी सिक बनाते हैं और ब्लेक मनी पैदा करते हैं, यह स्थिति है। एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एवं बीबिंग मिल है। उसका मालिक सेठ झुंझुनवाला है। उस यूनिट से 3-4 इंडस्ट्री खड़ी कर ली हैं। दिल्ली में भी एक इंडस्ट्री है। एक खादीग्राम के नाम से भी इंडस्ट्री चल रही है। मोनापली हाउसेस में उसका नाम भी आने लगा है। आज वह सौ करोड़ के आस-पास मालिक हैं। यह उसने इसी मिल के जरिए से कमाया है। इस मिल के सारे असेट्स दूसरी जगह ट्रांस्फर कर दिए हैं और इस मिल को उसने सिक बना दिया है। 6 महीने पहले यह सिक हो गई और बंद हो गई। राज्य सरकार ने इसको वापिस खुलवाया। आज वह बिल्कुल बीमार की तरह चल रहा है। आज वहां 3000 मजदूर काम करते हैं लेकिन मुश्किल से सौ-दो सौ को ही काम मिल पाता है बाकी को ले आफ कर रखा है। बाकी किसी को काम नहीं दिया जाता। मजदूरों का शोषण किया जा रहा है। फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस का उस पर साढ़े 6 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। अब उसने राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एण्ड बीबिंग मिल का नाम बदल कर भीलवाड़ा स्पिनर्स रख दिया है। बाकी जो शेयरहोल्डर्स थे उन सबको धोखा देकर, सरकार को धोखा देकर अपने परिवार वालों के नाम पर नई इंस्टीट्यूशन कायम कर दी है। मैंने इस बारे में फाइनांस मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा था कि इस प्रकार से धोखा देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और समय रहते संभलिए। अपना पैसा बचाने की कोशिश कीजिए। मगर फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब का वही जवाब मिला कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है। हम इसको नहीं देख सकते हैं। इस प्रकार के ये फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं। सारा पैसा डूब जाये, बरबाद हो जाए लेकिन कार्यवाही कुछ नहीं करते। हमने कहा कि जितना पैसा दिया है सारा वसूल होना चाहिए, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इस प्रकार की स्थिति आज हो रही है। सरकार समय रहते इन पूंजिपतियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें।

कितनी इकाइयां रुग्ण हो गई हैं। भीलवाड़ा में 10-12 करोड़ रुपया छोटी-छोटी इकाइयों को लोन के रूप में दिया है। बैकवर्ड जिला

होने की वजह से बहुत सा पैसा सबसिडी के रूप में मिलता है। सबसिडी खाने के लिए लोग इस प्रकार की संस्थाएं बनाते हैं और सरकार से कर्ज लेकर सबसिडी खा जाते हैं और उसके बाद संस्थाओं को रुग्ण कर देते हैं। उनको ताला लगा दिया जाता है। उसके बाद वहां के मजदूरों की क्या हालत होती होगी, इसका अंदाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं।

सरकार चाहती है, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी चाहती हैं कि देश में लोगों को ज्यादा रोजगार उपलब्ध हो। इसलिए आपकी मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज है कि इस प्रकार की इन्डस्ट्रीज का पूरा ध्यान रखिए। लेकिन कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी जा रही। जितने बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे केवल इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था में लगे हुए हैं कि इन पूंजीपतियों की दलाली करो और कुछ न कुछ मिलता रहे। इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। अगर देश को ऊंचा उठाना है, रोजगार देना है, आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करना है तो इन पूंजीपतियों का ख्याल करिए। भारत सरकार जब कर्मशियल बेसिस पर इंडस्ट्री लगाती है तो बनिएं की तरह उस पैसे का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। ये सफेद हाथी जो आई ए एस आफिसर हैं, ये उस पैसे का खयाल नहीं करते। बाद में आपको और हमको परेशानी होगी जिन्होंने जनता को आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न बनाना है। जिसकी जिम्मेदारी देश को आर्थिक तौर पर मजबूत और ऊंचा उठाने की है और इस बात की भी है कि हर हाथ को काम मिले। ऐसी योजना हम जब तक नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक हम किस तरीके से अपनी व्यवस्था को मजबूत और शक्तिशाली बनायेंगे तथा यहां का उत्पादन और एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ायेंगे जिससे हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो। बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है? तमाम इंजीनियरिंग और पटसन यूनिट्स बंद पड़े हुए हैं। दूसरी जगहों पर कई कपड़े के मिल बन्द पड़े हुए हैं। आपने बम्बई में 12-13 मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया उसी प्रकार से जितने सिक यूनिट्स हैं उनको क्यों नहीं नेशनलाइज करते। आज एक नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का प्रश्न था। उसमें बताया गया कि 1982-83 में 76 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ। यह क्यों नहीं होगा क्योंकि ऐसे लोगों को आपने टैक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री में बैठा रखा है जिनको बिजनेस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं और जो इस बात को नहीं समझते कि इसमें फायदा होना चाहिए या नुकसान। उनको तो सभी तरह के आराम मिलने चाहिए। हमारे यहां व्यावर में टैक्सटाइल मिल नेशनलाइज की। वहां पहले ठीक काम चलता था। लेकिन बाद में ऐसे अधिकारी को वहां पर बैठा दिया जिसने दोनों मिलों का बट्ठा बैठा दिया। आपने एडवर्ड मिल और लक्ष्मी मिल में आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बनाकर बैठा दिया। उनके द्वारा किस प्रकार से सारे मजदूरों को नुकसान हुआ, इस बात का अंदाजा आप नहीं लगा सकते। मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल, अच्छी मिल है। उसमें कभी नुकसान नहीं हो सकता। वहां के सेठ की बेईमानी की वजह से जिस प्रकार से वहां शोषण हो रहा है, उसके कारण वह मिल घाटे में है। उसके असेट्स ट्रांसफर कर दिए, ऐसी व्यवस्था वहां पर है। जितने भी यूनिट्स नेशनलाइज किए, वे कभी घाटे में जाने वाले नहीं हैं। पूंजीपतियों ने उनको सिक जान-बूझकर बनाया है। जिन अधिकारियों को वहां पर बैठाया है उनके दिमाग आसमान पर चलने वाले हैं। वे जमीन पर चलने वाले लोग नहीं हैं। वे, यूरोप में और दूसरी कन्ट्रीज में घूमते-फिरते हैं। उसके बाद मिल की क्या हालत होती है, उसके संबंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इसलिये, ऐसे लोगों को यहां पर बैठा देंगे तो सिक इन्डस्ट्रीज को कभी भी ऊंचा नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

आप बिजली विभाग देख लीजिए। हमारे यहां जितने भी वैस्ट बंगाल, राजस्थान, बिहार, यू० पी० और दिल्ली में इलैक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड्स हैं, वे सफेद हाथियों की वजह से घाटे में चल रहे हैं। सफेद हाथी बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से मिलकर इसको खा रहे हैं। इसका उत्पादन भी

सिर्फ 45 प्रतिशत दिखाया गया है। उसके बाद सारी बिजली चोरी हो जाती है। जितने भी रोडवेज हैं वे भी सिक हो रही हैं क्योंकि यहां पर भी बड़े-बड़े लोगों को बैठा देते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट का कोई अनुभव नहीं है जिसकी वजह से करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान होता है। हमारी जितनी योजनाएं हैं, हमारी नेता श्रीमती गांधी के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, वे किस तरीके से कामयाब होंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, there is a mike system. You may therefore speak at a very low ebb. It is your habit. Anyway I am trying to help you. You become tired after 15 minutes. You may take a few more minutes and then conclude.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** मेरी आवाज थोड़ी तेज है। मैं कह रहा था इस तरह से जो सरकारी यूनिट्स हैं वह भी रुग्ण होती जा रही हैं। प्राइवेट की तो हालत खराब है ही, सरकारी कल कारखाने भी नुकसान दे रहे हैं। कल परसों हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने पब्लिक सैक्टर के ऐग्जीक्यूटिव्ज से कहा है कि अगर यूनिट्स में नुकसान होता है तो वह सारे देश, मजदूरों और गरीब लोगों का नुकसान है जिनका पैसा इनमें लगा है। नुकसान सफेद हाथियों के कारण होता है जो अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करते हैं।

खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट में क्या हो रहा है ? गरीब लोगों की जमीनें ऐक्वायर की कापर कामप्लैक्स के लिये। लेकिन आज तक उनको मुआवजा नहीं मिला और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक उनको परेशान किया जा रहा है। 20 साल हो गये अभी तक गरीबों को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला। सरकारी अधिकारी अपने टी० ए० और डी० ए० का ही ध्यान रखते हैं जो उनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेशी पर आने के लिये मिलता है। प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान में लेकिन उसका दफ्तर कलकत्ता में लगा रखा है और पेशियां जोधपुर और दिल्ली में कराते हैं ताकि अधिक से अधिक टी० ए०, डी० ए० ले सकें। जो रुपया गरीबों को कम्पेन्से-शन में देना चाहिये उससे ज्यादा रुपया अधिकारियों के टी० ए०, डी० ए० पर खर्च हो गया। गरीब बेचारे परेशान हैं। कहा यह गया था कि जिनकी जमीनें ली गई हैं उन लोगों को नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि अधिकारी जिस प्रान्त का होता है, वहीं के लोगों को रखता है, चपरासी तक भी अपने ही प्रान्त का रखते हैं। बिहार का हुआ तो बिहारी को, बंगाल का हुआ तो बंगाली को, महाराष्ट्र का अधिकारी हुआ तो महाराष्ट्र के लोगों को ही चपरासी बनाकर ले आयेगा। क्या राजस्थान में क्लास चार के कर्मचारी भी नहीं मिल सकते हैं ? हमारे आदमियों को चाहे टैक्नीकली ट्रेन्ड हों, नहीं रखा जाता है, बल्कि बाहर के लोगों को ही रखा जाता है इस तरह का अत्याचार हमारे साथ अधिकारियों द्वारा हो रहा है। एक तो वैसे ही हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रीज 1 परसेंट हैं लेकिन उनमें भी इस प्रकार का रवैया विभाग के लोगों द्वारा अपनाया जा रहा है। इस तरह की बीमारियों को आपको रोकना चाहिए। अगर मजदूर बीमार होता है तो देश बीमार हो जाएगा क्योंकि वह देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। जितनी ज्यादा उसको मजदूरी और सहूलियत मिलेगी उतनी ही व्यवस्थायें मजबूत बनेंगी। आपके विभाग को इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कोई भी इकाई बीमार न हो। और अगर बीमारी होती है तो फौरन कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। इस बात को देखने के लिये एक जिम्मेदार संस्था होनी चाहिये जो देश के लगे हुए धन की रक्षा करे।

20,000 करोड़ रुपया प्राइवेट सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है, और इससे ज्यादा पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है। इसलिये आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक प्रकार से देखें ताकि यह यूनिट्स सिक न हों और साथ ही देश के मजदूर का नुकसान न हो।

इसलिए इन पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा जो फर्जी रुग्णताएं लगाई जा रही हैं, इनको रोका जाना

चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ताकि भविष्य में वह ऐसा न कर सकें और उनको ऐसी सजा मिलनी चाहिए जिसमें वह फिर इस प्रकार का काम न कर सकें जब तक किसी कानून के द्वारा कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था उनकी सजा की नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक वह ऐसा करने से चूकेंगे नहीं और साथ ही बडे बड़ अधिकारी जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में बैठे हुए हैं वह भी इनका शोषण करने से नहीं चूकेंगे ।

अगर कोई इंडस्ट्री, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो, बीमार होती है तो उसके बारे में इन लोगों का जवाब तलब किया जाना चाहिए और जितना नुकसान होता है वह इन पूंजीपतियों और अधिकारियों की जमीन-जायदाद से वसूल किया जाना चाहिए, तभी हमारा इन्डस्ट्रियल कम्पलेक्स सही हो सकेगा ।

इंडस्ट्रीज में हमारे मजदूर बहुत बड़ा योगदान कर रहे हैं, वही इस देश को बनाने वाले हैं । अगर मजदूर कमजोर होता है तो देश कमजोर होता है इसलिए मजदूर को मजदूरी, नौकरी देने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है । जब वह लोग सही काम पर लगेंगे तभी हमारा देश फल-फूल सकेगा ।

श्री बालानन्दन जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है कि रुग्ण इकाइयों को सरकार देखे, ये यूनिट्स बीमार न हों इसके लिए समय रहते इन पर अंकुश लगाया जाये ताकि यह बीमार न पड़ें चाहे सरकार इन्हें अपने हाथ में ले या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में ये रहें लेकिन इस बात का इलाज तुरन्त होना चाहिए ताकि देश को किसी प्रकार का नुकसान न हो । इन्हीं मुद्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are supporting the resolution. It is for the first time Mr. Vyas is supporting a resolution moved by CPM. Now Mr. Jagpal Singh.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : I have to go somewhere at about 4 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yon ask if Mr. Jagpal Singh can oblige you. He is going to take 10 minutes only.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH (Hardwar) : I don't mind. I will oblige him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wait; after 10 or 15 minutes I will call you. Mr. Jagpal Singh—you may please take 10 or 15 minutes and conclude.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मोशन श्री बालानन्दन जी लाए हैं, मैं उसके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । जिस ढंग से इस सरकार ने पूंजीवाद को बढ़ाने का काम किया है, दुनिया के किसी भी दूसरे मुल्क में शायद ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं मिलेगा । एक तरफ इस देश के 52 प्रतिशत लोग बिलो-पावर्टी लाइन रह रहे हैं जिनको कपड़ा, खाना, मकान, शिक्षा और दवा भी नहीं मिलती और यही नहीं 36, 37 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी आज इस देश में करोड़ों-करोड़ों लोगों को पीने के लिए स्वच्छ पानी भी नहीं मिल पाता है । ऐसी सरकार को मैं समझता हूं कि सत्ता में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है ।

इंडस्ट्रियल सिकनैस पर जो संकल्प आया है इसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों को पूंजीपतियों के कारण भयंकर दिन देखने पड़ रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ जिस तरीके से सरकारी साधनों का नाजायज फायदा उठाकर हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी की जा रही हैं और उसके मालिक इस देश में फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज से करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपया लेकर कैसे उसका मिस-यूज करते हैं, उसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज अभी तक सिक हैं । आज आपको मजबूरी में करोड़ों-अरबों रुपए का घाटा उठाकर टेक-ओवर करना पड़ता है लेकिन सरकार के

पास इस तरीके के पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाने का साधन नहीं है। उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग और इनकी ब्यूरोक्रेसी के लोग यहां के कैपिटलिस्ट्स और कैपिटलिज्म के साथ साजिश किए हुए हैं। इसलिए करोड़ों रुपए का फायदा उठा कर और करोड़ों अरबों रुपये तनख्वाह और प्राविडेंड फंड में देकर वह अपनी इंडस्ट्री को सिक घोषित कर देते हैं और सरकार उनके साथ मिल कर उन इंडस्ट्रीज का अधिग्रहण करती है। लेकिन इससे समस्या क्या पैदा हो रही है? मैं बुनियादी तौर पर कांग्रेस पार्टी और इसकी सरकार की इस एकोनामिक पालिसी का विरोध करता हूं, सरकार को हैवी इंडस्ट्री लगाने की योजना भविष्य में नहीं बनानी चाहिए। जहां देश के अन्दर हजारों और करोड़ों की तादाद में मैन्युअल पावर हो, इतने आदमी हों, ऐसे मुल्क के अन्दर हैवी इंडस्ट्री को लगाना इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ना है। इस देश के अन्दर होना यह चाहिए था कि हमारे जो हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स हैं, हजारों और करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं जो हाथ से काम करते हैं उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाता। लेकिन हैवी इंडस्ट्री लगा कर उन सभी हाथ से काम करने वाले लोगों का पेशा ही खत्म कर दिया गया है। मैं सुझाव के तौर पर कहूंगा कि भविष्य में हैवी इंडस्ट्री का लाइसेंस कम से कम उन कैपिटलिस्ट्स को न दिया जाय जिन के रहते हुए इंडस्ट्री सिक हो जाती है और इस देश के लोगों पर करोड़ो करोड़ो रुपये का भार पड़ता है। ऐसे लोगों को भविष्य में हैवी इंडस्ट्री का लाइसेंस कदापि नहीं देना चाहिए।···(**व्यवधान**)···आप भी सही कह रहे हैं कि वह दूसरे नामों से लेते हैं लेकिन सरकार की नालेज में एक एक चीज है। सरकार के पास उन सभी कैपिटलिस्ट्स की लिस्ट भी है और कौन क्या कर रहा है, किस तरीके से कौन इंडस्ट्री चल रही है यह सब उसकी नालेज में है।

अभी जो 13 टैक्सटाइल मिलों का अधिग्रहण सरकार ने किया है उनमें जो अभी आया कि 14 करोड़ का घाटा है, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि किन सोर्सेज के द्वारा आप ने बम्बई की उन 13 टैम्सटाइल मिलों का यह घाटा तय किया? क्योंकि हमारे हिसाब से कम से कम एक अरब रुपए का घाटा सरकार को और इस देश के लोगों को उठाना पड़ा है। आप ने उन इंडस्ट्रयलिस्ट्स के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई छोटा व्यापारी, दूकानदार या और कोई व्यक्ति सरकार से या फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीच्यूशन से पैसा लेकर काम नहीं कर पाता है और उसकी वापसी नहीं हो पाती है तो उसको गिरफ्तार करके जेल भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन आज तक किसी पूंजीपति को जेल नहीं भेजा गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुगुणा जी के शासन में एक बार ऐसा हुआ था लेकिन आज तक इन्दिरा जी के शासन में एक भी पूंजीपति को गिरफ्तार करके जेल नहीं भेजा गया। बिना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की परमिशन के वह लाक आउट करके चले जाते हैं और आप उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं करते हैं। मैं मांग करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की इजाजत के बगैर और सही कारणों के यगैर जो भी कैपिटलिस्ट लाक आउट करे उसको इम्मीडिएटली अरेस्ट किया जाय। अगर आप उसको अरेस्ट नहीं करते हैं तो आप उस पूंजीपति को छूट देते हैं कि वह लाखों और हजारों मजदूरों को बेकार करके चला जाय। उन मजदूरों को तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है, प्राविडेंड फंड का पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए आप उन पूंजीपतियों को अरेस्ट कीजिये··· (**व्यवधान**)···

आप बैठिए। जनता रूल में क्या हुआ, आप भी जानते हैं और देश के लोग भी जानते हैं। मैं जनता रूल को कोई ज्यादा समर्थन नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी और इन्दिरा जी की सरकार से कहीं ज्यादा अच्छी जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी। उन्होंने आप की तरह राज नहीं किया। आज इस मुल्क के अंदर

इंडस्ट्रियल वर्क्स का, लैंडलैस पीजेन्ट्री का महंगाई का क्या हाल है यह सभी जानते हैं। आप क्यों छेड़ते हैं ? मैं कोई जनता सरकार का ज्यादा समर्थन नहीं करता हूं लेकिन आप से अच्छी सरकार थी। लोगों को यह दिन नहीं दखना पड़ा था कि गाय और सूअर की चर्बी आप डालडे में मिला कर लोगों को खिलाएं और लोगों के सामने असत्य बोलें। हम ने ऐसा नहीं किया था।

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** (राबर्टसगंज) : जनता पार्टी के समय में चर्बी मंगाने का लाइसेंस दिया गया था, 37 इंडिविजुअल्स को लाइसेंस दिये गये। उस समय इन्होंने किसी को पकड़ा नहीं क्योंकि इन्होंने लाइसेंस दिये थे। आज ये लोग दोष हमारी सरकार पर लगाते हैं। यह प्रायश्चित करने का काम कर रहे हैं।··· (व्यवधान)···

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** : यह जो सवाल इन्होंने उठाया है अगर जनता सरकार में यह काम हुआ था तो उस समय आप भी अपोजीशन में वैसे ही बैठे थे जैसे आज हम लोग बैठे हैं, उस वक्त आप ने क्यों नहीं इस सवाल को उठाया था और मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस सवाल पर जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी सरकार को मान लेनी चाहिए। आप जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी मान लीजिए। मगर आप जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी से भागते हैं।

**श्री हरीश रावत** (अल्मोड़ा) : इनके टाइम में टैलो आया, इनके टाइम में मिलावट की गई, हमारे टाइम में तो उसको पकड़ा गया।

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Resolution is not on tallow issue, let him conclude. You may note down the points, which he is mentioning and then you can reply to those points when you speak.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे राज्य में तो जहर भी आया था, लेकिन लोगों को मारने के लिए नहीं, उसका सही रूप से उपयोग करने के लिए। ··· (व्यवधान)·····मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हालांकि थोड़ा-सा अमेंडमेंट किया है, पहले होता यह था जैसी कि भारत सरकार की पॉलिसी थी, जो भी इन्डस्ट्रीसिक होती थी, उसको सरकार अधिग्रहण करके, उसको ठीक करके फिर कैपिटलिस्ट को वापस कर देती थी। इस प्रकार से करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान सरकार और इस देश के लोगों का इन पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा हुआ है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि यह आपका कर्तव्य नहीं है कि किसी सिक इन्डस्ट्री को टेक ओवर करने के बाद, ठीक करने के बाद और मशीनें और नए उपकरण लगाने के बाद उस इन्डस्ट्री को कैपिटलिस्ट को वापिस किया जाए। भविष्य के लिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि ऐसी सिक इन्डस्ट्रीज के मालिकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। उनके खिलाफ सरकार को सख्त कानून बनाना चाहिए। दुनिया के किसी भी कैपिटलिस्ट और डवेलपप्ड कन्ट्री के अन्दर इतनी इन्डस्ट्री सिक नहीं होती हैं, जितनी कि हमारे देश में इन्डस्ट्री बेकार हो जाती हैं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि भारत सरकार को इन्डस्ट्री के सिक होने की जानकारी और अध्ययन करने के लिए एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनानी चाहिए। जो यह अध्ययन करे कि इन्डस्ट्री किन कारणों की वजह से सिक हुई है, पैसे की कमी क्यों हुई है, प्रोडक्शन में कमी क्यों हुई है और प्रोफिट कहां जाता है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, होता यह है कि प्रोफिट को एक्यूमलेट करते चले जाते हैं और सरकार से ज्यादा कर्जा लेते चले जाते हैं। कर्जे का पैसा रहता है और प्रोफिट को एक्यूमलेट करके एक नई इन्डस्ट्री खड़ी कर देते हैं। खास तौर से एशियाड के वक्त में फाइव-स्टार होटल की इन्डस्ट्री के बारे में अखबारों में एडिटोरियल में प्रकाशित हुआ था। कैपिटलिस्टों को विदेशी वर्ल्ड बैंक से भी छूट दी गई है कि वहां से पैसा लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर फाइव स्टार होटल खड़ा करें। फाइव स्टार होटल को इन्डस्ट्री का दर्जा कर सबसे बड़ा नुकसान है और हमारे कल्चरल को खत्म करने के लिए है। एशियाड के दिनों में सारे होटल बन्द रहे और

वहां कोई विदेशी मेहमान नहीं आया। इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य को फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने के लिए इजाजत दी गई है। स्टीफन साहब और कई माननीय सदस्यों की कोठियों को तोड़कर वहां फाइव स्टार होटल बनाया जा रहा है। उस होटल को बनाने में एक कंडीशन थी कि वह एशियाड से पहले उस होटल को तैयार कर लेंगे, लेकिन वह आज भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि उस होटल को इकानोमिक काम्पलैक्स बनाने की इजाजत दी या सरकारी दफ्तर खोलने की इजाजत दी, तो इस देश के लोगों के साथ आप खिलवाड़ करेंगे। मुझे बताया गया है कि दस-बारह करोड़ रुपया सरकार की तरफ से दिया गया, सरकारी जमीन दी गई, लेकिन सारा पैसा बचाकर उसको अलग रख रहे हैं और वह होटल तैयार नहीं हो रहा है।

.....सरदार चरणजीत सिंह जी.....

सरकारी पैसे और सरकारी जमीन के इस प्रकार के उपयोग का मैं विरोध करता हूं।

आज देश में 52 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। उनको भर पेट खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं मिलती है। ऐसे मुल्क के अन्दर इकानामिकली और साइंटिफिकली ऐसी इन्डस्ट्री लगायें, जो खेती से जुड़ी हुई हो। मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि नार्थ इण्डिया के अन्दर गन्ने से जुड़ी हुई इन्डस्ट्री आपको लगानी चाहिए। चाहे आप बोर्ड पर लगायें, हैंडमेड पेपर पर लगायें, स्प्रीट पर लगायें, एल्कोहल के सही इस्तेमाल के लिए लगायें—इस प्रकार की ये सारी इण्डस्ट्री आप देहातों में लगा सकते हैं। सब्जी से जुड़ी हुई इण्डस्ट्री आपको लगानी चाहिए। लेकिन आप विलासिता आदि के सामान को बनाने के लिए लोन पर, कर्जा देकर, लाइसेंस देकर ऐसी इन्डस्ट्री लगा रहे हैं, जिनकी हमारे देश के लोगों को जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूं कि खेती से जुड़ी हुई इण्डस्ट्रीज को इस देश में इन्ट्रोड्यूस कीजिये। जो इण्डस्ट्रीज आज आप बड़े शहरों में कन्सेन्ट्रेट कर रहे हैं उनको देहातों में ले जाइये। देहातों में ले जाने से आज जो बड़े शहरों में, दिल्ली, बम्बई और मद्रास में, हमारे मजदूर एम्पलायमेन्ट की तलाश में जाते हैं, जो वहां सड़कों पर झोपड़ियां बनाकर या पाइप्स में रहते हैं, वह समस्या खत्म हो सकती है। जब हमारे मजदूरों को देहातों में स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज और बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज में काम मिलेगा तो वे शहरों की तरफ नहीं आयेंगे और इससे देहातों का भी विकास होगा।

पिछले साढ़े-तीन सालों के आपके राज में जितनी इण्डस्ट्रीज लगी, जितना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा, उन सबका कन्सेन्ट्रेशन शहरों में हुआ। एक तरफ देश के लोगों की आमदनी गिर रही है, दूसरी तरफ अगर हिन्दुस्तान के साढ़े-बारह-सौ करोड़ लोगों की एसेट्स का जोड़ा जाय तो वह अकेले बिरला के ऐसेट्स से कम है—देश की जनता के साथ यह इन्साफ हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों परिवारों की आमदनी साल में 1250 रुपये है, यह बात संसद में कई बार बतलाई जा चुकी है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली के फाइव स्टार होटलों में इतना पैसा लगाया गया है जिसका लाभ देश की गरीब जनता को बिलकुल नहीं हुआ। इन फाइव स्टार होटलों में एक रात के ठहरने का किराया 2700 रुपये है और दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के एक परिवार की आमदनी, जिसमें पांच आदमी हैं, एक साल में 1250 रुपये हैं—यह अन्याय आपने देश की जनता के साथ किया है। इतना ही नहीं, जो आदमी 2700 रुपया किराये का देता है, अगर उसके सारे खर्चे को जोड़ा जाय तो 6000 रुपये के लगभग है लेकिन जिस आदमी की आमदनी एक साल में 1250 रुपये है, जिसके परिवार में 5 आदमी हैं, एक महीने में केवल 20 रुपये आते हैं। इस तरह के विकास को रोकिये, अन्यथा इस शुल्क में जो हालात पैदा होंगे उनको आप रोक नहीं पायेंगे। आज इस शुल्क में पंजाब की समस्या और दूसरी समस्यायें तो चल ही रही हैं, लेकिन जो सबसे ज्यादा भयंकर समस्या है वह है

गरीबी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या । 52 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास पीने का पानी नहीं है । वे बरसात का पानी इकट्ठा करके उससे कपड़े साफ करते हैं, उसको पीते हैं, उससे अपना खाना बनाते हैं । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज जो पूंजीवादी परम्परा चल रही है, पूंजीवादी को बढ़ाने का जो सिलसिला चल रहा है, इसको रोकिये । अगर आप इसको नहीं रोक पायेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान में क्रान्ति हो जायेगी । मंत्री जी, अगर बदला श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से नहीं लिया जा सकता है, राजीव गांधी से नहीं लिया जा सकता है, बैठे हुए मिनिस्टरों से नहीं लिया जा सकता है तो आपकी आने वाली जैनरेशन से बदला लिया जायेगा । जो इस मुल्क में आज जानवरों से भी बहतर जीवन गुजार रहा है, वह इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर पायेगा । इस देश में आप जो फाइव स्टार कल्चर पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस देश की जनता इसको ज्यादा दिनों तक बरदाश्त करने वाली नहीं है । इस क्रान्ति को रोकने का रास्ता सोचें वरना आगे चलकर आप इसको रोक नहीं पायेंगे ।

आज आपके सामने एक समस्या यह है कि 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का कर्जा आपने विदेशों से, इनटर नेशनल मानिटरी फण्ड, वर्ल्ड बैंक और दूसरी संस्थाओं से लेकर, इस देश के लोगों को कर्ज से दबा दिया है । यह 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा हिन्दुस्तान की उस 52 प्रतिशत जनता पर, जो बिलो-पावर्टी लाइन है, खर्च नहीं हुआ है । यह बड़े लोगों पर, बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज पर, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों पर, खर्च हुआ है । आपके बजट में आज भी 85 प्रतिशत लोग जो देहातों में रहते हैं उनके लिये 100 रुपये में से 30 रुपये भी खर्च नहीं हो रहे हैं । शायद 20 रुपये या उससे कम खर्च हो रहे हैं, जनता गवर्नमेन्ट ने भी 27 रुपये बड़ी मुश्किल से खर्च किये थे, ऐसी स्थिति में उनका विकास कैसे हो सकता है । मैं मांग करता हूं कि आने वाले बजट में देहात में रहने वाले 85 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिये आपके बजट का 85 प्रतिशत रुपया खर्च होना चाहिये और 15 प्रतिशत रुपया बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज वालों पर या जो बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं उनके ऊपर खर्च किया जाये तब इस देश के लोगों को न्याय मिल पायेगा ।

**15.45 Hrs.**

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : I support the resolution of comrade E. Balanandan. It is a most timely resolution. It will focus attention of the whole House and of the whole country towards the most chaotic and despotic situation obtaining to-day in our industrial world.

You know very well that the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions is going to observe 4th December as the day against unemployment retrenchment and sickness in mills. To-day when we are debating industrial sickness, our comrade Homi Daji, Vice-president of AITUC is sitting on an indefinite hunger strike from 23rd November 1983 at Indore demanding immediate re-opening of Hope Textile Mills, which has been closed down. Six thousand workers have been rendered unemployed there. Bungling by the management is the reason for the Hope Textile Mills closing down. The workers are also fighting back They had occupied the factory on 3rd July. 1983. There has been a strike by 20000. textile workers in Indore, very recently. Even the INTUC came to the aid of the workers and joined the strike. And the individual hunger strike of Homi Daji continues.

The same thing happened in Pondicherry. You have been claiming that you are always getting sick mills and not working mills. In Pondicherry, you have nationalized a very good working mill ; but there also, our nationalized management bungled, and the workers there are all thrown out of employment. Life in the entire Pondicherry came to a standstill. But even then Government has not intervened.

The attack on the workers from the monopoly houses is becoming more and

more serious every day. This Government which is supposed to be the Government of the people, for the people and by the people sits tight doing nothing.

Even our Labour Minister who is sitting here said in Lok Sabha on 16th August 1983 that the closure of industrial units not due to any industrial dispute, rose from 350 in 1981 to 442 in 1982 ; the number of workers who lost jobs in 1981 was 37, 468 and in 1982—42, 101. This is the condition which Government of India accepts, but it does nothing about it. Our sick units in 1979 numbered 22,366 ; in 1982—28,360 upto June 1982. It is a rise of about 27%. In this matter, the big houses control every thing. How many big houses have fallen sick ? In 1979, the number of large houses which fell sick was 378 ; in 1981—422, medium : in 1979, 1013. It has come down in 1980-81 to 994 : small in 1979—20,975 and in 1981—25,342.

Why this sickness ? The Reserve Bank of India had made a survey of 100 large units falling sick in 1979. It has revealed very clearly about what is being done by big houses in collaboration with many persons here and there. Fifty-two units out of the 100 covered by the survey fell sick due to mismanagement and diversion of funds. They diverted funds from one unit theo ther; and the first unit fell sick 23 fell sick due to recession ; 14 due to faulty planning ; nine due to power cut and shortage of raw materials ; and only two due to labour disputes.

A story being circulated by the leaders of the ruling party here and there is that it is only due to the labour gangs going on strike here and there, that the units are becoming sick.

It is utterly wrong. The Government of India, the Reserve Bank has completely proved it to the hilt according to their own survey. Then they have been telling about a poor peasant who has taken a loan of Rs. 500 and who is not able to pay that loan. Immediately they will have to go to courts and do these things. Do you know that bank loans worth crores of rupees have been locked up in these sick units ? The bank loan locked up in 409 big sick units in December 1980 was Rs. 1324.47 crores ; in 1981, it was Rs. 1413.48 crores.

Now I will tell you what the Labour Minister has stated recently in Madras on 27.8.1983. He said,

> "Industrialists remain healthy while their units become sick."

He has also said that time has come for closer examination of the state of affairs in these industrial units ruled over by big empires and they remain healthy even when the units become sick. He described such industrial houses as a new class of *rajas* and *maharajas* who had emerged in place of old ones after independence. These industrialists have just 15-20 per cent of their stakes, or in some cases, even as low as 2.5 per cent. Those who have big stakes, besides workers and financial institutions, provide 70-80 per cent of the money.

Now, I quote another man perhaps the supporter of that party—Mr. Swarajpal. He is not our man. There was a lot of debate on him in this House. We may or may not agree with him but he has given a very big statement, a correct statement. He said," 11 big houses of India control Rs. 26,000 crores of government finance by investing only Rs. 140 crores. By investing only 2.5 per cent, these 11 big houses control cent percent." He has further said, "where does the money go ?" He has put a question. He said, "Rs. 25,000 crores of black money from these 11 big houses is lying in different banks of Europe and here in India our government of the people, by the people and for the people go before IMF for begging a paltry sum of Rs. 5,600 crores with must insulting conditions." This is the reality of India today.

What are the conditions of workers ? Very recently, you have nationalised 30 sick textile mills of Bombay. Is it a gimmick ? I do not know what for. Is it because you have been contemplating to hold elections in 1984 ? Is is planned to remove the sickness of the ruling party ? Why don't you nationalise all the textile mills of this country ? Why don't you nationalise the textile mills of Indore where a big struggle is going on ; and I am sure, our Labour Minister knows these things and what is going on there. The condition is really serious.

Gradually, as more days go on passing, we have a loss of more mandays, not due

to strikes, but due to lockouts. In 1977, there were 206 strikes, and the man-days lost due to strikes were only 10.72 lakhs ; in the same year, 1977, the lockouts were 191 and the mandays lost were 78.39 lakhs.

In 1980 the number of man-days lost due to 130 lock-outs was 46.9 lakhs, in 1982—in the year when you were ruling—the strikes came down to 29, the mandays lost was only 3.09 lakhs, but the mandays lost due to lock outs was 162.87 lakhs.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : In 1976 the percentage of mandays lost 12.76 or something ; you have to mention that also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You want the emergency to be brought in this country ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Because you are quoting the figures you mention that years figures also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : In the meantime, the consumer price index was increasing. You see the condition. If 1960 was the base, 150, in January 1983 it was 449 and in 1983 September it was 554. And unemployment in 1981 was to the tune of 1, 78, 38, 100. In 1982 it has become 1,97;53,000, an increase of 10%. Unemployment has increased, but the placement is coming down. In 1981 there was a placement of 5,04,100 in industries and in 1982 the placement was 4,72,400—a fall by 6%. That is the actual condition. And in my State, what is the condition ? Shri Daga was asking about my State. It is very bad, in my State also. Several jute mills are under lock-out. Several workers, about 60,000 are employed in jute industry. Although we have been demanding nationalisation of jute mills, you will be glad to know that all the representatives of all the unions, AITUC, CITU, HMC, UTUC, HMP, and even INTUC of which you are a leader they are going to observe a continuous strike on the 16th January 1984 demanding nationalisation of jute industry; because the industry cannot be saved. They will take money from the banks, divert it to the other industries, but the industry will remain sick. And, the Government will not take any action. So, I say, let us take the case of Bengal Potteries. What is happening ? I am now told that the Union leaders are being asked to agree to retrenchment of workers, and that the Government will take action only then, that is, if the workers agreed to some retrenchment. This is what is being demanded by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, in a statement, I am told. You take INCHECK, National Rubber,—they are all in crisis. The only remedy is to take them over, nationalise them. But you have only given us words for the last three years and nothing else. Therefore, I put a question : What is the condition ? If a Kisan takes a loan and does not pay, if an agricultural labourer takes some loan, and it is not paid you arrest him. Here I find from your own statement, from the statement of the Government of India's Labour Minister that new type of Rajas and Maharajas are coming up now.

I demand, why action has not been taken even against a single man who was burgled public money. Many are flourishing in Delhi itself,but you are not taking any action. Many units are becoming sick, and they will continue to remain sick if you do not take action.

I support this resolution for this reason that you must take action to protect, the entire working class, as they are feeling helpless and their helplessness will turn into despair and then you will see, in this year as in 1982 which was the year of productivity, there will be maximum number of mandays lost. Due to strikes and look outs, by the big shots and by the big industrialists encouraged by our Government, which is for the people, of the people and by the people, those industries continue to remain sick. With these words I support this resolution, with the hope that you will take drastic action.

**16.00 Hrs.**

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री ई० बालानन्दन द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका कुछ कंडीशन के साथ समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बात सही है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से ताला बंदी, काम बन्दी और फैक्ट्रियों में स्ट्राइक होने से हमारी लेवर को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। इसकी वजह से राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन उत्तरोत्तर

घटता जाता है। इसके कुछ कारण हैं। जहां एक तरफ अपने देश के प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग हैं वहीं पर काफी हद तक हमारी गवर्नमेंट अन्डरटेकिंग्स के एक्जीक्यूटिव्ज भी जिम्मेदार हैं। श्री बालानन्दन जिस पार्टी से विलांग करते हैं, इनके मित्र भी काफी हद तक लॉक आउट करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। हमने पिछले तीस-पैंतीस सालों में जो लेवर में कल्चर क्रिएट करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया है। जिस पार्टी को सी० पी० आई० के लोग विलांग करते हैं वे उसमें हिस्सा लें तो क्या नतीजा होगा? इसलिए, हमें अपने देश में श्रमिकों में राष्ट्रीय भावना जगानी चाहिए।

हम लोग साऊथ कोरिया गए थे। हम वी० आई० पीज थे और हमारे साथ स्पीकर साहब भी थे। हम लोग वहां के शिपयार्ड और इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स इन्डस्ट्री आदि देखने गए। उनके पावर हाउस में गए। उनके मिनिस्टर और चेयरमैन भी हमारे साथ थे। किसी भी लेवर ने हमारी और स्पीकर साहब की तरफ नहीं देखा। मुझे याद आता है हमारे भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री और वर्तमान कामर्स मिनिस्टर श्री विश्व-नाथ प्रताप सिंह ओवरा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन गए। वहां भयंकर आग से काफी नुकसान हुआ था। उनके लिए लिफ्ट पर चढ़ना मुश्किल हो गया। पांच हजार से अधिक मजदूर उनके अगल-बगल में इकट्ठा हो गए। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि हमारे देश में काम करने का वातावरण होना चाहिए। साऊथ कोरिया में 16 घंटे काम करते हैं और इतवार की दो छुट्टी लेते हैं। हमारे यहां ईमानदारी से आठ घंटे भी काम नहीं करते। जो अपने आपको लेफ्टीस्ट कहते हैं और बड़े वर्कर्स की बात करते हैं, इन्होंने देश में बड़ा ही खराब वाता-वरण तैयार किया हुआ है। इसलिए, मेरी अपील है कि हम संजीदगी से विचार करें। ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण करें जिससे हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने जो देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम हाथ में लिया है, उसमें सफलता मिल सके। हमारी सरकार की पालिसी अनाउंस करने के बाद कि पांच हजार रुपए तक कोई जमानत नहीं ली जायेगी, हिन्दुस्तान में कोई बैंक हरि-जन-आदिवासियों, लघु और मार्जिन कृषकों को लोन नहीं देगा। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को जो सिक मिल कर देते हैं और एक जगह का पैसा दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं, उनके साथ कोई कड़ाई नहीं की जाती है। यही नहीं ट्रकों की जनता पार्टी के राज में इतनी कीमत बढ़ गई थी कि एक एक चेसिस पर 60,000 रु० का ब्लैक था और पैसे वाले लोगों ने उस समय बैंकों से मिल कर करोड़ों रु० कमाया। एक ट्रक पर 60,000 रु० का ब्लैक था। इसी तरह से इंडस्ट्री में भी घपला चलता है। ठीक है कि हमने फिक्स्ड इकोनामी मानी है लेकिन उन पर कंट्रोल करना तो सरकार का फर्ज है जबकि उनमें बैंकों का पब्लिक मनी लगा है। यह बात ठीक है कि केवल 140 करोड़ रु० लगा कर उन्होंने 2,600 करोड़ रु० देश का लिया है इसलिए उनके खर्च पर आपको कंट्रोल करना पड़ेगा। आप उनके दफ्तरों में जाइये और खर्चे देखिये, शादी, विवाह में होने वाले खर्च को देखिये किस तरह से अनापशनाप खर्च किया जाता है। कहां से आता है यह सारा पैसा? इसका सारा पता लगाया जा सकता है और खर्च पर कंट्रोल करने की आवश्यकता है जिससे यूनिटस सिक न हों।

पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स को आपने अटोनामस बनाया है ताकि उनकी व्यवस्था अच्छी हो। लेकिन हो उल्टा रहा है। जितने मैनेजर्स हैं, डायरेक्टर और ऐग्जीक्यूटिव्ज हैं वह पुराने जमाने के राजा, महाराजाओं से बढ़ कर शान शौकत से रहते हैं। उनकी कमाई कैसे होती है? जो उनकी तरफ से ठेके दिये जाते हैं, यद्यपि उन पर सरकार के नियम लागू नहीं होते, लेकिन ठेका अवार्ड करने के पूर्व परसेंटेज बंधा हुआ है। सरकार को इसको कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। इसीलिये प्रधान मंत्री ने 3 रोज पहले पब्लिक सैक्टर के परफारमेंस पर असंतोष जाहिर

किया है और कहा है कि उनके मैनेजमेंट में सुधार हो। इसके अलावा हमारी प्लानिंग में भी सुधार होना चाहिए। अगर आप इंडस्ट्री के लिये लाइसेंस देते हैं तो विचार करना होगा कि क्या वहां बिजली और री-मैटीरियल है ? अगर नहीं है तो भले ही कितना बैकवर्ड इलाका हो जहां इंडस्ट्री लग रही है, वह नहीं चल पायेगी। एक बहाना मिल जाता है पूंजीपतियों को कि हां बिजली और रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिला इसलिये यूनिट सिक हो गई। इसलिये उद्योग विभाग को देखना चाहिए कि जब लाइसेंस दें इन बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय। वरना कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। होता क्या है कि बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों से मिल कर पूंजीपति लोग इस तरह के काम करा लेते हैं जिनमें सरकारी पैसा डूबने लगता है। इस तरह की बातों को रोका जाय। मथुरा रिफाइनरी से पाली प्रोफलीन निकलने वाला है जिसका लाइसेंस हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार लेना चाहती है। लेकिन उसको नहीं मिल रहा है और अधिकारियों की सांठगांठ के कारण उसको गुजरात ले जाने की बात चल रही है। बैकवर्ड इलाका जरूर देखें, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी देखा जाय कि जहां उद्योग दे रहे हैं वहां वांछित चीजें उपलब्ध हैं कि नहीं ताकि पूंजीपति बहाना बना कर के सरकारी पैसे को हड़प न लें।

श्रम मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाता हूं कि आज 30,000 ईंट भट्टे बन्द हैं जिसके कारण 50 लाख मजदूर बेकार हैं। यद्यपि इनमें 8 महीने ही काम होता है, लेकिन जब कभी 5, 10 हजार आर्गेनाइज्ड मजदूरों की बात होती है तो उसके लिये काफी शोर शराबा होता है। लेकिन आज 50 लाख गांव के गरीब, हरिजन, आदिवासी मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है।

पिछले कई महीनों से यह आवाज उठ रही है कि गवर्नमेंट को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि वह कोई ऐसे बिल या कानून लागू न कर दे जिससे हम जो इंडस्ट्रीज चलाते हैं वह बैठ जायें। आज ईंट-भट्टे वाले कह रहे हैं कि हमारे ऊपर बांडेड लेबर एक्ट, बोनस एक्ट, प्राविडेंड फंड एक्ट, इंटरस्टेट एमीग्रेंट एक्ट लागू कर दिया। यही नहीं कई विभिन्न राज्यों ने भी यह दिखाने के लिये कि हम लेबर हितैषी हैं कुछ काम किये हैं। मेरा कहना है कि लेबर का कल्याण कीजिये, लेकिन आप उनका क्या कल्याण करेंगे जिन 50 लाख लेबर के लोगों को आपने घर में बिठा दिया है। आप जब कोई कानून बनायें तो सब तरीके से विचार करके बनाइये।

श्रम मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। मैं इनका बड़ा कृतज्ञ हूं कि इन्होंने अभी हाल ही में एक कमेटी में कहा कि हम शीघ्र ही पार्टी कमेटी बुलायेंगे जिसमें ईंट भट्टे के प्रतिनिधि भी होंगे और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी होंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब 50 लाख लोगों का काम बन्द हो जाता है तो इससे नेशनल लास होता है।

अभी जनता सरकार के एक सदस्य गला फाड़कर कह रहे थे, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके जमाने में हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन—1.4 हो गया था, यह तो हमारे प्रयास से हमारी सरकार के 1980 के बाद सत्ता में आने पर यह उत्पादन बढ़ा है। कहीं 10 परसेंट बढ़ गया, कहीं 8 परसेंट और 6 परसेंट बढ़ गया है यानी उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है।

हमें खुशी है कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री इस सैशन में मजदूरों के लिये ग्रैचुइटी बिल में कुछ अमैंडमैंट करने जा रहे हैं और उन्होंने पिछले दिनों में भी कई ऐसे काम किये हैं। इसीलिये यह बात सही है कि आज पूरे देश में औद्योगिक शांति बनी हुई है। हमारे विरोधी भाइयों द्वारा हौआ खड़ा किये जाने के बाद भी देश में स्ट्राइक कम हुई है और आज ला एंड आर्डर की प्राब्लम औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में नहीं है। यह सारा क्रैडिट श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को जाता है। इसकी बिगाड़ हर चीज पर है।

इसलिये आज हमें कोई बात किसी आलोचना की दृष्टि से ही करनी चाहिये। हमारे पिछले भाई ने बोलते समय कहा कि सारा काम इन्दिरा सरकार ने चौपट कर दिया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, इसीलिये मैंने कंडीशन शब्द कहा था, कि इन्होंने सदन का और देश का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा है। आज के इस निर्माण के युग में ले-आफ, स्ट्राइक और लाक-आउट नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इन्होंने अभी भी सरकार पर आक्षेप लगाये हैं, लेकिन मैं दूसरा पहलू कह रहा था कि हम सब जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, देश में हिंसक आन्दोलन चलाने का किसी को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे क्षेत्र में एक सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बीजापुर में बना था, वहां बड़ी शांति से काम चल रहा था, अगर मजदूरों का शोषण कहीं होता हो तो उसे रोकना चाहिये लेकिन हमारे सी०पी०एम० और सी०पी०आई० के लोग वहां गये और उनकी पार्टी के लोगों ने वहां मार-पीट कराई इस तरह से बहुत से लोगों को वहां से निकाला गया। इसी तरह हिन्डालकों में भी इन्होंने हौआ खड़ा किया और वहां से भी 150 मजदूर निकाल दिये गये। हमें कोई रचनात्मक विचार करना चाहिए कि किस तरह से समन्वय करें जिससे देश में इंडस्ट्री ठीक चलें, देश आगे बढ़े।

सरकार को भी निश्चित बातों पर सोचना पड़ेगा कि जिन पूंजीपतियों ने देश का रुपया लेकर निजी उद्योग-धंधों में लगाया है, उन्होंने उसका कितना उपयोग किया है। यह बात सही है कि आज गांव का किसान, मजदूर सरकार से अपेक्षा करता है कि यदि उस पर बकाया है तो उससे जमीन के लगान की वसूली की जाती है, लैंड से रैवेन्यु की वसूली की जाती है, अगर वसूली नहीं होती है तो उसको हथकड़ी लगा कर बन्द किया जाता है। इसलिये आज कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमारे सरकारी खजाने का रुपया जिन शर्तों पर लोगों ने लिया है अगर वह उन शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो उनको भी हथकड़ी लगाकर बन्द किया जाये तभी लोगों में संतोष होगा। इससे देश में बड़े छोटे का भेदभाव भी नहीं रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कुछ कंडीशन के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर** (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि निजी क्षेत्र के तमाम कारखाने, खासतौर से जिनके बारे में कामरेड बालानन्दन ने प्रस्ताव रखा है, इस प्रकार के संकट में गुजर रहे हैं, ले-आफ, क्लोजर और लाक-आउट से सफर करते हैं, इससे हमेशा तमाम मजदूरों के सामने भीषण संकट पैदा हो जाता है। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति निजी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में होती है।

जब यह स्थिति आती है तो तमाम हमारे मजदूर भाई बेकार हो जाते हैं और उनके सामने घोर आर्थिक संकट पैदा हो जाता है। प्राय: जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं जिनके ये कारखाने होते हैं वे मजदूरों का शोषण करना चाहते हैं और जब शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज उठती है, जब मजदूर अपने हक की मांग करता है, जब मजदूर चाहता है कि उसे न्याय दिया जाय, अन्याय के खिलाफ संघर्ष करता है तो इस प्रकार के हथकंडे अपनाये जाते हैं।

स्ट्राइक तभी होती है जब वहां का मजदूर वर्ग यह महसूस करता है कि उसके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। जब अन्याय के खिलाफ वह आवाज उठाता है तो उसे कुचलने और दबाने के लिए पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा ये हथकंडे अपनाये जाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार का विशेष रूप से उत्तरदायित्व है, कि जब कभी भी इस प्रकार की घटना होती है तो पूरी स्थिति की ठीक से विवेचना करें, उसकी समीक्षा करें और यदि ईमानदारी से उसकी विवेचना की जाय, उसका विश्लेषण किया जाय तो पता चलेगा कि अधिकांश पूंजीपति जो शोषण के लिए मजदूरों को दबाना चाहते हैं और अन्याय करना चाहते हैं वे अपनी शोषण की प्रक्रिया को जारी रखने के

लिए यह क्लोजर, लाक आउट और ले आफ वगैरह करते हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनके ऊपर एक प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण स्थापित किया जाय।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस काम को करने में बहुत हद तक विफल रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार बिलकुल इसे करना नहीं चाहती। लेकिन जो कुछ भी सरकार ने आज तक किया है उसमें कोई अधिक सफलता नहीं मिली है। कुछ ऐसे भी उदाहरण सामने आए हैं कि मिलों का टेक ओवर हुआ है, सरकार ने उनका अधिग्रहण किया है, उसके बाद उन मिलों पर जो बकाया कर्जे थे उनको वापस किया गया है, कारखाने का आधुनीकरण किया गया है और कारखाना जो पहले चलने की स्थिति में नहीं था, सरकारी व्यवस्था के के बाद उसको चलाया गया है। कुछ दिनों तक कारखाने को चलाने के बाद और उसका आधुनीकरण करने के बाद जब कारखाना ठीक स्थिति में आ जाता है तो कभी-कभी यह भी देखा गया है कि वह कारखाना फिर पूंजीपतियों को वापस कर दिया गया है। यह सबसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है और सरकार को कतई यह काम नहीं करना चाहिए। एक बार जब आप कारखाने का अधिग्रहण करते हैं और उसको ठीक करके फिर उसी पूंजीपति को लौटा देते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से उससे वह मुनाफा कमाते हैं और पुरानी शोषण की प्रक्रिया को जारी रखते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव होगा कि जब कभी आप किसी कारखाने का अधिग्रहण करते हैं तो उस कारखाने को फिर वापस मत लौटाइए। कटिहार में एक जूट मिल है। राज्य सरकार ने उसका अधिग्रहण किया था। जब कारखाना ठीक हो गया तो फिर उसे पूंजीपतियों को वापस कर दिया। पूंजीपतियों ने मजदूरों को तबाह कर दिया। उनकी तमाम न्यायोचित मांगें नहीं मानीं, उन्हें जो हक मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं दिया। जब मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की तो वहां पर वही लाक आउट वह कर देते हैं या क्लोजर कर देते हैं। इस तरह के हथकंडे वे अपनाते हैं और साथ-साथ मजदूरों के ऊपर बर्बरतापूर्वक सरकारी तंत्र का सहारा लेकर अत्याचार करते हैं, उनको कुचलने की साजिश करते हैं। पुलिस बुला कर लाठी चार्ज करवाना, लोगों को गिरफ्तार कराना, उन्हें घरों से निकाल कर बाहर कराना, ये सारे काम वह करवाते हैं। मैं खुद वहां कटिहार गया था और मैंने सारी चीजें देखीं कि किस प्रकार की घटनाएं हुई। मजदूरों ने वहां पूछा कि जिस मिल को सरकार ने अधिगृहीत कर लिया था उसको उसने वापस क्यों किया? वे चाहते थे कि उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

इसी प्रकार स्वदेशी काटन मिल का मामला बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। जनता पार्टी के समय में सरकार ने उसका अधिग्रहण किया था। अब वे कारखाने धीरे-धीरे लगभग ठीक हालत में आ गये हैं तो अब फिर से यह कोशिश चल रही है कि इसे उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों को वापिस कर दिया जाय जबकि मजदूर और जितने भी जनता के हितैषी व्यक्ति हैं वह यह चाहते हैं कि उन कारखानों का राष्ट्रीकरण किया जाय। लेकिन सरकार हर छः महीने के बाद एक नोटिफिकेशन करके उसके अधिग्रहण का समय बढ़ाती जा रही है, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रही है। इसलिए मेरी जोरदार मांग है कि स्वदेशी काटन मिल समूह का अधिग्रहण सरकार ने किया था, राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। अगर यह राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया तो यह 'मजदूरों' के साथ घोर विश्वासघात होगा। सरकारी खजाने से पैसा लेकर मिलों को ठीक करने के बाद और फिर उनको पूंजीपतियों को वापिस कर देना देश की जनता के साथ घोर अन्याय है। इस प्रकार की नीति का मैं विरोध करता हूं। उन तमाम कारखानों का जिनको सरकार ने अधिग्रहण किया है, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की मैं मांग करता हूं :

चीनी मिलों के साथ भी यही बात होती है। उनकी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। ज्यादातर

मिलें निजी क्षेत्र में पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं। वहां स्थिति यह है कि वे उन मिलों को मोडर्नाइज नहीं करते हैं आधुनिकीकरण नहीं करते हैं। कुछ दिनों के बाद कारखानों का उत्पादन घटा देते हैं, जिससे मजदूरों को उन का हक नहीं मिलता है। तमाम मिलों के अन्दर 6-6, 8-8 महीने का मजदूरों का वेतन बकाया है। हमारे क्षेत्र में एक धुंधली चीनी मिल है, जहां पर कि मजदूरों का 6 महीने का वेतन बकाया है। इसी प्रकार बगल में एक सिस्वा मिल है, जहां पर आन्दोलन हुआ था। वहां पर तमाम मजदूरों और किसानों को गिरफ्तार करके जेल ले जाया गया था। वहां पर भी मजदूरों का 6-8 महीने का वेतन बकाया है। वहां पर लाठी चार्ज और पता नहीं क्या-क्या चीजें हुई थी। वहां एक मिल सरकार के अधिग्रहण में है और दूसरी पूंजीपति के हाथ में हैं। जो मिल सरकार के हाथ में है, वहां भी मजदूरों का बकाया नहीं मिल रहा है और जो पूंजीपति के हाथ में हैं, वहां पर तो शोषण हो ही रहा है। वहां तो पैसा मिलने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। सिस्वा मिल का पहले अधिग्रहण हुआ था, फिर बाद में उसको वापिस कर दिया गया। आज फिर यह मांग हो रही है कि उस मिल को टेकओवर किया जाए और उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। यह एक विचित्र-सी स्थिति है कि एक बार मिल को टेकओवर करके, ठीक करके फिर पूंजीपतियों को वापिस कर दिया जाता है। जब वह मिल पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में जाती है, तो फिर वही प्रक्रिया शुरू हो जाती है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि जिन चीनी मिलों को टेकओवर किया गया है, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। अपने हाथ में रखा जाए, उनको पूंजीपतियों को न दिया जाए। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि जहां कहीं पर भी मजदूरों का पैसा बकाया है, उन मिलों को टेकओवर किया जाये और अपने नियंत्रण में रखा जाए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं सबसे ज्यादा ले-आफ निजी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में होता है, लेकिन यह भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि हमारी सरकार निजी क्षेत्र को काफी बढ़ावा दे रही है। वैसे 1947 में आजादी के बाद से ही निजी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। पूंजीपतियों ने इस देश की जनता का शोषण करके अपनी पूंजी को अथाह-समुद्र की तरह से फैला रखा है उसका वे तरह-तरह से नाजायज लाभ उठाते हैं। राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पर भी प्रभाव डालते हैं और न्यायोचित निर्णयों पर भी रोक लगाते हैं। जनता के हक में निर्णय न होकर पूंजीपतियों के हक में निर्णय होने लग जाते हैं। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि निजी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देना बन्द किया जाए। अगर निजी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने का काम बन्द नहीं किया गया तो इस प्रकार के शोषण की व्यवस्था जारी रहेगी और मजदूरों का शोषण होता रहेगा और हम उसको रोक नहीं पायेंगे।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि निजी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने का काम बन्द किया जाए और उनके ऊपर प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण स्थापित किया जाए। उनके मन में यह भय पैदा किया जाए कि मजदूरों का शोषण करके वे अधिक दिनों तक नहीं चल सकते हैं। आज ऐसे भी पूंजीपति हैं जो टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं, टैक्स नहीं देते हैं। उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। बाहर के पूंजीपतियों को भी बुलाने की बात चल रहा है स्वराजपाल का बहुत ही मशहूर उदाहरण है। आज देश के पूंजीपति ही जनता और देश के गरीब मजदूरों को तबाह कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार की कैसी योजना है, समझ में नहीं आता है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप ले-आफ, लाकआउट और क्लोजर जैसी स्थिति पर काबू पाना चाहते हैं तो आपको पूंजीपतियों को बढ़ावा देना बन्द करना पड़ेगा।

अन्त में, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे गोरखपुर में एक खाद का कारखाना है। जो काफी पुराना हो चुका है। खाद का कारखाना, जो कैमिकल्स के कारखाने होते हैं, इनका जीवन

नम्बा नहीं होता है। बीस साल से तीस साल तक इनका जीवन होता है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि अगर सरकार जल्दी ही उस कारखाने का एक्सपेंशन नहीं करती है, उसका विस्तार नहीं करती है, तो वह इन्डस्ट्री भी सिक हो जाएगी। सिक होने का मतलब यह है कि हजारों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे। एक तो पहले ही देश में भीषण बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है। हमारे देश के नौजवान बेरोजगारी की वजह से तबाह हो रहे हैं। वहां जिनको रोजगार मिला हुआ है, यदि वह इन्डस्ट्री सिक हो गई, तो वे लोग भी बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे। इस प्रकार देश में बेरोजगारी की बढ़ोतरी ही होगी। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि गोरखपुर में जो खाद का कारखाना है, जो काफी पुराना हो चुका है, उसका तत्काल विस्तार किया जाए। इसके बारे में मैंने उर्वरक मंत्री जी को भी पत्र लिखे हैं और उन्होंने हमें आश्वासन भी दिया है कि जांच कर रहे हैं और कार्यवाही करेंगे। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि क्या होगा और क्या नहीं होगा। लेकिन जो माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनके माध्यम से उर्वरक मंत्री जी तक मैं अपनी आवाज पहुंचाना चाहता हूं और उनका भी सहयोग लेना चाहता हूं, ताकि उस खाद के कारखाने का सिक होने से पहले विस्तार किया जाए, ताकि मजदूर बेरोजगार न हों।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में कामरेड बालानन्दन के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon Members have spoken on the question of industrial sickness and its consequences. Much more will be said later also on this aspect. Industrial sickness is a product of industrial revolution The quest for affluence and matreial advancement also give us illness easily in various industries. Many studies, seminars, committee reports and other literature have thrown light on various causes, effects, problems and solutions to the growing industrial malignancy in the economic system like ours. Lot of literature is published on the subject and many seminars and studies are being conducted all over India to highlight the problem of industrial sickness. When we examine the impact of industrial sickness in our socio-eoonomic growth and equitable distribution of wealth this pre-occupies a paramountcy in our mind. Therefore, the debate and discussion, of course, highlight the problems of industrial sickness and show how it retards or arrests the growth of the nation.

Now, in the resolution presented by the hon. Member, has two parts. The genesis of the first part is the industrials sickness and the second part relates to the consequences on labour. You are fully aware that there are basically four factors of production-land, labour, capital and management.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Now, it is out moded. There are only two factors of production.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : No. There are four factors of production.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Let him have his own theory.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Now, these are the four basic factors of production which give an economic growth or stability in any nation. Of course, as my hon. friend just now mentioned, there are various inputs and other classic factors of production, etc. I would say "classic" as every economic student must have learnt that it is a classic economists classification of production.

In this resolution, the emphasis has been given to lay-offs, lock-outs and closures. Of course, it is a factor. But it is not the sum total of the causes and effects of the problem. It has to be viewed in a larger way to have a comprehensive imagination as well as scheme to solve it. That is why, I am emphasising on that aspect of the whole. Various studies have revealed and the hon. Minister of State for Finance has also said in reply to an Unstarred Question that 52% of the sickness is due to the fault in management or mismanagement.

This is a vital aspect, a factor, which we should consider, how and why. The basic element or cause for the industrial sickness is managerial problem.

The next important aspect or cause is the lack of finance. Labour is a marginal factor in the cause of this industrial sickness. of our country.

Now, the basic question which comes to my mind is ; Can a nation like ours, where the capital is so scarce, where the skill is so dear and valuable, afford it to be wasted or unutilised in the manner in which it is being done in our country ? This is the basic issue which we have to think aloud. Can a socialist country like ours afford it ? If we want to have an economic growth, to remove poverty and unemplopment, we have to make the best use of all these factors because the basic philosophy is the greatest happiness of the greatest number in our national endeavour. Therefore, the Government must come forward to say what are the measures they are taking to remove of diminish the difficulties of managerial, capital and labour problems.

I was astonished to note some of the facts. In 1979, there were 345 large and 20,326 smallscale sick units and, in 1980, the figure has gone up to 767 large units, 1,759 medium units and 23,255 smallscale units. This highlights the seriousness of the problem which we are facing today. A further study has revealed that institutional credit "locked in" these units, in December, 1980, amounts to Rs. 2064.27 crores. The break up of this figure is that banks alone account for Rs 1802.24 crores, IDBI-Rs 140.06 crores, IFCI-Rs 121.79 crores, if you add ICICI which has given Rs 58.36 crores, it comes to Rs 2122.63 crores.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Is it the total investment ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I am coming to that.

Can the Government say that this much scarce capital is not wanted ? What does the Government propose to do in regared to this institutional credit which is locked in these various sick units ?

In West Bengal alone, they have one-fourth of large-scale units as sick units that is, 106 units and also 7,826 small units are sick in West Bengal. What is the reason ? Is it the political climate there ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is the politics there ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : This is something astonishing that where a Socialist or Communtis Government is in power, they have these many sick units. What is the cause for that ? In West Bengal, as the Minister for Commerce and Industry of West Bengal Government, Mr. Bhattacharya has on 22nd June, 1983 said that he is going to sell various companies to the private sector. He said that 26 units are going to be sold to the private sector. Why hashe said so ? 12 units belonging to the State Government are going to be sold to the private sector and five units of IRCI and nine jointly-owned companies are also going to be sold to the private sector. This is something which we have to take note of because the Government there has failed to create a climate for industrial growth and to reduce the iudustrial sickness.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : As if you are reducing in your State :

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : The West Bengal Government has the maximum mandays lost as well. This is, of course, a part of your question relating to the factors of production.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is part of general sickness.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : It is not a part of general sickness. It is peculiar to Bengal. One-fourth of the major industrial sick units are in Bengal. My Hon. friend comes from Jammu & Kashmir.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : So what ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I am very much concerned. It is the capital belonging to the poor of this nation which has to be utilised for proper, efficient production and for production purposes.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What about Orissa, U.P and Kerala ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Kindly allow me to elaborate. It is a very important subject. I hope you are patient enough. Outstanding dues from various sick units is to the time of Rs.1,479 crores. It was a

year back but now it is Rs.1,753 crores that is, an increase of Rs.256 crores a year, 'outstanding dues'.Where do the moneys come from ? Who is accountable for that ? Take the case of public investment. I am taking one part low to illustrate the point. That is public investment and industrial sickness becasue other Member also should have their say on other areas. It is said that capital employed is Rs.21,865 crores in 1981-82 and the gross profit is Rs.2,674 crores that is, only 12.23%.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Is it relating to total of public sector investment ? It is at variance with the figure quoted by our Hon. Minister of Finance.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I am giving my reference from BPE Vol. I. The turn-over is some Rs. 36,443 crores in 1981-82 that is; only 13% inrcrease. If 12.23% is the Profit and the turn-over is only 13%, can we visualise a economic growth in harmony with our national aim ? If that is not achieved, certainly proportionately it will be going down as sick units. We have no definition of a 'sick unit'. The Reserve Bank has said that if there is a cash loss for a year and in the next two years if the cash loss is continued and the debt equity ratio is worsening then that is a sick unit. If you take the case of public sector, I am afraid many have to be declared as sick units.

An aspect which has to be borne in mind is that Government investment has increased manifold. As on 31-3-1982 Government investment in various industries amounted to Rs. 22,504.43 crores in terms of value of gross block. From 1977-78 to 1981-82, Government has invested Rs. 14,053.23 crores, in a five-year period. What is the cash loss ? I am giving these figures so that the House will understand and appreciate the seriousness of this problem. It is alarming. In 1982-83 the cash loss alone is Rs. 642.88 crores. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 537.72 crores. If you take the accumulated losses, it will be an astronomical figure. Twelve units alone have incurred a loss of Rs. 689.37 crores. This is also from the BPE report. In respect of non-petroleum institutions it is better not to say anything. This is the state of affairs in many of the public undertakings in our country. My question is for how long a nation like ours can afford this. In 1980, if I remember right, under the Chairmanship of the State Minister for Industry a Committee was constituted. There is no dearth of Committees and Committee reports. What I as a Member of Parliament, as a taxpayer and as a humble citizen of this country would like to know is for how long we can continue with this malady or malignance in public sector, for how long we can allow this capital to be idle and ununtilised. What about the implementing aspect of various Committee reports ? What has government done there ? This is a matter of serious concern and our Prime Minister has time and again expressed her anxiety. I am sure there are very good points as well. Many public sector undertakings have shown profit and I do appreciate and congratulate them. At the same time we cannot forget or ignore the dark side of this because our ultimate aim is to have a greater growth rate in the industrial sector. Today, we are proud ; our nation is one among the major industrial nations of the world but it can be far, far better also.

I will now come to the solutions. I am sure the House is anxious to know as to what are my humble solutions. I am suggesting four corrective measures. One is self-discipline. This is imperative in any socialist country .....

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : That is a Gandhian principle.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Whatever principle it is, it is upto you.

I had the opportunity to visit recently the Republic of Korea, a country which was far, far below in per capita at the time of their independence. Now that country is one of the most industrialised and advanced countries. How did they progress ? The discipline they have shown is something which has to be congratulated. ..... *(Interruptions)*

What is worng with these people ?...

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : I want to know whether it is North Korea or South Korea.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : That is the basic requirement we need self-discipline in this area.

The second thing is the too much dependence on the Government and the Government also has a super arm over all the activities of the institutions. The numerous regulations, Acts, Notifications and what not they are all curtailing the initiative, self-reliance and independence of various institutions. They depend on the Government for everything. That dependence has to be removed with a drastic surgery in this area.

Another suggestion which I have in mind is that after all this accumulated wealth, this idle wealth is the wealth of the nation which we can ill afford to be wasted. My suggestion is that the Government, by an amendment of the relevant Act, must take over these sick units without any compensation. I have been demanding this for a long time, time and again in this House ...

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : We support you.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : We as a nation should take over the assets of these sick units and without compensation and for a considerable period of time and the value of the sick unit should be credited to he National Savings Fund. If we adopt such a drastic measure, may of the illnesses can be removed in a better and efficient manner.

My fourth suggestion is that there is now very little commitment on the part of the labour in running these institutions, whether it be sick unit or a healthy unit. Unless there is a commitment, it is not possible to have better relations. How to create it ? How to create that atmosphere, that attitude among the labour as well as the management in the running of the firm ? Unless there is a financial risk involved, it is not possible. Therefore, I have one suggestion if the Government is willing to consider it. That is, the provident fund and bouns should be converted into the equity shares of the firm. If we take a decision towards that end, it will have far-reaching consequences in various aspects which, on some other occasion, if the time permits, I will elaborate.

My last suggestion is that the Government should adopt a policy to revive the sick units rather than allow any new units in the same area and sector. I am sorry to say that this is not done properly, efficiently and, therefore, there is a mushrooming of units in the same sector causing a lot of economic loss.

Sir, this Government should insist on reviving rather than allowing to have any new unit in the same area. That will be a great help towards reducing or diminishing the industrial sickness.

I am citing two seamples in different classifications.

In that respect, I have been asking here—I have been demanding under Rule 377 and through supplementaries—to take over Bennv Company in Cochin and to run it. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know from Government that since that is a viable unit which has been locked up by the management, why not they amend the Industries Regulation Act of 1951, if necessary, and to take over such unit, make it a model unit and give it to the nation ? That will be a great help.

I have been asking about one unit—Auto Friction—in Trivandrum and I have written so many letters to both the Finance Minister as well as the Industry Minister asking for help. They are not positive in their approach. They have wasted so much of money. Do yon want to give concessions in the matter of tax ? Sir, I am sorry to see the attitude shown by the bankers or by some other quarters. Had they shown a positive attitude, they could have revived that unit which could have done a lot of progress in this area and sector.

These are my suggestions. I do support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Balanandan. I request that my suggestions, taking into account the various aspects of production in the area, should also be taken into consideration as an amendment to his Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chitta Basu. Before you speak, I want to say that the time for this Resolution runs out at 4-56 hours. Still, a large number of party members have not yet spoken. So, at about that time, we will have to take the sense of

the House whether you wish to give more time to this Resolution.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : The time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After Mr. Chitta Basu speaks we will ask the House about extending the time for the discussion. Shri Basu, you may continue.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my friend Shri Balanandan. It is not a question of extending the time for this Resolution.

**16.54 Hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As a matter of fact, the hon. Member deserves congratulations on account of the fact that, by this Resolution, the House has the opportunity of discussing a very important and vital aspect of our industrial life. Everyone of us is very much eloquent about the industrial development of our country. But, many of us are ignorant about the diseases which have already crept into the industrial structure of our country. The industrial sickness is the greatest of that kind of disease that has crept into our industrial structure today. My hon. friends were very much enthusiastic in condemning of Government of West Bengal by simpli fying the fact that the number of the sick industry of the country, if we calculate statewise, is the largest in that State. This provides an important insight about the industrial structure of our country.

Sir, I have got no time to take up such matters. Here it is clear that capitalism in our country has reached a stage of crisis and that this industrial sickness is manifestation of that along with others. Therefore,...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time for this resolution has already been extended upto 5.30 p.m. but there are still many hon. Members who want to speak on this resolution. So, the discussion cannot be completed by 5.30 p.m. Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the time by one more hour and continue with it next time also ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, we extend the time by another one hour and carry it to next time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I want only to urge upon the Minister of Industry to take note of the enormity of the problem. The enormity of the problem has been correctly identified by my distinguished friend when he quoted the figures of the Reserve Bank of India and all available data. In short I am to just mention that as on June, 1982 there were 28,360 units which are taken to be sick and the total amount of the bank capital involved is more than Rs. 2,000 crores. These two very simple facts makes clear as to the enormity of the problem.

Sir, I don't say that Government is not aware of the problem. Government is very much aware of the problem but my charge against the Government is that they have not yet been able to make up their mind as to what kind of steps they should take in the matter of meeting this situation arising out of the alarming spread of sickness.

Sir, some time ago Tewari Committee was set up. The said committee made certain recommendations. They suggested that there should be a legislation passed by Parliament creating an apex body to function as a monitoring body and also take certain measures to prevent the incidents of sickness. They also recommended to devise ways and means so that the sickness may not get further deteriorated. So may I know from the hon. Minister of Industry whether the Government is contemplating to have a legislation of that nature. If so, by what time that kind of legislation or apex body as suggested by the Tewari committee is going to be set-up in terms of the proposed legislation.

**17.00 Hrs.**

Now, the question also comes as to the efficiency or efficacy or otherwise of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. On more than one occasion in this House I have raised this, and the Govt. of West Bengal has also raised the question that unless the Industrial Development and Regulation Act is suitably amended to involve the State Governments in the

matter of monitoring, in the matter of running, in the matter of investigating the incidence of sickness, large number of units would become sick. Under the present Industrial Development and Regulation Act, the State Governments have got no role to play. They can't even report to the Govt. of India as a Government regarding certain mismanagement being indulged in a unit within a State, within its State's jurisdiction. They can't even report officially to the Govt. of India as to what impact it would have on the labour-situation, on the economy of the State. I am sorry to state that the states are kept completely outside the purview of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. I would urge upon the Minister to see whether the time has not come now to examine about the efficacy of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, to make suitable amendments that are needed, in order to involve State Governments at very stage so that there can be proper check and balance at every stage. Since it also concerns the Ministry of Labour, I would like to reproduce some portions of the 25th Indian Labour Conference proceedings where it has been stated as follows :—

> "Legislative provisions and Governmental machinery for take-over of sick units should ensure continuity of employment and production. Consequent upon the take over, there should not be any reduction in employment or emoluments, nor should there be any adverse effects on service conditions and benefits."

This is the principle laid down in the 25th Indian Labour Conference. My good friend, the hon. Labour Minister is not here. But to my greatest surprise I find that these very basic principles are being violated. For instance I can say about Inchek from my State about which he knows. There is the case of National Rubber ; now the question is whether the Government should nationalise it or not. Now it is being said that unless the workers or the unions agree to reduction of the component of labour, unless they give an undertaking that they accept some kind of wage freeze for 3 or 5 years, Government will not be in a position to nationalise the unit. May I ask you : Is it not in violation of the basic principles laid down in this 25th Labour Conference ? It unmistakably say—'There should be no reduction in labour employment ; there should be no reduction regarding conditions of service ; there should be continuity of production and employment.' Therefore my specific charge is, Government is reversing its own policy which it accepted during the 25th Labour Conference. The Government has stated as follows :

> "The Central Govt. should streamline procedures for take over and provide sufficient funds to run the units taken over."

Here the Inchek comes in National Rubber comes in. The workers made sacrifices to make the units viable. But now that is very much here. The Government will nationalise it. But a taken-over unit is not being nationalised on the ground that the workers do not agree to reduce the labour complement and they do not also agree to the proposal of wage freeze. My point is that the Government have gone back upon their commitments in the matter of nationalisation of the taken-over units. On the contrary, the Government is trying to denotify certain units which have already been taken over. So, if the Government does not have a firm position so that the workers can be assured of employment, necessary funds are made available and necessary corrective measures are taken to improve the managerial efficiency, sickness will continue and go on increasing. Therefore, I would, in conclusion, urge upon the Government to announce as to what positive and concrete steps Government proposes to take in order to meet the situation arising out of growing incidence of sickness in the industries of our country. I hope the hon. Minister would also inform the House whether any legislation as suggested by the Tiwary Committee is in the offing and if not, the reason for the same may be stated. If they do not want to accept the recommendations of that Committee, what other proposals they have to meet the situation which has already become alarming, before the situation goes out of the control of the Government ?

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया है—

that is, after "employees" insert—

> "the root cause being the creation of workers as also the emergence of musclemen as leaders".

आज क्या हो रहा है, सारे मजदूर एक आवाज लगाते हैं कि मजदूर एकता जिन्दाबाद। ये मजदूर एकता जिन्दाबाद अगर एक हो जाते तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक बड़ी बीमारी खत्म हो जाती। चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य हों या उधर के बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य हों, मैं सभी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने कभी इन मजदूरों की स्थिति के बारे में सोचा है। आज बंगाल की क्या स्थिति है ? पश्चिम बंगाल हिन्दुस्तान का एक भाग है, वहां कितने कत्ल और खून होते हैं, इस पर कभी किसी का ध्यान गया है। आपने 30 नवम्बर के "इण्डिया टूडे" में पढ़ा होगा।

Please see page 122 of the magazine under the heading "Murder in the Mill". It says like this.

> "The murder was the culmination of a two-hour long violent demonstration within the mill compound, during which no senior union leader tried to restrain them. Nor did the police think it necessary to intervene even though they had been informed.... He immediately called leaders of the six trade unions which operate in the mill (including the Marxist-dominated CITU and INTUC) and told them that payment would be made in the evening by when he expected the full amount to reach the mill...."

लेकिन यह रुपया नहीं पहुंचा—3 बजकर 30 मिनट पर। आप हालात को देखें—इन मजदूरों को उकसावा देने वाला कौन है और इसी लिये मैंने कहा था, मैं उस बात को सपोर्ट करना चाहता था।

This is what was stated in the Pioneer dated 30.10.1983.

> "Justice D. A. Das of the Supreme Court of India, today said that trade union rivalries and their association with political parties were hampering the progress of industry in the country. He said this while delivering his keynote address at the two-day seminar on Labour in a Democratic Society—The American Experience. The seminar was organised jointly by the National Institute of Personnel Management, UP Branch and United States Information Service, Delhi, at Hotel Clarks Avadh."

यह हालत है और इसका जो परिणाम निकला है, वह आपके सामने है। आज आप कुछ भी कहिए, लेकिन यूनियन-राइवलरी के लिये कौन एकाउन्टेबिल है ? पोलिटीकल पार्टीज इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

अभी दो दिन पहले ही हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी ने कहा—हमारी जो पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज हैं उनसे हमें कम से कम 10 परसेन्ट लाभ मिलना चाहिये। हमारी इन पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज में हमारा 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेन्ट है, उसका रिटर्न हमें कम से कम 10 परसेन्ट के हिसाब से मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि—

Public sector undertakings have suffered a loss of 88 crores in the first quarter April-June, 1983-84. This is in contrast to the net profit of Rs. 130 crores registered during the corresponding period of 1982-83.

1982-83 में हमें 100 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ, इस साल हम को कुछ लाभ हुआ है, जिससे हमारा कुल घाटा 88 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया। इसका कारण क्या है ? यह सवाल आप का और हमारा नहीं है, सारे देश का सवाल है। आपने प्रस्ताव में क्या लिखा है ? This Resolution is :

> "This House expresses its deep concern over the increasing incidence of industrial sickness and the consequent developing crisis in industry...."

पहली बात तो यह है कि सिकनेस का कारण क्या है ? हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे हमें इसके बारे में बतलाएं।

एक बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि आपकी जो फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीचूशन्ज हैं उनके साथ सरकार के दूसरे डिपार्टमेन्ट्स का कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर के हाथ में फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीचूशन्ज हैं, इण्डस्ट्री का काम इण्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर देखते हैं, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को काम लेबर मिनिस्टर करते हैं इनमें कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। धनपति आप की इंस्टीचूशन के पास जाता है--कर्जा लेने के लिये, उसका बड़ा स्वागत करते हैं, फाइव स्टार होटल की कल्चर शुरू हो गई है, चाहे जितना कर्जा ले लो। अब इंडस्ट्री वालों को यह मालूम नहीं है, उनके यहां कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है कि फलां इंडस्ट्री ठीक से काम कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है। अगर इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट थोड़ा चौकन्ना होता तो वह देखता कि वह इंडस्ट्री ठीक से काम कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है, थोड़ा उस पर चेक होता या रोक लगती। लेकिन होता क्या है- जब उस इण्डस्ट्री का दिवाला निकल जाता है तब कहते हैं कि इण्डस्ट्री सिक हो गई है। आज दत्ता सामंत ने हिन्दुस्तान को जो लास पहुंचाया है, करोड़ों रुपया का नुकसान कर दिया, क्या देश में कोई यह कहने वाला है कि दत्ता सामंत ने यह कर दिया। दत्ता सामन्त ने इतना नुकसान पहुंचाया है कि हम को करोड़ों रुपया देकर सिक इण्डस्ट्री की मिलों को लेना पड़ा। इससे मजदूरों का भी नुकसान हुआ है। तो आज हम जिस बात की चर्चा करते हैं और बार-बार कहते हैं कि इस तरह से हम काम करना चाहते हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को कौन कहने वाला है कि इतना घाटा क्यों हुआ है।

कभी आपके सामने आंकड़े बताये गये और यह बताया गया था कि ये जो फिगर्स दिए हैं, वे करेक्ट फिगर्स थे। मैं उन फिगर्स को मानता हूं। 1981-82 के अन्दर 23,700 मिलें ऐसी थीं, जोकि सिक हैं और जिन का मनी ब्लोक कर दिया गया है। उनके अन्दर जो पैसा लगा हुआ है, वह ब्लोक हो गया है। इस संबंध में मैं आपको यह पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

> "Mr. I Tiwari, Chairman of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, at the Corporation's latest annual meeting, said the number of sick units, large, medium and small, went up to 23,700 in 1981-82 blocking bank funds of the order of Rs. 1,900 crores. During the previous year, the number was 21,684, which blocked a total bank credit of about Rs. 1,745 crores." Now, within one year.

इतना रुपया रुक गया है, ब्लोक हो गया है। इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेवार है। आपका जो इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट, फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स और लेबर डिपार्टमेंट है, इनमें कुछ भी काआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। न लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट से कोआर्डिनेशन है और न फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से कोआर्डीनेशन है। इन तीनों का एक दूसरे से कोई कोआर्डीनेशन न होने के कारण इन्डस्ट्री को लोस हो रहा है। आप बराबर पैसा देते रहते हैं लेकिन उसका कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। इन्होंने आगे लिखा है :

> "Mr. Tiwari's explanation for this growing phenomenon of sickness is that firstly, in industries like jute and cotton textiles (which comprise the largest category of industrial units falling sick) many transferred funds elsewhere without any thought for their future modernisation...."

पैसा किसके लिये मिलता है ? डाइवर्शन करने के लिए और हम जो कर्जा देते हैं, उसका कितना उपयोग होता है, इसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इसके आगे वे लिखते हैं :

> "Mr. Tiwari has also not sufficiently stressed managerial incompetence or dishonesty, as major factors responsible for industrial sickness."

इतना रुपया इसमें लगा हुआ है। अब ये जो धंधा करने वाले हैं और यह जो मेनेजीरियल लोग हैं, इनकी कोई एकाउन्टेबिलिटी है। क्या इन से कभी पूछा गया है कि इतनी दौलत लेकर

आप मालदार हो गये हो और इतना पैसा हमारी फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से मिलता है, उसके साथ खिलवाड़ क्यों करते हो। उनको कोई इसके लिए कहने वाला नहीं है। हर इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर बहुत से यूनिट्स बीमार हैं और सबसे ज्यादा बीमार यूनिट्स बंगाल में हैं। वहां पर इतना हमारा पैसा रुका हुआ है। वेस्ट बंगाल में 98 ऐसे यूनिट हैं और 30 जून 1982 की जो पोजीशन है, उसके अनुसार 12,366.50 लाख रुपया इनमें सरकार का लगा हुआ है और बंगाल में सबसे ज्यादा यूनिट्स बीमार हैं और वे ही सबसे ज्यादा आवाज करते हैं कि हमारे यहां सिक मिलों की बीमारी है। यह जो बीमारी है, यह तो आपने ही पैदा की है और ये ही लोग इतना ज्यादा हल्ला करते हैं। दूसरे देशों में किस प्रकार से मिलें काम करती हैं और जापान में क्या ट्रेड है, उसको मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं, जिसको सुन कर आप आश्चर्य करेंगे :

It says here.

> "...the Japanese people seem to have preserved their traditional work ethic. They work hard and not necessarily for more money. Hard work is seen as a means to improve oneself and as a means to improve oneself and as a means of contributing to the achievement of a company's goals. In Japan, workers tend to reach their work places earlier than the appointed hour and all of them concentrate on their work. Visitors to a Japanese factory cannot help notice that shop-floor workers pay little attention to the visitor even if he is accompanied by top executives. It is quite common for workers to put their own objectives or plans for improvement on the notice board so that non-achievement attracts group displeasure."

उनके अन्दर काम करने की भावना है। एक हमारे देश के अन्दर भावना है कि स्ट्राइक करो, नारा दो। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिए। हड़ताल करना उनका डेमोक्रेटिक राइट है और अपने राइट के लिए लेबर को लड़ना है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि लेबर में राइबलरीज हैं। उनके तथाकथित लीडर्स हो जाते हैं जिनको लेबर लाज का पता नहीं है। वे जानते नहीं हैं कि लेबर लाज क्या हैं और बोलते इतने जोरों से हैं। अगर लेबर लाज की स्टडी की होती तो इतने सारे मुकद्दमें कोर्टों में नहीं पड़े हुए होते।

आप अगर देखेंगे तो आश्चर्य करेंगे कि कितने मुकद्दमे लड़े जाते हैं। हजारों-हजारों की तादाद में मुकद्दमे आज ट्रिब्युनल्स में पड़े हुए हैं और वर्षों से पेंडिंग हैं। यहां से लेबर मिनिस्टर चले गये, उन्हें कोई काम होगा।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** (उज्जैन) : श्रमिकों के इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है और लेबर मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं है। इससे पता चलता है कि वे श्रमिकों के कितने हितैषी हैं। उन्हें श्रमिकों का हितैषी होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't think he said anything against the working classes.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : The Labour Minister should be in the House.

**श्री रामलाल राही** (मिसरिख) : इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार की नीयत क्या है और नीति क्या है। हम उसकी नीयत और नीति को समझते हैं और इस सदन के माध्यम से बतलाना चाहते हैं।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : लेबर ट्रिब्युनल्स में जो केसिज पेंडिंग हैं उनकी संख्या 25 हजार, 27 हजार और 29 हजार है। इस पर भी आप लेबर को कसूरवार ठहराते हैं। आप लेबर का प्रोविडेंट फंड नहीं देते हैं। लेबर का सारा प्रोविडेंट फंड लोग खा जाते हैं। आपकी पब्लिक सेक्टर की बहुत-सी यूनिट्स ने लेबर का प्रोविडेंट फंड नहीं दिया है। इसको न देने के कारण लोगों में अशांति है। अगर आप देखें—

Here is a heading which says :

"437 Public units fail to implement Provident Fund Act."

इतना अमाऊंट है। क्या लेबर को प्रोविडेंट फंड देने का हमारा काम नहीं है? जितने केपटिलिस्ट्स हैं, पूंजीपति हैं आज हमारे ऊपर डोमिनेट कर रहे हैं और हम पर पूंजीवादी डोमिनेट कर रहा है और हर तरकीब से कर रहा है।

The news report here says;

"A record number of 437 exempted public sector undertakings out of the total of 1175 have not complied either fully or partially with the statutory provisions of the Provident Fund Act, family pension and deposit-linked insurance schemes."

The report also says :

"It noted that a sum of Rs. 4.4 crores had not been invested by boards of exempted establishments....."

अब बताइए कि रुपया भी जमा नहीं है। लेबर का एक प्वाइंट बड़ा जबरदस्त है। लेबर को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में क्या है। आप उनका प्राविडेंट फंड ही जमा नहीं करते हैं। स्ट्राइक, लाक आउट, क्लोजर हर साल बढ़ रहा है।

You will kindly understand this. What about public undertaking Strikes, lockouts and closures—every year, it is increasing.

There is an answer given by Shri Dharmg Vir. It is dated 1st August, 1983. It says as follows :

"According to information received in the Labour Bureau, the number of strikes and lockouts during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is as follows :

| YEAR | No. OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS |
|---|---|
| 1980 | 2856 |
| 1981* | 2589 |
| 1982* | 2444 |

"Provisional"

Then he says in another answer on the same date as follows ;

"According to information received in the Labour Bureau, the total number of mandays lost was 21.93 million in 1980, 36.58 million in 1981 and 33.38 million (excluding the mandays lost due to the Bombay Textile Strike) in 1982." What was the year of 1982 ? It was the year or productivity.

उत्पादन वर्ष था। उस उत्पादन वर्ष में सबसे ज्यादा हमारा नुक्सान हुआ। आप इस फहरिस्त को देखिए—

Then he says further in the same answer as follows :

"While strikes have various, been due to demands over wages and allowances, personnel and bonus, lockouts have been largely due to indiscipline and violence, wages and allowances etc."

Who is accountable to all this violence ?

(*Interruptions*)

इन लोगों ने तबाही मचा दी थी जब बंगाल के अंदर दत्ता सामंत ने.....।

This is West Bengal and Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must give a statement Stat-wise. Then you can blame a particular State Government.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I can place figures of each State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you have got the figures, then it is all right.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ये जो उधर के लोग बात करते हैं, उनको मैं बता देना चाहता हूं—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is speaking on a general thing. He is not attacking anybody.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : He has been suffering from West Bengal fever.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOOL DHAND DAGA : West Bengal is accountable for this.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Why is he talking about West Bengal ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has got his own reasons.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You have got so much amount ; you have not utilized that amount. The best way for you is to cry about it near the factory. You can have it there and you can resort to murder or other things. We know what has happened in West Bengal.

आप लोगों को तो और नीची गरदन करनी चाहिए कश्मीर वालों को । ये क्यों बोल रहे हैं । 6 अक्तूबर को क्या हुआ । आपकी गरदन तो और नीची होनी चाहिए । 6 अक्तूबर को क्या हुआ : जब वेस्टइंडीज से मैच हो रहा था·····। (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What about Delhi ? Every day there is a murder. You are going to West Bengal ? You see the plunder and loot ; this is the Capital of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is going to conclude. Now, it is 5.30

MR. Daga may continue next time. All of you come prepared. We go to the next subject—Half-an-hour discussion.

---

**17.30 hrs.**

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

### Grant of Loans to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Persons in Various States

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up discussion—Half-an-hour discussion regarding granting of loans to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh) : Just two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : .....*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not record anything.

Are you raising a point of order or what ? No I do not allow.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : .....*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, not allowed. What do you want to speak ? Please reserve i for Monday. Please do not record anything. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. It have taken up Half-an-hour discussion. Unless hon. Members obey the Chair, we cannot conduct the House. I have gone to the next subject. You have not given any notie. I will give you one hour on Monday. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : It is your commitment. You must give one hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes. Now, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan ; Half-an-hour discussion on granting of loans to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons in various States.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आधे घण्टे की चर्चा हमारे प्रश्न संख्या-852 दिनांक 18 नवम्बर के अतारांकित प्रश्न से उठती है । आप देखेंगे कि जो अनुसूचित जाति, जन-जाति या कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको जो सरकार द्वारा राशि दी जाती है, कितना उनके विकास पर खर्च किया जाता है, इसके बारे में मैंने लाइब्रेरी से सूचना मंगायी है जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप के सम्बन्ध में है । इसमें अध्याय-26 है जिसमें लिखा है "संविधान में राज्य नीति के निदेशक तत्त्वों में से एक तत्त्व में बताया गया है" कि राज्य जनता में दुर्बलता विभागों में विशेषतया अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की

*Not recorded

शिक्षा तथा अर्थ सम्बन्धी हितों की विशेष सावधानी से उन्नति करेगा तथा सामाजिक अन्याय तथा सभी प्रकारों के शोषण से उनका संरक्षण करेगा। इन निदेशक तत्त्वों को पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मूल रूप दिया गया है। इन योजनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य कमजोर वर्गों सहित सभी लोगों का सामाजिक, आर्थिक उत्थान करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। यह सब होते हुए भी विकास के तीन दशक पूरे हो गए हैं। अभी भी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से सुविधा वंचित इन लोगों पर इन योजनाओं का वांछित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप है, उसमें लिखा है—बंधुआ मजदूरों में से भी अधिकांश अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं। इन दोनों जातियों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक दीनता के कारण ही उनमें पिछड़ापन समाया हुआ है। संवैधानिक निदेशों और सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए वैधानिक और कार्यपालिका उपायों के बावजूद इनमें कोई खास सुधार नहीं हुआ है। इसका मुख्य कारण आर्थिक समर्थन का अभाव है। यदि और इसके आगे जायेंगे तो इसमें लिखा है कि देश में अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या लगभग दस करोड़ है। इनके पास बहुत कम परिसंपत्तियां हैं और ये सामान्य रूप से खेतीहर मजदूर, चमड़े का काम और अन्य कम आय के धंधों पर निर्भर रहते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों की काम करने वाली जनसंख्या का 52 प्रतिशत खेतीहर मजदूर हैं और इसके विपरीत कृषि मजदूरों का 33 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों का है। अधिकतर बंधुआ मजदूर अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं। इनकी साक्षरता का स्तर केवल 14.7 परसेन्ट है जबकि अखिल भारतीय स्तर 33.80 परसेन्ट है।

उसी तरह अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों के सम्बन्ध में है। सबसे विचारणीय बात यह है कि इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो पहली योजना थी उसमें क्रमिक योजनायें पिछड़े वर्ग के विशेष कार्यक्रमों के लिये थीं उनके लिये जो रुपया रखा गया और जो खर्च हुआ उसका यदि अनुपात देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि पहली योजना में 39 करोड़ रुपया था और खर्च हुआ 30 करोड़, दूसरी योजना में 90 करोड़ और खर्च हुआ 79 करोड़, तीसरी योजना में 114 करोड़ और खर्चा हुआ 99 करोड़, चौथी योजना में 171 करोड़ और खर्चा 141 करोड़ और पांचवीं योजना227 करोड़ का प्रावधान था और खर्चा हुआ 226 करोड़ तो मैं कह रहा था कि यह इनका लक्ष्य है।

अभी मैं एक सवाल देख रहा था जो इसी सदन में पूछा गया था 18 नवम्बर को कि क्या वित्त मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय तथा उनके विभाग द्वारा चलायी गयीं विभिन्न योजनाएं क्या हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है, उनका मार्ग निर्देश क्या है जिसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को रियायतें, ऋण, सहायता, अनुदान एवं अन्य प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ? जबाव में कहा गया यदि देखेंगे तो उसके मुताबिक 1980-81 में जो बेनीफिशियरीज हैं जिनका टोटल नम्बर 27,26,747 है, इसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स लोग हैं, जिनकी जनसंख्या 25 परसेन्ट है, तो उस कमजोर वर्ग का टोटल है 7,81,047। 1981-82 में 27,13,418 हैं। और इनमें से एस० सी० एस० टी० हैं 10,597। 1982-83 में 34,55,447 और इसमें से एस० सी० एस० टी० का टोटल नम्बर है 14,05,060। यह प्रश्न सं० 912 है। इसी प्रश्न के एक पैराग्राफ में इनसे यह पूछा गया था कि बोरोवर अकाउन्ट्स और अमाउन्ट आउटस्टेन्डिग क्या है ? आप देखेंगे कि सरकारी क्षेत्रों के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये राज्यवार आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं : टोटल नम्बर आफ बोरोवर अकाउन्ट्स 29,25,278 और अमाउन्ट आउटस्टैंन्डिग 25,779 और इसमें एस० सी० एस० टी० का जो परसेंटेज दिया हुआ है वह है 47.88 परसेंट।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि मेरे पास प्रश्न

काफी हैं लेकिन जो जवाब आये हैं मुझे नहीं पता चल रहा है कि एक प्रश्न का जवाब दूसरे से टैली करता है कि नहीं ?

एक जगह इनसे पूछा गया था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कमजोर वर्गों पर खर्च के लिये आपके यहां टोटल लक्ष्य कितना रखा गया था तो इनका जवाब मिला है कि 3 हजार करोड़ रुपया। एक तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 897 में इनसे पूछा गया कि इसमें से खर्च कितना किया गया तो जवाब मिला कि उनके पास अभी तक पूरे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध थे, उसके मुताबिक इन्होंने 3 साल के अन्दर 1470 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है जबकि 5 साल की योजना का लक्ष्य 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये का था।

मैं इसीलिये कह रहा हूं कि इस सरकार की जो नियत है चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो, इस पक्ष की हो या उस पक्ष की हो, उनकी नियत शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और वीकर सैक्शन के प्रति साफ नहीं है। अगर कहीं-कहीं साफ भी रहती है, तो मशीनरी जो होती है, जैसे हथियार बहुत अच्छा हो लेकिन उस हथियार को चलाने के लिये कोई हाथ नहीं हो तो वह मशीनरी कारगर नहीं होती है, उसी तरह से इस वर्ग के लिये इनकी योजनाएं कारगर नहीं होती हैं।

मेरे पास प्रेस क्लिपिंग्ज हैं जिसमें छोटी सी बात है। इन्होंने हमारे जवाब में कहा है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को 5 हजार रुपये तक हम बिना गारन्टी के देते हैं और अगर कोई उद्योग-धन्धा चलाना चाहे तो उसको बिना तीसरे पक्ष की गारन्टी के 25 हजार रुपये तक दे सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बतायें कि अब तक कितने ऐसे परिवार हैं जिनको 5 हजार रुपये की राशि प्रदान की गई है और कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको आपने 25 हजार रुपये की राशि उनके रोजगार के लिये बिना किसी गारन्टी लिये दी है ?

यह इनका कच्चा चिट्ठा मेरे पास है। आप अखबारों की कटिंग देखिये। "**नवभारत टाइम्स**" का 10 मई 1983 का अंक देखिये, इसका एक हैडिंग है "हरिजन और सरकारी भैंसे"। इन सरकारी भैंसों के बारे में इनके जर्नलिस्ट श्री महरउद्दीन खां ने गांव में जाकर सर्वेक्षण करके यह लिखा है। इससे पता चलता है, आप इसे सुनकर दंग रह जायेंगे, कि एक भैंस जिसकी कीमत 6 हजार रुपये बतलाई गई है, उसमें 3 हजार रुपये सरकार देती है और 3 हजार रुपये उसको देना पड़ता है, लेकिन भैंस की एक्चुअल कीमत 3 हजार रुपये इसमें बतलाई गई है। किसी की कीमत 2 हजार होती है लेकिन उसको 6 हजार रुपये में दिखलाया जाता है।

इस आर्टिकल में आंकड़ा दिखलाया गया है कि 16 भैंसे थीं लेकिन इन 16 में से 4 इतनी बूढ़ी और बीमार थीं कि वह मर गईं। बेचारे गरीब हरिजन ने कहा कि हम किसी तरह ऋण से उऋण हों तो वह बेचारा दूसरी भैंस को बेचने के लिये गया, उसने सोचा कि 6 हजार नहीं तो 4 5 हजार रुपये मिल जायेंगे लेकिन जब वह बेचने लगा तो उसको कहा गया कि इसकी कीमत डेढ़ हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है।

एक तरफ सरकार जो पसा देती है, उसमें कंजूसी करती है और जो पैसा देती है, उसका उपयोग नहीं होता है बल्कि दुरुपयोग होता है। इस देश के अनपढ़ लोग, गांव में रहने वाले लोग, इस देश और समाज के सबसे नीचे की पीढ़ी और इकाई के लोग जो देश की बुनियाद हैं, लगता यह है कि उनको ठगने के सिवाय, चौतरफ मार के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है।

हमारे बिहार का एक पेपर है "आर्यावर्त" इसका सर्कुलेशन बहुत है। इसके 10-5-83 के अंक में निकला है कि —

हरिजनों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के हितों की रक्षा की दुहाई देने वाली राज्य की मौजूदा सरकार ने इन वर्गों के कल्याणकारी कार्यों की न केवल भारी उपेक्षा की है वरन तीन वर्षों में छह करोड़ रुपयों से अधिक सरेन्डर कर इन दलित तथा उपेक्षित वर्गों की आशाओं तथा आकांक्षाओं को हमेशा के लिए क्षीण कर दिया है। "सरेन्डर" की राशि में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होती गई है। 1980-81 में सिर्फ 45 लाख रुपये सरेन्डर हुये थे, जब कि 1981-82 में एक करोड़ तथा 1982-83 में लगभग 4 करोड़ 85 लाख रुपये सरेन्डर किये गये।

यह हमारे यहां का बिहार का मामला है।

फिर आप हिन्दुस्तान देखें, उसमें उसने एक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि –

भारत सरकार के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पिछले 32 वर्षों में उपरोक्त योजनाओं के कार्यान्वियन के लिये 1011 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई जिसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया।

वर्ष 1974-75 से 1981-82 तक केन्द्र ने पिछड़ी जातियों के कल्याण से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 68 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी परन्तु मार्च 1982 तक इस राशि का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया।

इसी तरीके से यह भरा हुआ है। आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को देखें, कमीशन्स की रिपोर्ट को देखें, इन सारी रिपोर्टों को देखने के बाद सरकार द्वारा जो रेडियो और अखबारों के द्वारा सुबह से शाम तक अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की जय जयकार होती है उसको देखें तो दोनों में जमीन आसमान का फर्क होता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से सीधा कहना चाहूंगा इस डिस्कशन के माध्यम से कि सरकार का सबसे बड़ा जो उत्तरदायित्व हो जाता है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का 25 परसेंट है उसके लिये सरकार ने अपने बजट में कितने परसेंट की अभी तक व्यवस्था की है ?

टोटल बजट का कितना परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए निर्धारित किया है ?

दूसरा मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना से लेकर छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना तक कितनी राशि इनके विकास और उत्थान के लिये रखी गई और उन पर कितना खर्चा हुआ ? जो अभी छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना है और अब तो हम लोग सातवीं योजना पर चलने वाले हैं, लेकिन इस छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि का आवंटन किया गया था और उसमें से कितना खर्च किया गया ? कितने परिवारों को लाभान्वित करने का आप का लक्ष्य था और कितने परिवारों को आपने लाभान्वित किया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि बिना जमानत 5 हजार रुपये कितने परिवारों को दिये गये और रोजगार चलाने के लिए 25 हजार रुपये की राशि कितने परिवारों को दी गई ?

सरकार इस सदन में यह घोषणा भी करे कि जो अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति का टोटल परसेंटेज है उस परसेंटेज के मुताबिक उस के विकास और उत्थान के लिये सरकार खर्च करेगी। क्योंकि यह अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के विकास और उत्थान का मामला, उन की भलाई का मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्बन्धित है, फण्डामेंटल राइट्स के तहत उसको यह अधिकार दिया गया है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई मानिटरिंग सेल है जिसके माध्यम से वह देख रही है कि जो रुपया उनके लिये रखा गया है उसका सही उपयोग हो पाया है या नहीं और सही उपयोग नहीं हो पाया तो उसके लिए सरकार के पास कोई दण्ड का विधान है या नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Sir, actually the banks have been correctly instructed by the Reserve Bank and the Government also that the weaker sections should be properly encouraged with loans in time and, according to our report, they have been following them. You will understand from the figures which I will give that the uumber of borrowers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the priority sector have increased from 12.07 lakhs in 1979 to 24.03 lakhs in June 1981.

Over the same period, the amount outstanding in these accounts had increased from Rs. 176.9 crores, i.e., 3.1 per cent of the total priority sector advances of scheduled commercial banks, to Rs. 416.7 crores, i.e., 4.4 per cent of the total priority sector advances of these banks. In other words, during the period from July 1979 to June 1981, of the increase of 40.1 lakh borrowal accounts in the total priority sector advances of scheduled commercial banks, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounts numbered about 12 lakhs, i.e., 29.8 per cent. In terms of the amount, the total increase in the outstanding priority sector advances of scheduled commercial banks between June 1979 and June 1981 was Rs. 3655 crores of which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes borrowers accounts accounted for Rs. 239.8 crores, that is, 6.6 per cent of the total. Data regarding advances of scheduled commercial banks to priority sectors at the end of June 1979, 1980 and 1981 are here in the Annexure. I can give them if you want.

While giving instructions they have been told as follows :

A broader concept which encompasses all priority sectors has been evolved to comprise :

(a) Small and marginal farmers;

(b) Landless labourers;

(c) Tenant farmers/share croppers;

(d) Artisans, village and cottage industries;

(e) IRDP beneficiaries;

(f) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(g) DRI scheme beneficiaries.

These are the categories under which these nationalised banks are distributing the loans.

This category now covers almost all the poor beneficiaries of the new 20-Point Programme. In order to ensure that this section of borrowers receives increasing attention from the banks, it has been stipulate that it will account for not less than 25 per cent of the total priority sector credit of public sector banks by March 1985. In other words, since the priority sectors are to account for 40 per cent of the aggregate credit by that date, weaker section will account for 10 per cent of the aggregate credit of public sector banks. This is expected to give fillip to flow of credit to all weaker section borrowers, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons.

The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes borrowal accounts assisted by the public sector banks and the quantum of outstanding advances are being monitored by the Government regularly on a six-monthly basis. As part of this monitoring chief executives of public sector bank which do not show adequate progress in financing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes borrowers are specifically addressed for initiating steps to provide larger quantum of credit assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes borrowers. For public sector banks, bankwise data on advances to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are available and are here in the Annexure. If you want I can give you that also.

Then in respect of IRDP term credit which is mobilised, time the figure for 1980-81 is Rs. 289 crores, for 1981-82 it is Rs. 469 crores, for 1982-83 the figure is Rs. 714 crores. You can understand that from Rs. 289 crores in 1980-81, it has gone up this year to Rs. 714 crores.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What is this figure of Rs. 714 crores ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is under IRDP programmes.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much

goes to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I am telling you.

The target (expectation) was Rs. 3,000 crores in five years from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

The target of credit mobilisation is expected to be reached.....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Out of Rs. 3,000 crores how much money has been spent.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : By the end of Plan period 1985 it will be Rs. 3000 crores.

श्री राम लाल राही : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rahi, the Minister is answering his question.

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं आप की आज्ञा मान लेता हूं लेकिन स्पष्टीकरण देना जरूरी था क्योंकि उनके बयान से गलतफहमी पैदा हो रही है ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Minister has said Rs. 3,000 crores...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is the target.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, the target by 1985 is Rs. 3,000 crores. We are in 1983. By now how much has been spent ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Rs. 714 crores have been spent up till now.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Minister is wrong. I refer to Unstarred Question No. 897 dated the 18th November.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1980-81 | ... | Rs. 289 crores |
| In 1981-82 | ... | Rs. 467 crores |
| In 1982-83 | ... | Rs. 713 crores |

The total comes to about Rs. 1470 crores.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : From IRDP till 1982-83 it is Rs. 1870 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you, Mr. Paswan. You have helped .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rahi, I think I will have to name you. I am sorry you are spoiling the discussion. I will name you and then you will feel sorry.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Rs. 1470 crores is the credit mobilised during the first three years—upto November, 1983. The level of amount deployed reached in 1982-83 is Rs. 714 crores. That is the figure which I have given earlier. At this level another Rs. 1500 crores may be mobilised in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Banks have been advised to give primacy to the viability of the proposed productive ventures while considering applications from smaller borrowers, including SC/ST borrowers. Collateral security or third party guarantee is not to be asked for small loans upto Rs. 5,000 for purchase of moveable assets in the field of Agriculture and allied activities and upto Rs. 25,000 as composite loans in the sector of artisans and village and cottage industries and tiny units. There are no similar guidelines in regard to loans in transport, retail trade/business, etc. in bigger business.

Hon'ble Members may also know that the guarantees guidelines have been strictly observed all along and the Finance Minister has also recently written to the Chief Ministers of all the States about constituting local level committees to ensure proper response from banks to the credit base programe directed towards SC/ST and other weaker sections.

Banks have also been advised...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Hear, hear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan, Prof. Ranga says hear, hear.

**18.00 Hrs.**

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Mr. Paswan is a very intelligent man. I know he understands things.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : He is telling "hear". I do not know what to hear.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Prof. Rangaji said like that. I am speaking in English. You know Hindi. That is the difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. He also knows English. He is an advocate.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Now, Sir, banks have also been advised that efforts made to increase credit assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe borrowers should specifically figure in the evaluation of the work of the regional managers, branch managers and field officers. At the zonal and head office level also, banks have been asked to place specific responsibility on specific officers to oversee the efforts being made by the branches to assist Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneures.

While specific ventures to be undertaken by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe borrowers will fall within the priority sectors, one specific programme in which Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons have a certain allocation of the programme is the IRD Programme. This programme which envisages credit and subsidy support to 600 below the povertyline families per block every year, stipulates that at least 30% of the identified beneficiary families should be those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. The total number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families assisted by banks and co-operatives increased from 7.8 lakh in 1980-81 to 10 lakhs in 1981-82 and to 14.06 lakhs in 1982-83.

The DRI scheme, drawn up to assist the weakest among the weaker sections, provides for loans for productive purposes at a nominal 4% rate of interest. The maximum amount of loan is, however, restricted to Rs. 6500. The banks have been advised to ensure their lendings under the scheme to one per cent of their aggregate advances at the end of the previous year. 40 per cent of advances under the Scheme are earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Only such persons whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3000 per annum in urban and semi-urban areas and Rs. 2000 per annum in rural areas and who do not own any land or the size of whose holdings do not exceed 1 acre in the case of irrigated land and 2.5 acres in the case of unirrigated land are eligible to borrow under this Scheme. In case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe borrowers, the land holding criteria have been waived provided they are otherwise eligible.

According to quick estimates made available by the Reserve Bank of India, the public sector banks and outstanding advances of Rs. 305. crores involving 32.2 lakh borrowal accounts under the DRI Scheme as at the end of December, 1982. Of this, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe borrowers accounted for Rs. 147 crores or 48% of the total DRI loaning, involving 15.6 lakh borrowal accounts.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : He has received all the answers from the questions. Now, he is convinced.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : He will never be convinced. You should know this. I am giving him all the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has got all those figures. He is only verifying what you are saying is correct.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : He is quite intelligent. He understands the things. But still he wants from the Government.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I want to know two or three points only and the Minister can reply within two or three minutes.

मैंने जो प्रश्न किया था कि अभी तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के वेल्फेअर के लिये, विकास के लिए कितना पैसा रखा गया और उसमें से कितना खर्च हुआ। दूसरा प्रश्न मैंने यह किया था कि सिक्सथ फाईव इयर प्लान में कितने लोगों का जीवन स्तर उठाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था और कितने लोग अभी तक लाभान्वित हुये हैं और कितने लोगों को आगे लाभान्वित करने की योजना है। ये प्रश्न मैंने पूछे थे।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I have given all the information that is available with me. But if the hon. Member wants any further information, let him put a question or write a letter to me, I will send him.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कमजोर वर्ग का मामला है और सरकार कमजोर वर्ग की भलाई करना चाहती है । यह कमजोर मामला है और इसको ताकत पहुंचाने के लिए हम इस सदन में चर्चा करते हैं । इसीलिए जरूरी है कि सारी बात को बड़ी संजीदगी के साथ, बहुत ही इत्मीनान के साथ सुना जाए ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि ये जो सारी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं वे इसलिये बनाई हैं कि संविधान में यह कहा गया है कि हम प्रत्येक नागरिक को सामाजिक और आर्थिक सामानता देंगे और विषमताओं को पाटने के लिए ये सब प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । यह किसी पर हम एहसान नहीं कर रहे हैं । इसलिये जो योजना बनाई जाती है उससे किसी का विरोध नहीं है । विरोध तो अब पैदा होता है जबकि इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने की दृष्टि से कोई उपाय नहीं रह जाता ।

अभी आपने एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास योजना के बारे में बताया । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस विकास योजना में 80-81 से, 81-82 और 82-83 में कितना खर्च हुआ ? आपका कहना यह है कि जितना कि तीन वर्षों में खर्च हुआ उससे अधिक आप आगे आने वाले दो वर्षों में खर्च करना चाहते हैं, या खर्च करने वाले हैं । प्रत्येक वर्ष जो पैसा आपने इन लोगों को दिया, उस पैसे का लाभ उन लोगों को पहुंचा या नहीं पहुंचा ? यह प्रश्न है ।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि उज्जैन जिले की एक बड़नगर तहसील को रजत जयन्ती ग्राम घोषित किया गया और उस गांव के 20 लोगों को ऋण दिया गया । उन 20 लोगों में से केवल दो लोग ही उस ऋण का उपयोग कर पाये, बाकी के लोग नहीं कर पाये । ऐसी स्थिति में जब आप रोजगार लोगों को दिलाना चाहते हैं और पांच हजार रुपये का ऋण देना चाहते हैं तो यह कैसे दिलायेंगे । होता क्या है कि पाँच हजार रुपये का ऋण वहां के बी० डी० ओ०, पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी और बैंक के अफसर की राय से मिलता है । किन्तु यह ऋण दिलाने के लिए बी०डी०ओ० और चिकित्सा अधिकारी रिश्वत मांगते हैं । जो ऋण किसी को दिलाया जाता है उसमें से वे रिश्वत काट लेते हैं उसके बाद वह ऋण किसी को मिल पाता है । किश्तें उसको चुकानी पड़ती हैं । किश्तें चुकाने के लिये उसके पास पैसा नहीं होता और उसको आजीविका के लिये दिये गये भैंस, बकरी बेचने पड़ते हैं । इसलिये पैसे का सदुपयोग हो यह मेरा आग्रह है योजना से हमारा विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन पैसा सही आदमी तक पहुंच नहीं पाता । मैंने इस बात को देखा है । कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए 1500 रुपये का ऋण दिया गया । क्या 1500 रुपये में मकान बन सकता है । मकान बनने से पहले ही ढह गये । केवल बातों से काम नहीं होगा ।

प्रश्न यहां पर इसलिये पूछे जाते हैं कि उनके जरिये सरकार को सही जानकारी मिले और सरकार अपने कार्यों में सुधार कर सके । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि पिछले सालों में कितना पैसा दिया गया और क्या वह कमजोर वर्ग तक पहुंचा, इसकी जांच करने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या व्यवस्था है । आगे आने वाले वर्षों में आप 1500 करोड़ रुपया और देने वाले हैं । उसको ठीक जगह तक पहुंचाने की आपके पास क्या योजना है । बैंकों से कमजोर वर्गों को लोन नहीं मिलता । चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं । उनको बेरोजगार रहना पड़ता है । इस तरह के गरीब वर्ग के, अनुसूचित जाति के 10 करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं और 80 प्रतिशत गांवों में रहते हैं । उनके लिये आप चाहे जितनी योजनाएं

बनाएं, उनको लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो श्रमिक वर्ग के हामी रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इस तरह से उनका शोषण नहीं होना चाहिये। उनको मदद ठीक से मिलनी चाहिये, लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। इसलिये जो पैसा अलाट किया गया है वह ठीक लोगों तक पहुंचे, उसका ठीक उपयोग हो, इसको देखने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : What is the total percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes population in each State ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In each State ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Whatever he can, he can give. He should assure that he will supply the information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can furnish that information, if it is not available, afterwards.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He can supply.

And what percentage of them had got loans from the nationalised banks ?

Is there any Special Programme of Government in backward States and districts to give loans to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and, if so, what are those Special Programmes ?

Is it a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are being unnecessarily harassed by the bank authorities while giving loans and that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are being compelled to give bribes ranging from 5 to 10% of the loans ? There is a widespread rumour to this effect. Is it a fact that corruption has entered into the banks and, if so, what measures are you going to take to correct it ?

An Hon. Member of this House Shri Bhogendra Jha has complained during the last session that in his district Madhubani in Bihar, notices were issued to repay the arrears of loans against 22 persons who never took loans from the banks. Has the Hon. Minister enquired into this anomaly ? If so, what action has the Hon. Minister taken against such officers who indulged in appalling anomalies ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : The hon. Minister has given various data and he has stated about the land distributed among the Harijans and all that. But the point is whether it was really distributed.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : How can I say that ? The local people must know.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am asking the question from the Minister, from the Government.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : We have given the figures from the government side, what the banks have supplied.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : That is why I want to criticise the figures. My point is that these figures are absolutely incorrect....

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : No, Sir. I can accept only if he shows definite or specific cases.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can bring specific cases to the notice of the Minister as Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has cited some 22 or 23 cases.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Today it has become very difficult to prove anything because there is a lot of bungling in the distribution. It is always said that so much land has been distributed, so many buffaloes have been distributed, so much money has been distributed. But, in fact, if you really inquire into it, you will find that there is a lot of corruption, there is bungling, there are malpractices, fraud and everything else. So far as the IRD Plan is concerned, we are finding that most of the money is being taken away by the bank officials, State Government officials and some brokers at the local level. Whatever machinery is there with the State Government, that is not functioning properly. It is a very serious matter. My point is not

that I am charging the Minister that he is solely responsible for that. Ultimately who will look into it ? It is the Government has which to look into it, which has to evolve an effective implementation machinery so that money reaches the people for whom it is meant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : People's representatives must check these things and bring to the notice of the executive.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We are checking.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Is there any provision for that ? How can a representative go and ask ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If they are generalised, then no action can be taken by the executive. You must cite some specific instances.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I agree with you to what you are saying. But the unfortunate part is that, whenever such type of things are brought to the notice of the persons concerned, the officials or the Ministers who have to look into them, most of the time we find that they do not want to take any action against the persons who are indulging in this kind of corruption. At the same time it becomes difficult for us to prove that this bungling has really taken place. It is a great difficulty. At the same time we are also not authorised to take any action against those people in spite of the fact that sometimes we see that such type of bunglings are taking place before our very eyes ; we are helpless, we cannot do anything ; we can simply report and whenever we report, we find that no action is taken. That is also very unfortunate. Therefore, in view of these facts which I have just described here, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to evolve an effective machinery for the implementation of all these programmes and to see that the money which is being given by the Government really reaches the needy people. This is the main thing. The Central Government has got the responsibility to look after the Harijans and to work for the welfare of the Harijans according to the Constitution of this country. It will not be wise to leave it only to the State Governments. That is why I want to know whether Government has got any plan or proposal to set up any machinery to look into the implementation of these schemes. Most of the time we find that the money which is given to the State Governments is being surrendered, that it is not being properly distributed. I want to know what the hon. Minister is going to do to stop this practice also.

These are my specific questions.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the plan ? There are 5,000 and odd Blocks in the whole country. In each block we identify 600 families each year. Now among those identified families which are below poverty line, what is the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families which have been given loans in the last three years ? If you have got the figures, you can kindly tell us....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Otherwise later.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have no objection. I simply want to know. Certain families have been identified by a committee. The Committee goes to the spot, identifies the families. Your object is to bring 1,00,15,000 people above the poverty line. That is your object so that all people can be brought above the poverty line.

A specific question I would like to put is : what is the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families which are below the poverty line and in each block and in each State how many families have been given loan. He may not give the figures just now, he can give us later on.

Then I want to know whether the loan is given by a committee of officers— not of either BDO or the Pradhan or the bank officer. It does not come before the representative of the people. I want to know whether any representative of people is associated with the loan committee or not.

The third thing which I am asking is : after three years of continuous efforts, are you in a position to tell us to-day each year how many families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have come above the poverty line and have crossed that limit and they are not now considered poor.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : All the four members have got some common points. The biggest accusation is that the loan distributed is not properly reaching the beneficiary. That is one point which all of them made. You know the functioning of the banks and also the distribution of loans. It is a matter between the bank and the BDO. When the BDO recommends and the bank is satisfied that the Scheduled Caste applicant is a person within the limits and all that, they grant the loan and then the loan is distributed through the BDO or the Pradhan. Whether it is reaching him or not, we cannot say from this end. That is why the Finance Minister has written to the Chief Ministers that local block-level committees of non-officials be appointed to monitor and see if there is anything going wrong and let him know. If something is going wrong and if they did not do, what can we do ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government of India has written to them ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Yes, the Finance Minister has written to them.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Kindly let us know what the Central Government has written to the State Chief Ministers. I want that letter. Please read out that letter.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : That letter is not with me now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You can supply us a copy later—we have no objection.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I have absolutely no objection.

As regards my good friend, Shri Ramavatar Shastri's queries, there is some force in some of his arguments particularly when he quoted Mr Bhogendra Jha and all that. I would request him to send me a letter....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Mr Bhogendra Jha has already written.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You again repeat it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You send him a detailed letter.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I will send you a detailed reply on all the points you have mentioned, giving you full information. As regards the percentage of the S.C. and S.T. benefited under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the State Governments have been advised to ensure that at least 30% of the beneficiaries should be from the S.C. and S.T. communities. During 1980-81, the percentage of the S.C. and S.T. beneficiaries under this programme was 28.64. This has increased to 36.87% in 1981-82. And it has further gone up to 40.67% in 1982-83. In terms of number, in 1980-81 it was 7.81 lakhs. in 1981-82 it was 10 lakhs.

In 1982-83 it was 14.06 lakhs.

Several points have been raised by the hon. Members. Since they mostly relate to corruption, my answer is that about the corruption at the local points, they must take care of it as people's representative either as M.L.As or M.Ps. If you find that there is any corruption in any place, let the Government know that. Or you write a letter to us in your letter-heads saying that this has been brought to my notice. I shall certainly go into them and punish the culprit and shall see that this sort of thing is not repeated.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : So, have we got all the replies to our questions ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

---

**18.28 Hrs.**

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Fifty-third Report

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Mallikarjun. On behalf of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, you may present the Report.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 5th December, 1983.

**18.29 Hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 5, 1923/Agrahayana 14, 1905 (Saka)*

Printed at Samrat Press, 7117/18, Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi.